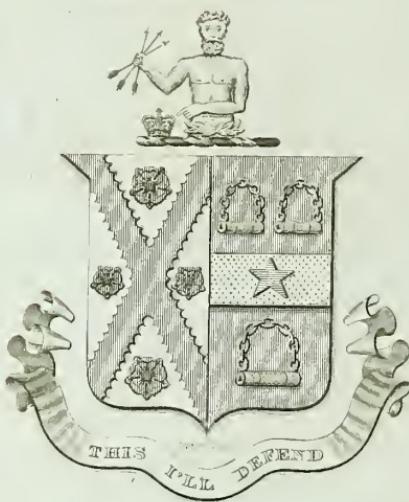




Jan. 1840.



WILLIAM MACFARLANE, M.D., R.N.

1840.

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THE HISTORY OF THE Kingdom of *Scotland*, FROM FERGUS the First King, to the Commence- ment of the UNION of the Two Kingdoms O F *Scotland and England,*

In the Sixth Year of the Reign of our late Sovereign
Queen A N N E, *Anno 1707.*

W H E R E I N

Several Mistakes of *Buchanan*, and other of the Common Writers of the History of *Scotland*, are Refuted : With an Account of several Remarkable Occurrences of that Ancient Kingdom never before Published ; particularly, of the Horrid Murder of the *Glenco Men* in the Year 1692.

To which is Added,

An Account of the REBELLION in *Scotland* in the Year 1715, and of the Tryal of the Lord *Bolingbroke* by the Pretender and his Lords at *Avignon*.

As also,

A Description of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and the Isles thereunto belonging ; with the Names, Surnames, and Titles of the Peers, with the Dates of their Creation ; the Names of the Clans and Families of Distinction, and the Laws and Government in Church and State.

By J. W. M. D.

D U B L I N, Printed for the AUTHOR ; and Sold by T. SAUNDERS, at the Bell in Little-Britain ; and B. CREAKE, at the Bible in Jermyn-street, St. James's, London. M.DCC.XXIV.

Printed for B. CREAKE, at the Bible in Jermyn-street, St. James's;

THE GENERAL HISTORY of IRELAND: Containing, I. A full and impartial Account of the first Inhabitants of that Kingdom, with the Lives and Reigns of 174 succeeding Monarchs of the Milesian Race. II. The Original of the *Gadelians*, their Travels into Spain, and from thence into Ireland. III. A succinct Account of the Reigns of all the Kings of Ireland, with the several Attempts and Invasions upon that Island. IV. Of the frequent Assistance the Irish afforded the Scots against their Enemies the Romans and Britons; particularly, their obliging the Britons to make a Ditch from Sea to Sea between England and Scotland, to guard themselves from the Surprizes and frequent Incursions of the Scots and Irish. V. A genuine Description of the Courage and Liberality of the ancient Irish, their severe Laws to preserve their Records and Antiquities, and the Punishments inflicted on those Antiquaries who presum'd to vary from the Truth. With an Account of the Laws and Customs of the Irish, and their Royal Assemblies at Tara, &c. VI. A Relation of the long and bloody Wars of the Irish against the Danes, whose Yoke they at last threw off, and restored Liberty to their Country, which they preserv'd till the Arrival of Henry II. King of England. Collected by the learned JOEFFRY KEATING, D. D. Translated from the Original Irish. With many curious Amendments, taken from the Psalters of Tara and Cashel, and other Authentick Records. Illustrated with above 160 Coats of Arms of the Ancient Irish. With particular Genealogies of many Noble Families, curiously Engraven upon Forty-three Copper Plates, by the best Masters.

To the Right Honourable

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ANNE, Lady Vis^{tess.} Mountjoy.

MADAM,

THIS History of Scotland is Dedicated to your Ladyship and my Lord Mountjoy's Family in General; as being Descended from that most Antient and Illustrious Royal Family of which it treats. But in particular your Ladyship is Intreated to Countenance and Protect that Part of the History, wherein the Honour and Innocence of that most injur'd Princess Mary Stewart Queen of Scotland, is Vindicated, against all the Treacherous Forgery of her Mean-spirited Malicious Enemies, and all such as Copy after them, or Countenance their Detestable Crimes.

In the other Parts of the History of Scotland, are to be seen many Memorable Actions of most Heroick, as well as Virtuous, Ladies; which is likewise specially recommended to your Lady-ship. As for the History in General, it is a just Tribute (tho' I am sorry it comes so far short of what it ought to be) pay'd to the Memory of the most Ancient Race of Hereditary Monarchs, (not only in Europe) but in the known World. Then,
Madam,

Dedication.

Madam, as you are Married to a Noble Lord, and the Happy Mother of Hopeful Children, descended from that Royal Race, this Dedication is properly due to your Ladyship: And when it appears under your Protection, 'tis not to be doubted but it will be acceptable to Persons of all Ranks in this Kingdom.

I have Nothing to offer to your Ladyship or the Publick, to Excuse my own Faults, but only this, That it is the First Attempt of this Kind, of One who is far more Desirous to be Esteem'd a Lover of his Native Country, than a Publick Author. Therefore, Madam, your favourable Reception and Protection of it, will be a Certain and Lasting Testimony of your Respect to the Memory of the Deceas'd Kings, and Generous good Wishes to Scotland. Which must indispensably oblige all the Natives and Well Wishers of that Nation to thank your Ladyship. But as for my own Part, although I am obliged to have a due Regard and Esteem for all the Noble Family of my Lord Mountjoy, yet your favourable Reception of this will more Particularly oblige me to acknowledge, that I am, with the utmost Respect,

Madam,

Your Ladyship's most Obliged
and most Humble Servant, &c.

P R E F A C E.

According to common Custom I must Preface a little too. Yes forsooth, and be as ready as any of my Countrymen to aver, That Scotland may Vie Antiquity with the Antientest Nation in the World. Let the Reader compare the following Sheets with the History of any Nation in Europe, and see which of them has been a continued Monarchy under one Race of Kings for the Space of 2037 Years. But some must say that Scotland were Vassals to the Kings of England, and did them Homage for the Crown of Scotland, and so can claim no Precedency among Free Princes. This some English Historians do with great Confidence aver. That their Ignorance, or Malice, or both, may appear, we are satisfied to refer our Part to the Histories and Records of other Nations, and even to the Acknowledgments of the Kings of England as Recorded. We freely grant that the Kings of Scotland did hold the Lands of Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland, in Capite of the Crown of England, which was very ordinary amongst Sovereign Princes: For thus the Kings of England did Homage to the Kings of France for the Provinces possess'd by them in France. And behold from that some has ignorantly, and others malitiously, taken Occasion to misrepresent it as done for the whole Kingdom of Scotland.

Others must say (when we say Scotland was never subject to, nor Conquered by any Foreign Power) they did not think it worth Trouble and Expence of Conquest. In that their Ignorance and Malice, or both, must appear. To prove it: See the many Attempts of the Brittons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans, and English. It may be forsooth, that they were only in jest when they came with their Armies against Scotland. But I would Speir at them, whether or not they believed the Scots were in down right Earnest when they used to Bang them soundly, and make them think One Pair of Heels worth Two Pair of Hands? But since what is past is not to be recall'd, let both Nations do well in Time to come. But as for Scotland, I'm sure the Natives of it need not be ashamed of the Deeds of their Deceas'd Ancestors. Therefore I think it a Duty incumbent on all Scots Men, to take Notice of any Native or Stranger who dares offer to Defame the Dignity of the Nation, especially such

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as are so impudent and insolent to tread with irreverent Feet on the Dust of our Glorious Race of Kings, Unparallel'd for their Bravery in Defence of their Country, Protection of their Allies, and Assisting and Redressing the Oppress'd.

Here, besides paying all due Respect to the Memory of our Kings, I have done Justice to that most Injur'd Princess Mary Stewart Queen of Scotland; and I am confident, as there is nothing but undeniable Truth offered to Vindicate her Honour and Innocence, all Persons of Honour and Lovers of Truth, will Defend it. I must take Notice, that I find that famous Piece of forg'd Falshood, The Detection of Mary Queen of Scotland, Reviv'd by some scandalous Person; and forsooth he must call himself a Person of Honour of the Kingdom of Scotland. But I am sure he is neither a Person of Honour nor Honesty, nor has any Acquaintance with the History of Scotland; for he most impudently and ignorantly says in his Preface, That James the Fifth, a Cruel Vain-Glorious Prince, was Slain in the Battle of Floden-field, and left his Daughter Mary (who was after Queen) a Child not above Eight Days old. Such is the Ignorance of this pretended Man of Honour, That it was King James the Fourth who was Slain in Floden-field, and James the Fifth, Father of Queen Mary, Died in his own Palace of Falkland. He farther forfeits any Pretention he may have to Honour or Manhood, by countenancing and publishing with so much Ignorance and Impudence, that Scandalous Forgery to Murder the Memory of an Innocent Woman, especially a Queen. Sure all Men of Honour or Humanity will acknowledge, That they owe their Being in the World to Women, next to the Divine Providence of the Almighty Creator, and that the Respect that is due to the Sex on that Account, obliges Men in Honour and Gratitude to Screen and Defend the Infirmitie's incident to their Weakness, rather than to take any Unmanly Advantage of the Tenderness of their Sex.

While I justly complain of this pretended Person of Honour, I cannot forget the Justice and Impartiality of the Judicious and Learned Mr. Bond, who has in his Dedication of the Second Volume of Buchannau's History of Scotland, done far more Justice to the Memory of that Author, than those who Copy his Errors, without mentioning his Repentance. All other Parts of this History being Truth in it's Native Dress, I hope the Judicious Reader will excuse it's Want of the Recommending Ornaments of Rhetorick. I am well assured of being Censured for cramming so large a History into so small a Volume; but when all the most remarkable Pages

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sages are found here Gleaned from the Lesser Occurrences, and faithfully Digested in a succinct Method, it will satisfy the Curious, especially those whose Humour or Leisure will not permit them to turn over larger Volumes; and that what is here contained is sufficient to know the Antient and Present State of the Kingdom of Scotland from the Coming over of Fergus the First King of Scotland to the Commencement of the Union. I hope I shall need no further Apology for that Crime; and as I have designed myself Impartial, I hope my Reader will do me the Justice to say that I have Spoke Nothing but Truth with Relation to any Party or Person.

As for the Letter containing, A Short Account of the Rebellion in Scotland, which is Added to the History; a Gentleman of known Affection to the King and Government Recommended it to me, as being far more Brief and Exact than any Account of that Affair to be had in this Nation. Therefore, since I found Nothing in it Offensive, I have Inserted it without any Alteration.

The other Addition, giving a short Description of Scotland, I hope it will be acceptable to such as are desirous to know the Constitution of that Kingdom. To Conclude, I declare 'tis really Truth, That my Collecting and Writing this History did not proceed from any Ambitious Desire of being an Author, but that the chief Motive which induced me to it was to Confute the Ignorant as well as Malitious Misrepresentations of the Enemies of my Native Country Scotland.

For Nature gave to all Men at their Birth,
Something of secret Love unto that Earth
Where they were Born

The

PRÆFACE.

The Printer to the Reader.

IT were a hard Task, and rarely to be perform'd, for any PRINTER to Undertake the Printing of a BOOK without some Faults, were his Copy never so fair, or his Apprehension so quick; therefore whatever Faults may be met with (besides those here under Corrected) the judicious Reader is desir'd to Excuse and Amend them.

Introduction, Pag. 6. Line 22. for Ultimo Heirs, read Ultimus Hæres. Pag. 16. Line 16. read Bastard Brother Earl of Murray. History, Pag. 15, Line 7. read Cassibilan King of the Britons sent his Ambassador to the King of Scotland. Pag. 30. Line 1. read a great Outcry was made, and a Multitude of both Parties.



INTRODUCTION.

HAVING considered what is necessary to acquaint the Reader with the Antient History as well as the Late Transactions of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, from the Time that it first became a Monarchy, until the Commencement of the UNION in the Year 1707, which has Reduced it from an Hereditary Monarchy, to little more than a Pendicle of *England*; my Design is to deliver in a few Sheets purged from all the ill-grounded Reports of some Authors whose great Pains have been to trace the Geneology of our Kings from *Japheth* the Son of *Noah*, they having left me nothing that is *New* to say, unless I shou'd go back from *Noah* to *Adam*, which, in my Humble Opinion, is better Recorded and Dispersed in Sacred History, than can be Expected by any Historians now, unless Divinely Inspired, or could produce such Monuments of Antiquity as might attest their so far fetch'd Genealogies. [The best of our *Scots* Historians think it Sufficient for our Nation to acknowledge, that our first King *Fergus* was the Son of *Ferquhard* King of *Ireland*, and that the *Scots* Colonies, then in *Albion*, upon his Landing swore Allegiance to him as their Lawful King, and ever since his Lineal Successors (some unjust *Usurpers* excepted) have continued in Possession of that whole

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whole Kingdom, and have always maintained and defended its Priviledges against all the Assaults of Foreign Powers : What Nation in Europe, or even in the known World, can shew a List of so many Hereditary Kings, as *Scotland* can produce Monuments and Records, to vouch the indisputable Truth of the Dates of their several Reigns ? Many Historians, have here and there, spoken very Slightingly of the Antiquities of *Scotland*, but not so Ignorantly, as the Learned Doctor *Matthew Kenedy*, some time Judge Admiral of *Ireland*, who published a Book in *Paris*, wherein he not only according to the mistaken Notion of *Bede*, deny's that the *Scots* entered *Albion* before the Return of *Fergus* the Second, (by which he cuts off the Lives and Reigns of 40 Kings, from *Fergus* the first to *Fergus* the Second, being 734 Years,) but also most ignorantly alters the Names of many of our Kings, giving them the Names of their Contemporary Kings of *Ireland*; and in his Preface makes use of such undecent Reflections, and ill express'd Words, as seem very strange, to drop from the Pen of so great a Lawyer, as he was Reputed; he gives all our *Scots* Historians one Character, without any Distinction, whether they were reputed Partial or Impartial, so little knew he of Sir *George Mac.kenzie* of *Roshaugh*, the greatest Lawyer, and most Impartial Historian that ever our Nation produced, that he gives him the same Character with *George Buchanan*. In short, he speaks of all the *Scots* Histories, and the Antiquity's of *Scotland* as if they had been Fabulous or ill Grounded Reports of concealed Partial Persons. I take so little Notice of his Malicious, as well as Ignorant Allegations, that I do not think any of them worth Repeating, and am hopeful any who will be at pains to peruse the following Sheets will find them a Collection of such Authentick Records, (free from all needless Digressions as well as fabulous Fictions) as are Sufficient to prove our continued Monarchy, from the Year of the World 3691, before the coming of *Christ* 330 Years, in the first Year of the 112 Olimpiads, 421 Years after the Building of *Rome*, about the beginning of the 4th Monarchy, when *Alexander the*

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the Great vanquished *Darius* the last Monarch of *Perſia*, according to the Histories of *Hector Boetius*, *Paphael*, *Holinſhed*, *John Johnston*, and other Authors.

'Tis not my Design to meddle with the Histories of any other Country or People, but of *Scotland*, and its Possessors and Inhabitants; from the Time that *Fergus* Son to *Ferquhard King of Ireland*, began our Monarchy, which indeed is as much as we can produce any Monument of Antiquity for; except the fatal Marble Chair, which *Fergus* brought from *Ireland*. 'Tis true it was still in *Scotland* until the Reign of King *Edward the first of England*, who most malitiously destroy'd and carried away many of the Regal Monuments of Antiquity out of *Scotland* into *England*, where the Marble Chair is still, but according to the old Inscription, which is,

The Scots shall brook that Realm as Native Ground.

(If *Weird* fail not) where ever this Chair is found.

That *Weird* (*i.e.* Prophesy) has sadly fail'd us. Some of our Authors who were only Partial in so far as they were Enemies to Monarchy, have been at great Pains to fill many Sheets with the Original Derivation of the Name of our Kingdom, which saves me that Labour, only that I find by all Accounts that the whole Isle (now call'd *Britain*) was call'd *Albion* (which is the Name it was first known by) according to the Best Authors, which Name that part thereof call'd *Scotland*, has ever retained and bears to this Day, as is clear to all who understand the *Irish* or *Antient Gaulick*, Language; the *Scots* are called *Albinich*. As for the many differing Accounts about the Etymologie of the Word, or Name *Albion*, or *Albium*, *Buchannan* and others have said enough of it, which makes me forbear saying any thing about it, since I can say nothing that's New; and all that I shall offer to trouble the Reader with, is what I think absolutely Necessary to prove that *Scotland* from the beginning has been an Hereditary Monarchy, the Kings thereof deriving their Power from God alone, and not from the People, as is falsely alledged by some Authors, as *Buchannan*, *Naphtaly*, *Dolman*, *Milton*, and others; 'tis undeniable, that *Buchannan* wrote

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wrote his Book *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, to perswade the People of *Scotland* to Raife his Patron the Earl of *Murray* to the Crown, and the Authors of *Lex Rex*, *Jus. populi Vindictum*, and others, were known to have written those Scandalous Libels from Picque against the Government, because they justly suffered under it; as to the first, a Treatise *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, should have declared what the Power of Monarchs was by Law; and particularly what was the positive Law of *Scotland* as to that Point, for if those were clear by our Positive Laws, there was no further Place for Debates, since it is absolutely necessary for Mankind, especially in Matters of Government, that they at last acquiesce in something that is fix'd and certain, and therefore it is very well observed by Lawyers and Statesmen, that before Laws be made, Men ought to Reason, but after they are made, they ought to Obey, which makes many Lawyers admire how *Buchanan*, and other Authors above-named, should have adventured upon a Debate in Law, none of them being Lawyers, and have written Books upon that Subject without citing one Law Civil, or Municipal, *pro nor con*, but their main Designs were not to prevail with Lawyers or Men of Judgment, but with the Illiterate and Ignorant Multitude, who were the fittest to Execute their Impious Designs, and ever are the most Dangerous Party.

'Tis fit to know that our Parliaments never gave Prerogatives, but only declare what have been their Prerogatives, the Parliament doth not confer any new Right upon the King, but only acknowledge what was Originally his Right and Prerogative from the Beginning, and therefore the Parliament being the only Judges, who could decide whether *Buchanan's* Principles were solid; and what was *Jure Regni apud Scotos*, several Statutes having decided the Points Controverted by him, there could be no Place thereafter for Debate, and particularly as to *Buchanan's*, *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, it was expressly condemned as slanderous, and containing several offensive Matters by the 134 Act Parl. 8 Ja. VI, in Anno 1584, which was

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was the first Parliament that ever sat after his Book was printed. Sir Geo. Mackenzie in his *Jus Regium*, Page 49, says, Our Fanaticks and Republicans have always misrepresented absolute Monarchy, as Tyranny : But a Tyrant is he who has No Right to Govern, and so he may be opposed, as the Common Enemy, of all the Society ; and that it is Ridiculous to pretend with Hobbs, That we are obliged to obey whoever is once in Possession ; for that were to invite Men to torment us, and to justify Crimes by Success, nor can it be from this Deduced, that since it is Lawful to oppose any who are in Possession, that it is therefore Lawful to oppose our Monarchs : Because they have (as Algernon Sidney pretends) usurpt over us, a Power Inconsistant with our Natural Liberty, and owe their Right to that Prescription ; which the greatest Tyrants may maintain by Force, and to that Consent which they may procure by Violence or Flattery ; for to this 'tis answered, That our Monarchs of Scotland had their Power Established by Birth-Right, by Consent, Prescription and by Law, which are all the Ways whereby any Right can be Legally Established : But it is a gross Mistake in Buchanan and others to conclude a Lawful King punishable as a Tyrant : Because he offends the differing Humours of the People, or even because he may become Vicious ; for tho' God may punish him as such, yet his People cannot, that were to Raise the Servant above the Master, and to occasion a Thousand Disorders to Redress one, and when King James the Sixth acknowledged, That a Good King thinks himself made for his People, and not his People for him, that he said with Reference to the King's Duty to God, But not with Relation to the Peoples Duty to the King, and when Trajan delivering the Sword to the Proconsul, said, *Pro me si recte impero, si male contra me.* Grotius Observes justly that this was spoke as a Philosopher, and not to subject himself to the others Jurisdiction. And so Buchanan did most treacherously advise the Printing of this on the Scots Coin in the Minority of King James the Sixth.

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But altho' our Kings of *Scotland* have always been absolute Monarchs, yet that Title did not, nor does Empower them, to dispose of the Subjects Estates; for it is fit to know, that *Government* is the King's, and *Property* is the Subjects Birth-Right, *Monarchy* is a Government, and so can include no more then what is necessary for *Government*, and though the *Turk* or *Mogul* arrogate to themselves, the Total Property of their Subjects; in this they are *Tyrants* and not *Kings*, and when our Laws and Statutes says, *That our Kings have as much Power as they*; this is only to be understood of what Right they have by the Nature of Monarchy, *Rex Nomen est Jurisdictionis non Dominii*, say the Lawyers; for the Law having said all things were the Sovereigns, but what is once the Subjects cannot be taken away without their Consent. 'Tis Certain all the Lands of *Scotland* did belong to the King, and that the King distributed the Lands among his Subjects, but still reserved to himself a Right of Superiority; even such a Right of Superiority have many of the Subjects of *Scotland* reserved to themselves; when any Parts of their Estates are purchased, their Superiority over their Vassals is only inferior to that of the King; in this, *That they cannot impose Taxes, and that the King has the Right ultimo Heirs*; which no Subject has; as also where there can be none to instruct a valid Right to any Lands that belongs to the King, according to the Sense of Law, *Nemo Terrarum nisi Authoritate Regis possideto*, and of King *Malcolm the Third's* Law: That *Rex distribuit totam Terram Scotie Hominibus suis*: And it therefore clearly follows, that the King has *Dominium directum*, a Right of Superiority, as all Superiors have, and the People on whom he has bestowed those Lands are obliged to concur in the Expence with him for the Defence of it; for as if he had retained the Property of it, he would have been able with the Fruits and Rents to have defended it: So it is not agreeable to Sense or Reason, that they to whom he has granted it, should not be obliged to defend it, Especially seeing all the Rights made by the King are in Law presumed meer Donations; for it cannot be denied,

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denied, but that all Lands were originally granted by the King, and so must have Originally belonged to himself; for no Person can give what is not his own: And as our Laws acknowledgeth, that all Lands belong to the King, except where the present Heritor can instruct a Right flowing from our King; by which it is Clear the King is the Fountain of Property as well as of Justice; the Sovereign having the *Dominium directum*; and the Vassal *Dominium utile*; it follows that the Vassals of the Kingdom should contribute towards its Preservation, and the Sovereign may justly expect an equal Contribution towards the Defraying of the necessary Expence; and it is Clear, that by our Antient Laws, all Heritors were obliged to furnish some *unum Militem, unum Sagitarium, or Equitem*; Some a Bow-man, some a Soldier, some a Horse-man; but afterwards the King having changed those Tenures, or because all betwixt Sixty and Sixteen were obliged to come to the Field with Forty Days Provision, which was all that was then Necessary, it follows, that now that Way of making War being altered, the Subjects should contribute towards the Way that is necessary for Defending the Kingdom, the King by his Forces being obliged to defend our Persons, and by his Navies to protect our Commerce, by his Embassadors, manage all our publick Affairs; and by his Officers and Judges to administer Justice to us.

Having produced here what I think is Sufficient to satisfy any Reasonable Person as to Prerogative and Property of our Sovereign against the before-mentioned Authors; I find it necessary also to acquaint the Reader, how our Nation became a Monarchy; which we must believe as delivered to us by our Historians, the Monuments of Antiquity being no farther Proof than what is in or by them known, to prove that the People of *Scotland* did never Elect a King, as *Buchanan* falsely alledges, Contrary to the best and most Antient and approved Authors: That our first King *Fergus* by all the agreeing Accounts was the Lineal Heir and Successor of *Gathelus* Sovereign of those Colonies of whom the first Inhabitants of *Scotland*

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Scotland were descended, and altho' the best of our Historians were not very fond of fabulous Antiquity, yet if Tradition, or History, or Monuments of Antiquity, can be believed in any Thing, they should at least be believed against Buchanan and all those who were such Enemies to our Antient and Excellent Constitution, by alledging our first King and others since to have been Elected by the People; since by our Histories it is clear, that *Gathelus* Son of *Gecrops* King of *Athens*, led many valiant Soldiers into *Egypt*, assisted *Pharaoh* in his Wars against the *Ethiopians*, who with great Cruelty had wasted the most part of *Egypt* unto *Memphis*, the Principal City of that Realm; *Pharaoh* with the Assistance of *Gathelus*, overcame the *Ethiopians* in a most dangerous Battle, and *Gathelus* valiantly wan their principle City, called *Maroe*; this great Victory obtained by him recommended him so much to the Favour and Familiarity of *Pharaoh* and his People, that *Scota*, *Pharaoh's* Daughter was given in Marriage to him with many Lands; if *Heitor Boetius*, *Andrew Melvin*, *Raphael Holinshed*, and others, may be credited. *Gathelus* was in *Egypt* when that *Pharaoh* received the Children of *Israel*, and that shortly after that *Pharaoh* died, and was succeeded by another *Pharaoh*, who oprest the Children of *Israel*, and that *Gathelus* conferr'd with *Moses* also, having response of the Oracles of *Egypt*, foretelling the *Plagues* that were to come upon *Egypt*: He took Shipping with his Wife *Scota* his valiant *Grecians*, and many *Egyptians*, from the River *Nilus*, in the Year of the World 2453. He first came to the Land of *Numidia*, but being hinder'd to land there he set Sail, and after a long and dangerous Voyage made his Passage thorough the *Straits*, he landed in that Part of *Spain*, then called *Lisitania*, after called from him *Portus Gatheli*, now *Portugal*; from which a Colony of that Race Transported themselves into *Ireland*, and another into *Scotland*; nor should this be accounted a Fable, since *Cornelius Tacitus* in the Life of *Agricola*, makes the *Scots* to be of *Spanish*, and the *Picts* (who were then or soon after Possessors of a part of *Scotland*) of *German* Extraction. Some will have it, that all those *Scots* were sometime

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sometime in *Ireland*, and some of them were after Transported and Settled in *Albion*; of which we have but little to say; but it is certain, those *Scotish Colonies* in *Albion* finding themselves oppres'd by the *Britains* and *Picts*, they sent over to *Ferquhard King of Ireland*, and he sent them a considerable Supply, under the Command of *Fergus his Eldest Son*, who having undertaken to secure them against their Enemies the *Britains* and *Picts*, all the Heads of the Tribes or *Clans* gave up their Government (in which they had equal Power over their several Tribes) to *Fergus*, acknowledging him for their King; and Unanimously agreed to swear an Oath of Allegiance to him, it being proposed to the Heads of the Clans, by the Friends of *Fergus* (before swearing the Oath) whether they would be governed by a King who should have Absolute Power, or by the Nobility; or by the Multitude? It was answered, that least they should have many Kings instead of one, they abhor'd to bestow the Absolute Power, either upon the Nobility, or upon the Multitude; and swore they should never admit of any other Form of Government, than *Monarchy*, and that they should never obey any except him and his Posterity, which if they broke, they wished that all the *Plagues and Miseries*, that had formerly fallen on their Predecessors, might again fall on them, and their Posterity, as the Punishment of their Perjury. All which Solemn Vows and Promises, sealed by Dreadful Oaths Voluntarily given, were graven on Marble Tables, and consigned for Preservation to the Custody of the Priests. These are *Boetius's own Words*, Fol. 10. by which it may appear they looked upon *Fergus* as the Person, who had a Right by his Birth to be their King; but if it be pretended, that this *Fergus* was not the Eldest Son of *Ferquhard*, and was only elected or chosen King by the Consent of those Heads or Chieftains of the Clans, having no Title nor Right by Birth to be their King, That the Eldest Son of *Ferquhard* the Hereditary King of all those *Collonies of Scots*, as well in *Albion* as then in *Ireland*, would not have preferr'd an uncertain Conquest in *Scotland*, to his secure Succession in *Ireland*; to this

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it is answered, that all our Histories bear, that King *Ferquhard* sent his Son *Fergus*, and when a Son is spoken of Indefinitely in such Cases, he is Actually understood to be the Eldest. 2dly. He brought with him the Marble Chair, the Mark of Empire, which wou'd not have been allowed to a younger Brother. 3dly, It is said, that having settled his Affairs in *Scotland*, he returned into *Ireland* to settle the Differences there about the chusing of a New King, which does import, that he should have been King, if he had not preferred *Scotland* to *Ireland*, and the Reason of his Preferrance, was because *Ireland* was divided amongst many Kings, and his Predecessors had but a small Share of it at that Time, and *Scotland* being a Part of a greater Isle he, probably found in this greater Isle, a higher Flight for his Hopes and Latitude for his Ambition.

We read nothing at all of the Consent of the People, but of the Heads of the Tribes or Clans, who had no Commission from the People; each of them having by his Birth-Right a Power to Command his own Tribe or Clan, and Consequently the Royal Power was not derived to *Fergus* from the People, but had its Original from this Birth-Right that was both in them and *Fergus*, and he succeeded in the Right of those Chieftains to command the Respective Tribes; and that as all our Laws assert, that our Kings derives their Power from God, and not from the People, so we ought not to believe the Contrary upon the Faith of Historians; unless they were very Clear, and Unanimous in Contradicting our Laws, whereas it appears, that our Laws agree with our History, for *Gathelus* was not at all Elected by the People, but was himself the Son of a King, and did conquer by his own Subjects and Servants, and all those who are descended from his Collonies, were by Law obliged to obey the Eldest Son, and Representative of that Royal Family; and *Ferquhard* is acknowledged to have been his only Successor, nor did ever any of our *Scotish* Tribes pretend to the Supremacy, and our Histories bear, that none of our Tribes would yield to another

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ther, and the fatal Marble Chair, that came from Spain, remaining with those who were in Ireland, doesthewit that the Birth-Right remained with them ; and therefore, when Fergus the Son of Ferquhard came over to Scotland, he brought with him the Marble Chair, which was the **Mark** of Empire, and Boetius immediately upon his arrival, calls him King, and Fordon the most Ancient of our Historians, **Lib. I. Cap. 36.** calls him *Fergusius, Filius Ferardi, aut Ferquhardi ex anti- auorum Regum prospapia genitus, qui ambitione Regnandi stimulatus magnam sibi Juvenum copiam assimulavit, & Albionem continuo progressus est, & ibidem super eos Regem primum se constituit,* that is to say, he made himself (or took Place by his Birth-Right) the first King of the Scots in Albion, and the Consent given by the Chieftains of the Clans, and the People, did no more then declare and confirm what was due to him by his Birth-Right, as the Subjects consent in latter Ages, did in the A&ts concerning the Prerogative, and as the Vote of the Inquest does in the Service of Heirs. The People of Scotland had very great Reason to commend their Predecessors, for consenting to make their King an absolute Monarch, for a Monarch that is subject to the Impetuous Caprices of the Multitude when giddy ; or to the Incorrigible Factiousness of the Nobility when Interested, is in Effect no Government at all, and though a mixt Monarchy may seem a Plausible Thing to Metaphysical Spirits and School-men, yet to such who understand Government, and the World ; it cannot but appear Impracticable ; for if the People understand that it is in their Power to check their Monarch, the Desire of Command is so bewitching a Thing, that probably they would be at it upon all Occasions, and so when the King commanded one Thing, the Nobility would command another, and perhaps the Multitude a third ; and as it Implies a Contradiction, that the same Persons should both Command and Obey, where find we those Sober and Mortified Men who will Obey, when they may Command ?

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It may be proved from the Principles of Reason, that Kings derive their Power from God alone, and not from the People; for the Almighty's Design being to manifest his Glory in creating a World so Vast and Regular as this is, and his Goodness in Governing it; and that Men might live Peaceably in it, having both Reason and Time to serve him, it was consequential, that he should have reserved to himself the immediate dependance of the Supream Power, to shut out the extravagant and restless Multitude from those frequent Revolutions which they would make, and Desolations which they would Occasion, if they thought the Supream Power depended upon them, and that they were not bound to Obey, for Conscience sake; and what is express in Scripture, concerning Kings is useful to curb the Insolence and Restlessness of the People; and it seems, that Kings are in Scripture, said to be Gods, to the End it might be clear, that they were not made by Men, and that as God Almighty being King of Kings, it was Just, that as inferior Magistrates derived their Power from the King, so Kings should derive their Power from God, who is their King; and this seems to be clear from that Analogy, which runs in a Dependance and Chain thro' the whole Creation. Our Kings thus deriving their Power from God alone; in Consequence are absolute Monarchs, which has ever proved the best Government by the many Advantages accruing thereby to the Safety and Security of the Subjects. If Monarchy be a good Government, then it is certain absolute Monarchy must be by far better than limited Monarchy; if Monarchy be Commended because it prevents Divisions, then a limited Monarchy, which allows the People a Share, is not to be commended, because it occasions Divisions; if Monarchy be commended, because there is more Expedition, Secrecy, and other excellent Qualities to be found in it; then absolute Monarchy is to be commended above a Limited one, because a limited Monarch must impart his Secrets to the People, and must delay the noblest Designs until malicious and factious Spirits, be either gained or overcome,

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come, and the same *Analogy* of Reason will hold in Reflecting upon all other Advantages of Monarchy, the Examination whereof may be trusted to every Man's own Breast.

As to the Fundamental Constitution of our Government; as before mentioned, our Historians tell that the People did swear Allegiance to *Fergus* and his Heirs, and that they would never obey any other but his Royal Race, which Oath does in Law and Reason bind them to Obey the lineal Successor, according to the Proximity of Blood; for an indefinite Obligation to obey the Blood Royal, must be interpreted according to the Proximity in Blood, except the Swearers had reserved to themselves a Power to chuse any of the Royal Family whom they pleased; which is so True, that in Law an Obligation granted to any Man, does in the Construction of Law accrue to his Heirs, tho' they be not express *Qui sibi providet & Heredibus providet*. And *Boetius* tells us, that after King *Fergus*'s Death the Scots finding their new Kingdom infested with Wars under the powerful Influence of the *Picts*, and *Britains*, they refused to prefer the Brother of *Fergus*, (who was of perfect Age, and a Man of great Merit) to the Son of King *Fergus* though an Infant, which certainly in Reason they would have done, if they had not been ty'd by their aforesaid Oath to the lineal Successor: But least the Kingdom should be prejudged during the Minority, they enacted, that for the future, the next of the Blood Royal should always in the Minority of our Kings, administer as Kings till the true Heir were of perfect Age, but this does not prove, as *Buchanan* falsely alledges, that the People had Power to advance to the Throne any whom they judged most fit; for common Sense may tell us, that was not to chuse a King, but a Vice-Roy or Regent, for though to give him the more Authority, and so to enable him the more to curb Factions, and oppose Enemies, he was called King, yet he was but *Rex fidei Commissarius*, being obliged to Restore it to the true Heir, and was chosen rather to serve, than to Reign, and so governed only for a Time, and consequently was only his Vice-Roy.

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But because the Uncles and next Heirs, being once admitted to this *fidei Commissarie* Title, were unwilling to restore the Crown to their Nephews, and sometimes murder'd them, and oft-times raised Factions against them, therefore the People, abhorring those Inhuman Cruelties, and Weary of the Distractions and Divisions which they Occasion'd, begged from King Kenech the Third, that the following Laws might be made.

I. *That Immediately upon the King's Death the next Heir of whatsoever Age, should succeed.*

II. *The Grand Child either by Son or Daughter should be preferred.*

III. *And till the King arriv'd at fourteen Years of Age, some Wise Men should be chosen to govern.*

After which the King should enter into free Administration, and according to this Constitution some fit Person has still been chosen Regent in the King's Minority, without Respect to the Proximity of Blood; and our Kings have very often been Crown'd in their Cradles.

In Conformity also to those Principles, all the Acknowledgment made to our Kings, ran still in Favour of the King, and his Heirs. As in the first Act of Parliament, 18 James, 6: and 2, 3, 4. Acts of Parl. 1. Charles 2, and by the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty, his Heirs and lawful Successors, which Word Lawful, is incerted to cut off the Pretences of such as should not succeed by Law, and the Insolent Arbitrariness of such as being but Subjects themselves, think they may chuse their King.

So great an Enemy was Buchanan to Hereditary Monarchy, that even so Late as the Life of Robert the 2d, he would falsly alledge, that the King with Consent of the Parliament preferr'd, as he pretends, his Son of the 2d Marriage by Elizabeth Muir to the Children of Euphan Ross, Daughter to the Earl of Ross. Certainly Buchanan could never have offered such an Untruth, unles he had some Assurance (from the Earl of Morray his Patron) that all the Records and Charters should

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Should be destroyed, wherein *Robert* the 3d, in the Life-time of his Father, *Robert* the 2d, is often mentioned, by the Name of *John* the eldest Son ; and after his Fathers Death, is declared the eldest lawful Son and Heir, and Allegiance sworne to him, and that it is certain that *Euphan Ross* was alive, when he was proclaimed King, by the Name of *Robert*. So far was *Buchanan* Malicious in this and many other things, that he contradicts his own History, and what he says of King *Robert* the 2d, is without any thing offered as Proof ; for Proof he had none. In a Case of so great Moment, Historians ought not to be credited, except they could have produced very infallible Documents, and as in General, one Historian may make all succeeding Historians err, so in this Case, *Boetius* (who was the first) lived and wrote two hundred Years after the Marriage of King *Robert* the 2d, and wrote his History at *Aberdeen* very Remote from the Registers and Records, by which he should have Instructed himself, nor said he anything of this Point but what might be imputed to Mistake ; nor did he know any thing of the Importance of this Point, having touched it Transiently without any Design ; but by *Buchanan*, it was designedly Pressed to evince, that the Parliament of *Scotland* might prefer any of the Royal Line they pleased, and it is indeed Probable, that King *Robert* the 2d did for some Time make no great Noise about his first Marriage with *Elizabeth Muir*, least the meanness of the Match should have weakened his Interest upon his first coming to the Crown, he being himself the first of the Race of *Stewarts*, and having so strong Competitors as the Earl *Dowglass*, who claimed Right to the Crown, in the Right of the *Balliols* and the *Cummins*, as *Boetius* himself observes. *Buchanan's* Rage prevailed with him so far, that he praised and railed at the same individual Law, and it is observable, that it is very Dangerous to recede once from Fundamental Laws ; for *Buchanan* makes not only the Succession Elective, but makes no Difference betwixt lawful Children and Bastards, and excludes, not only Minors during the Uncles Life, but Women for ever.

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Sir George Mackenzie rightly terms *George Buchanan*, both an *Ornament* and a *Reproach* to his Country : He was Certainly a very Great Scholar, and exprest his Mind in a very lofty Style, so very agreeable to Men of Letters, that many look upon what he said (however so falsely alledged) to be as True as *Gospel*, though at the same Time, it is averr'd, that some of the Remoter Antiquities were very much depraved by him, and that even in his freshest Accounts, he is very often convicted of *Falshood* and *Calumny*. But yet when *Buchanan* found the Period of his Days approach, he with great Sincerity and Grief repented of what he had written against Monarchy in General, and in Particular confess'd what he had written with so much Malice and Falshood against the Honour and Innocence of his Royal Mistress Queen *Mary* was without any Ground invented by himself with regard to the Designs of her Bastard Brother the Earl of *Murray*. As it is certain his History was the Source from whence has flow'd all the *Calumnies* and indecent Reflections made use of by succeeding Authors, against that most Innocent and Injur'd Queen : But since he gave such evident Proof of his unfeigned Repentance, they do that learn'd Man Injustice who repeat his Crimes, or reprint his Errors, without mentioning his Repentance ; and I'm confident, if he had foreseen the Evil Consequences of his *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, He had certainly repented him of his Designs. What I have said against *Buchanan* is not out of Hatred to the Dead so much as Respect to the Living, for as Mr. Cowly interprets that Sentence of a Generous Heathen.

'Tis wicked with insulting Feet to tread,
Upon the Monuments of the Dead.

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HISTORY
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SCOTLAND, &c.

FERGUS First King of SCOTLAND.



FERGUS the first King of *Scotland*, was Crown'd in the fatal Marble Chair, which he brought with him from *Ireland* in the 3641 Year from the Creation of the World, 330 Years before the coming of *Christ*, and about the fourth Monarchy, when *Alexander the Great* vanquished *Darius* the last Monarch of *Persia*; the Chieftains of the Clans or Tribes having sworn Allegiance to *Fergus* and his Posterity, he conven'd all the Tribes, with their Chieftains or Captains, Commanding the People to be obedient to their Chieftains; and gave proper Directions to the Captains, to have their several Tribes Ready with Forty Days Provisions, to pass with him against the *Picts* and *Britains*, to give them Battle, if need required; and according to the Custom of the People, he sacrificed to their Gods; and prayed the Gods might take

Vengeance of the Party that was the first Occasion of Battle, and to grant him such Felicity in his just Defence, that he might obtain Victory without great Loss of People : The *Picts* Army advanced, being followed by the *Britains*; and *Fergus* with his Valiant *Scots* advanced with Antient Arms, displayed in Form of a Banner, on which was a Red *Lyon* Rampant in a Field of Gold. Whilst the *Scots* and *Picts* stood in Array in Sight of each other, the Army of the *Britains* were also in Array, yet did not advance, but stood Devising how they might destroy both the *Scots* and *Picts*; and determined when one had Conquered the other, to fall on the Conquerors with their fresh Army, and by that Means, either destroy both, or drive them out of the Island, that they themselves might enjoy the whole. This Deceit being discovered to *Fergus* by a banished *Briton*, by which both Armies were moved, no less by Fear of their Enemies than by their own proper Damage. King *Fergus* desired a Conference with the King of the *Picts*, who willingly comply'd, and went over to him with some of his Nobles. After a long Conference and deliberate Consultation with the Counsellors of both Parties, and being moved by the Ruthful Cries of the *Picts* Wives, they being the *Scots* Daughters, Peace was Concluded between the *Scots* and *Picts*. The Three Armies returned home, the *Britains* being disappointed in their first deceitful Project attempted another Wile : They privily sent in Robers among the *Picts* who drove away their Cattle. When the *Picts* demanded Restitution, they answered, that they should seek it from the *Scots* who had plunder'd them, rather than from them. Thus they eluded the Embassy, and sent away their Ambassadors without their Demands; so that the Matter did appear to be a plain Mockery. Their fraudulent Councils being thus discovered more and more, the late Reproach did Incense the Hearts of the People of Both Nations against the *Britains*, more than the Re-

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licks of their Anger for their former Injuries; and therefore Levying as great an Army as they could, both Kings two several Ways entered the Kingdom of the *Britains*, and having destroyed the Country with Fire and Sword, returned home with a great Booty. To revenge this Loss the *Britains* entered *Scotland*, and came as far as the River *Down* (dividing *Kyle* from *Garrick*) and having ravaged the Country thereabout, they pitched their Tents upon the Banks of the said River. *Fergus* having sent the Wives and Children of the *Scots*, and other portable Goods, to the most unaccesable Mountains, and secured all the Avenues or Roads till the coming of the *Picts*, with whom he at length joined Forces, and consulting with one another, they resolved to make a Diversion and lengthen the War, by making an Incursion with a Part of their Forces into the Enemies Country, and so weary them out. But *Coilus* (that was the Name of the King of the *Britains*) understanding by his Spies the Cause of their Delay, sent 5000 Men before to lye in Ambush in the upper Grounds, and he determined to lead forth the rest of his Army directly against the Enemy. When the *Scots* and *Picts* knew this, they again Consulted, and by Way of Prevention they agreed to assault the Camp of the *Britains* by Night, and accordingly drew out their Forces. the *Scots* in the Front, and the *Picts* in the Rear, attacked their Enemies before Day, and by this Means they made a great Slaughter of the *Britains*. In this Battle fell *Coilus* with the greatest Part of his Army. The Place where it was fought was called by his Name *Coil*, now *Kyle*, in the Shire of *Aire*. After this Victory King *Fergus* called a Convention of the Chieftains, and their Tribes, making a large and plausable Oration to the People, they all condescended, and agreed to swear again, that they and their Posterity should never acknowledge any one (upon any Pretence whatsoever) for their lawful and rightful Sovereign, but *Fergus* and his Lineal Successors, according to the Proximity of Blood; whereupon Charters and lasting Evidences were granted to him and his lawful Successors for ever.

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The Kingdom of *Scotland* being thus confirmed to King *Fergus* and his Lineal Heirs and Successors, with deliberate Counsel and Consent of all the Chieftains and Tribes, he divided the whole Lands then inhabited by the *Scots*, among his Chieftains or Captains of the Tribes by Lots or Cavils: The first Lot chanced or fell to *Gorunath* and his Tribes, *viz.* The Lands and Shires of *Gaithness*, *Strathnaver* and *Sutherland*, from *Dunnisbey* (commonly now called *John Groats* House) lying over against *Orkney*, to the River of *Tain* in *Ross*; the Second to Captain *Lutork*, the Lands lying between the Rivers *Tain* and *Ness*, (now called East and West *Ross*;) the Third to Captain *Warroch*, the Lands lying between *Ness* and *Spey*, from the East to the West Seas, (now called *Murray*,) the Fourth to Captain *Thalis*, the Lands of *Boyn*, *Enzie*, *Strathbogie*, *Bamff* and *Buchan*. These Lands were then called *Ithalia* by the Name of their Chieftain or Captain. The Fifth to Captain *Murdogh*, all the Lands of *Mar*, *Baidyenoche* and *Loquhaber*. The Sixth to *Novance*, the Lands of *Lorn* and *Kintire*, with the Mountains and high Places lying from the Lands of *Mar* to the Sea. The Seventh to Captain *Atholus*, the Lands of *Athole*. The Eighth to *Greonis* and *Epidithes* two Chieftains of the Tribes, the Lands of *Strathern* and *Broadalbin*, lying West from *Dunkell*. The Ninth to *Argathelus*, the Lands of *Ardgael* or *Argyle*. The Tenth to *Lolgonas*, the Lands of *Lenox* and *Glyddale*. The Eleventh to Captain *Silurch*, the Lands of *Kyle*, *Garrick*, and *Guningham*. The Twelfth to *Brigandes*, the Lands of *Brigance*, now called *Galloway*, *Nethsdale* and *Annandale*. The *Picts* at the same Time inhabited all the Lands upon the East Coast of *Scotland*, from *Buchan* to the River *Tine*, containing (as it is now called) *Aberdeen*, *Merns*, *Angus*, *Perth*, *Fife*, *Sterling*, *Lathians*, *Haddington*, *Tweedale*, *Tivotdale* and the *Mers*, and all along the South Borders.

King *Fergus*, after having thus divided the said Lands, instituted many good Laws to suppress Vice; he built several Castles in *Scotland*, and past the Rest of his Days in Peace

Peace with the *Picts* and *Britains*, at last he returned with several Noble Persons to *Ireland*, where he settled some Differences about choosing a King, after which as he was returning Homeward, a Tempest arrising suddenly, he with all the Nobles (in his Company) was drown'd near the Port called from him, *Fergus his Rock* (*i. e.*) *Knockfergus* or, *Carrickfergus*, in the County of *Antrim in Ireland*, in the 25th Year of his Reign.

Fergus dying as aforesaid, left two Sons, *Ferlegus* and *Mainus*, neither of them being able to undertake the Government, the Cheiftains of the Clans met together, and there was great Contention among them about settling the Succession, they being by their Oath of Allegiance to *Fergus*, bound and obliged to acknowledge his Son, or his next Heir in the Line, for their Lawful Sovereign; yet considering the Hazards, they might run under an Infant King, they appointed, and enacted, That for the Future, the next of the Royal Blood should always Administer during the King's Minority, but to give him the more Authority, to curb Factions, and oppose Enemies, they called him King, during the Time of his Administration, he being obliged to restore the Government, and be Accountable for his Intromissions to the lawful King, when of perfect Age. This Law did afterwards continue 1025 Years to the Reign of *Keneth the Third*, of whom I shall speak in his Place. By Virtue of this Law the Brother of *Fergus* was nominated to administrate as King.

FRITHARIS the Second King of SCOTLAND.

FRITHARIS Brother to *Fergus* succeeded in the Government in the Year of the World 3666, before the coming of *Christ* 304, from the beginning of the Monarchy of *Scotland* 26 Years. He was a good Prince, and managed with such Equity and Justice, that by his Carriage he procured Peace abroad, and the Love of the Subjects at home,

having reigned 15 Years, he called an Assembly of the States, and declared to them, that he was ready to resign and lay down the Regal Scepter, adding also many Words in Commendation of *Ferlegus* the Eldest Son of *Fergus*; as for himself, he said he had rather freely resign the Kingdom (with which he was but Intrusted) which his Death now near at Hand would deprive him of; that so his Fidelity to his Nephew might appear to be rather of Goodwill than Necessity, yet so far had his Goodness prevailed with the People, or such was their Humour, that they disliked their lawful King *Ferlegus*, and to Continue *Fritharis* in the Government, they plotted against him, whereupon he retired to the *Picts*, and after to the *Britains*, where he died, and *Fritharis* died a few Months after in the 15th Year of his Reign, or Administration.

MAINUS the Third King of *SCOTLAND*.

MAINU^S the Second Son of *Fergus* (*Ferlegus* the Eldest being Dead as aforesaid) took the Government upon him in Year of the World 3680, before the Coming of Christ 291 Years. He was a Prince more like his Father *Fergus*, than his Brother or Uncle. He Confirmed and Settled Peace Abroad, and Punished the Wicked and Profligate at Home; and Constantly performed Religious Exercises; whereby he procured to himself, such an Opinion of Justice and Piety, that Foreigners, as well as his own Subjects, thought it villainous to hurt such a good King. He Renewed the League with *Crinus* King of the *Picts*, and continued Peace with the *Britains*. 'Tis said he was better Guarded by his Sanctity than by his Military Forces. He Died in the 29th Year of his Reign, being much Lamented by all Good Men.

DORNADILLA the Fourth King of *SCOTLAND*.

DORNADILLA Succeeded his Father *Mainus* in the Year of the World 3709, before the coming of Christ

252 Years, after the Begining of the Reign 70 Years. He was a good King, in Point of Equity like his Father, but very unlike him in the other Parts of his Life; for he spent much of his Time in Hunting, as judging that Exercise to be proper enough in Time of Peace, and Healthful, as also to harden the Body for War; and besides the Mind did Suck in the purest Pleasures there from, and was greatly Strengthned thereby against Covetousness, Luxury, and other Vices. 'Tis Reported, that the Venatory Laws Observed in Scotland by the *Highlanders*, and in other parts of that Kingdom till of Late Years, were made by him. He Died peacefully in the 26th Year of his Reign.

NOTHATUS the Fifth King of SCOTLAND.

NO^tHATU^s Dornadilla's Brother Succeeded in the Government, (*Rutherford* the Son of *Dornadilla* being a Child not able to Govern, by Virtue of the aforesaid Statue) in the Year of the World 3738 before the coming of Christ 233 Years, after the Beginning of the Reign 98 Years. He changed the Government (which till then had been Moderate and peaceable) into Cruelty and Tyranny; he punished High and Low promiscuously with Forfeiture of Goods, Banishment, Death, and all Sorts of Miseries; So that nothing could exceed his Cruelty. But one *Dowalus* of *Galloway*, who Knowing that his own Life was Insidiously Aimed at by the King, advanced himself against *Nothatus* with a Number of his Friends, Charged him with the Slaughter of the Nobility, and the Seizure of their Goods and Estates, and demanded of him to Restore the Kingdom to the Lawful Heir. *Nothatus* finding himself affronted contrary to his Expectation, Retained his wonted Fierceness, and upbraided *Dowalus* and the Nobility, threatening them with Punishment, and deny'd to resign the Government: Those Threatnings encreased the Animosity between them, insomuch that at last it came to Blows, and *Nothatus* was Slain by *Dowalus* and his Party, having Reigned Cruelly and Avaritiously Twenty Years.

Rutherford

*The HISTORY of**RUTHERUS the Sixth King of SCOTLAND.*

RUTHERUS the Son of *Dornadilla* (according to his Hereditary Right) succeeded after the Death of *Nothatus*, in the Year of the World 3758, before the coming of Christ 213 Years, after the Reign 118 Years. The King being young, and the Nobility thought they judged *Nothatus* worthy of the worst of Punishments, yet did not approve of what *Dowalus* had done in Killing the King, about which a great Contention arose between *Ferquhard* Chieftain of *Kintire* and *Lorn* (Son-in-Law or Cousin to *Nothatus*) and *Dowalus*, who at last denounced War against one another, the King being Young was very much Governed by *Dowalus* and his Party, *Ferquhard*, with the Friends of *Nothatus*, having Declared War against *Dowalus* and the King's Friends, *Dowalus* invited to his Assistance *Getus* King of the *Picts*, who readily joyn'd with him, *Ferquhard* being joyn'd with many *Irishmen*, with the Inhabitants of *Kyntire*, *Lorn*, *Argyle*, *Gaithness* and *Murray*. Both Armies met and fought twice in one Day, *Dowalus*'s Party being put to flight, many more were slain in the Pursuit than in the Battle; besides *Dowalus* himself and many of the Chieftains in his Army, there fell also *Getus* the King of the *Picts*, with many of his Men; *Rutherford* the King was taken Prisoner, to whom they shewed all due Respect, Declaring it was not against him (whom they acknowledged as their lawful King) that they had Rebelled, but only designed to be Revenged of *Dowalus* and his Friends, for the Slaughter of *Nothatus*. But the King was advised to Retire to *Ireland*, where he went. This Conflict between the *Scots* and *Picts* brought Matters to that low Ebb, that there was scarce left a sufficient Number of People to Inhabit the Country; the *Britains* who having now gotten that Opportunity which they had long thirsted after, penetrated into the Country as far as *Bodotria*; (now call'd *Forth*) Exercising great Cruelty against the *Scots* and *Picts* in all Parts where they came, planting Garrisons

SCOTLAND.

9

Garrisons in many Places, especially the Low Countries of the *Picts*. The *Scots* and *Picts* being miserably afflicted twelve Years, at length a new Breed of Lusty Warlike young Men grew up, (who were Enur'd to great Hardships by the Oppression of the *Britains*) applyed to their King *Rutherford*, who then Resided in *Ireland* (till the Strife between the two aforementioned contending Parties were Pacifyed) and sent Messengers to all their Neighbours; and the *Picts* Exhorting one another, to try their Fortunes; whereupon *Rutherford* sail'd from *Ireland* into the *Ae* or Western Isles, and from thence to *Albion*, and landed at the Bay call'd *Loch-Brien* or *Loch-broom* in the Shire of *West-Ross*, and was joyn'd by *Getus* King of the *Picts*, the Son of *Getus* who was slain in the aforesaid Battle, who was also Brother-in-Law to King *Rutherford*, he being married to the Sister of *Getus*. They consulted how they might manage the War against the *Britains*, and agreed to attack the *Britains* with all possible Expedition while they were unprepar'd. As soon as they met a very sharp Battle was fought, Victory was obtain'd against the *Britains* by the Manhood and Valour of King *Rutherford*, the *Britains* quitted all the Garrisons, Towns and Lands appertaining to the *Scots* and *Picts*, with faithful Promise never to Invade them for the Time coming. The King spent the rest of his Days in Peace and Quietness, and Departed this Life in the Twenty sixth Year of his Reign, leaving behind him one Son named *Thereus*, Begot upon the Daughter of *Getus* King of the *Picts*.

REUTHA the Seventh King of SCOTLAND.

REUTHA succeeded his Brother *Rutherford* (because *Thereus*, *Rutherford's* Son was but Ten Years old) in the Year of the World 3784, before the coming of Christ 187 Years, after the Reign 144 Years. He was a good King, and endeavoured to Reduce the People (who were grown insolent upon their late Victory into a milder Behaviour and Deportment) and accordingly he Enacted many Publick

and profitable Laws, of which some remain to this Day among the Antient Families. He caused Sepulchres or Tombs to be made for valiant Men. He brought many Artificers into the Country. In his Time came certain Philosophers from King Ptelomeus of Egypt, who were pleasantly received and well entertained on Account of the Relation between the Egyptians and his Antient Progenitors. He lived peaceably Sixteen Years, and Resigned the Crown to his Nephew *Thereus*, the lawful Heir.

THEREUS the Eighth King of SCOTLAND.

TH E R E U S the Son of *Rutherford*, took the Government upon him in the Year of the World 3799, before the coming of Christ 171 Years, after the Reign 158. He appeared at first to be virtuously inclin'd, but after ran headlong into all Manner of Vice, not by Degrees but all at once; insomuch, that putting many Nobles to Death, and encouraging many lewd Fellows who oppress'd the Subjects with great Cruelty; the Chief of the Clans considering the deplorable State of the Subjects, determined to punish those wicked Persons. *Thereus* fearing their Designs, fled to the Britains. He ended his Days in a short Time after in the City of York the Twelfth Year of his Reign. In the mean Time *Conanus* Chieftain of the Brigandes, a prudent and regular Man, was Elec'ted Vice-Roy : He restrained Roberies, and restored what *Thereus* had impaired and weaken'd. Having composed Matters as well as he could, as soon as he received News of the Death of *Thereus*, he Resign'd his Magistracy..

JOSINA the Ninth King of SCOTLAND.

JO S I N A succeeded his Brother *Thereus* in the Year of the World 3810, before the coming of Christ 161 Years, after the Reign 170 Years. He was a good King, he Ratified Peace

Peace with his Confederates the *Picts*, he encouraged Physicians and Herbsters, that in his Time there was scarce a Nobleman or Gentleman in *Scotland* but had Skill in Curing of Wounds or Bruises; for there was but little Use for Physick any other way at that Time, or long after. In his Time two venerable Philosophers being Priests of *Spain*, passing from *Portugal* to *Athens*, were by a Tempest Shipwreck'd, at or near *Lochbroom* in *Ros'* (the Ship and Mariners perishing, they only sav'd) they were brought into the King's Presence, pleasant of Visage, but almost naked; after Refreshing and good Entertainment, the King desired of them, what they understood by their Science of the Nature of the Ground of *Scotland*.

After good and deliberate Consideration, they answer'd (so far as they could conjecture) there was more Riches and Profits to be gotten within the Veins of the Earth, in many Parts of *Scotland*, than above, meaning that in such Parts as were unfit for Corn, were many rich Mines; also they instructed the People of *Scotland* to Worship the only God the Creator, forbidding them to Sacrifice (as their Custom then was) to *Isis* and *Apis* the Egyptian Gods, but only to sacrifice and pray in their Temples to the Great God Creator of Heaven and Earth, which the People for the most Part observed, till the Christian Faith was received. King *Josina* Died in a good old Age, having Reigned Twenty four Years.

FINNANUS the Tenth King of SCOTLAND.

FINNANUS succeeded his Father *Josina* in the Year of the World 3834, before the coming of Christ 137 Years, after the Reign 194 Years. He followed his Father's Example; he endeavoured nothing more than to accustom his Subjects to a just and moderate Government, labouring to maintain his Kingly Government more by good Will than by Armies. He appointed learned Men to reside in the Isle of Man, where all the Noblemen's Children of *Scotland* were to be Instructed, having Marry'd his Son *Durstus* to *Agafia* Daughter

to the King of *Britains*, and won great Favour among them. He visited the King of the *Picts* who was sick of a vehement Fever at *Camelon*. He was beloved both by his Subjects and by Foreigners. He Deceased, having Reigned in Peace and Plenty Thirty Years.

DURSTUS the Eleventh King of *SCOTLAND*.

DURSTUS succeeded his Father *Finnanus* in the Year of the World 3864, before the coming of Christ 107 Years, from the Beginning of the Reign 224 Years. He first Banished all his Father's Friends from his Presence, by the Advice of some young corrupted Persons who had gotten into his Favour. He gave himself up wholly to Wine and Women; he drove away his Wife the Daughter of the King of the *Britains*: But fearing the Conspiracy of his Subjects, he feigned Repentance; he recalled his Wife, and assembled all the Nobility, and prepared a Supper for them, and when they were all unarmed at the Entertainment, he caused his Rufians to destroy them; which made all theire Friends gather together, and *Durstus* rather than yield to his Subjects, or fly to Foreigners, being equally hateful to both, resolved to try his Fortune in a Battle, where he was Slain the Ninth Year of his Reign: Yet out of Respect to him as their King, and the Memory of his Ancestors, they Buried him among his Royal Predecessors.

EVENUS the Twelfth King of *SCOTLAND*.

EVENU^s succeeded his Brother *Durstus* in the Year of the World 3813, before the coming of Christ 98 Years, after the Reign 233 Years; a wise, just and virtuous Prince. He was the first who made the Subjects Swear an Oath of Fidelity to the King; which Custom was ever after observed by the Chieftains of the Clans. He assisted the King of the *Picts* against the *Britains*, betwixt whom there was Fought a bloody Battle till Night parted them; the Victory being so uncertain

certain that both Armies departed with equal Slaughter, and as equal Fear; but the *Britains* retiring left their Camp standing, with their Carriage, which being known to the *Scots* and *Picts*, they returned and divided the Spoil, according to the Custom of War. *Euenus* rewarded the Friends of those who were slain in Battle with publick Offices and Goods, Having Repelled his Enemies, he apply'd himself to the Arts of Peace; and that it might not be troublesome to the Kings to Travel over the Kingdom so often, for the Administration of Justice, (which was then their Custom) he divided the Kingdom into Circuits, and settled ordinary Judges to Execute Justice. He also appointed Informers to bring in Accusations against the Guilty; which Office being found inconvenient, was either abrogated by a Law, or else grew obsolete by Custom. He Died in the Nineteenth Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Dunstaffage*, leaving no Children but a Bastard Son, named *Gillus*, a crafty Man.

GILLUS the XIII. King of SCOTLAND.

GILLUS, Bastard Son to *Euenus*, Usurped the Crown in the Year of the World 3892, before the coming of Christ 79 Years, after the Reign 252 Years. There remained alive of the Royal Blood, as Heirs to the Crown, *Lismorus*, *Gormachus*, and *Ederus*, the Children of *Donachus* Son of *Durstus*, who were Educated in the Isle of *Man*. Thither went *Gillus*, on Pretence to bring them home; to the two Elder he behaved himself with great Reverence and Respect, and carried them with him to *Scotland* cunningly, pretending, that they being of the Royal Stock, should be Educated at his Court according to their Princely Quality. As for *Ederus* the youngest, he left Soldiers on Pretence of Guards, to attend his Person, to whom he gave Command, on a certain Day appointed, to Kill him. But his Nurse suspecting the Treachery, conveyed him secretly by Night to the Country of *Argyle*, and so disappointed *Gillus*. She bred him up several

Years privately in a Cave under Ground; whereupon *Gillus*, put the two elder Brothers to Death, as also the Guard left to Kill *Ederus*: The Subjects being grieved at this inhuman Cruelty, raised an Army against him, and appointed *Cadwallus* Chief of the *Brigantes*, their Vice-Roy, and coming unawares upon *Gillus*, who had none to side with him but some Debauched Persons; he left his Army, and in a Fisher-Boat was wattled over into *Ireland*; returning again from *Ireland* he arrived in the Isle of *Illa*, with some *Irish Men*; he there ventured a Battle against *Cadwallus* who Commanded the Army of *Evenus*; being Routed he hid himself in a solitary Cave, where he was found Slain, and his Head Cut off from his Body. He was Buried in *Dunstaffage*, after Reigning Two Years.

EVENUS. IIId. the XIV. King of *SCOTLAND*.

EVENUS the Son of *Donalus*, Brother to King *Finnanus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 3894, before the coming of Christ 77 Years, after the Beginning of the Reign of *Scotland* 254 Years, a virtuous good Prince. He rewarded *Cadwallus* for the Loss he had sustained. In a Storm returning from *Illa*, after he had Vanquished and Slain the Usurper he married *Siora* Daughter to *Gethus* King of the *Picts*, and confirmed the old Bond; after his Marriage the *Arcadians* or *Orkney Men*, Invaded *Scotland*, but the King falling suddenly on them, Drove them to the Sea, being in a Hurry whilst they Crowded one another Endeavouring to Ship themselves, they were Slain to a Man. *Belus* their King despaiting to find Quarters, slew himself. *Evenus* having finished the War, Returned to the Work of Peace, and Constituted two market Towns for Trade in convenient Places (i. e.) *Ennerlochy* and *Enverness*, (each of them Receiving their Names from Rivers Gliding by them) *Euner* among the Ancient *Scots*, signifieys a Place where Ships do usually Resort. He Resigned the Crown to *Ederus* beforementioned, and Died the Seventeenth Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

Ederus

EDERUS the 15th King of SCOTLAND.

EDERUS the Son of *Domachus* the Son of *Durstus*, Succeeded in the Year of the World 3911, before the Coming of Christ 60 Years, after the Reign 271 Years; a valiant wise and Good King. *Beredus* of the Isles Cousin to *Gillus* before-mentioned; Raised an Insurrection, but was with his Assistants overthrown, taken and Killed by the King, *Cassibilan* King of Scotland, desiring supply against *Julius Cesar* the Roman Emperor, the King and Nobles Received the Ambassadors courteously and sent 10000 Chosen Men under the Conduct and Command of *Cadalla*, Chieftain, of the *Brigantes*, and *Dowal* Chieftain of *Lorn*, also at the Request of King *Ederus*, the King of the *Picts* sent an Army with the *Scots* to assist the *Britains* against the *Romans*. There ensued a Dangerous and Doubtful Battle, but at last the *Romans* were overthrown, *Julius Cesar* was Resolved to Renew the Battle, but Hearing of great Destruction of his Ships, he Changed his Mind, and set Sail in the Night, and returned to *France*; by his sudden Departure, they left great Booty to the *Britains*, *Scots*, and *Picts*, who divided it among them in his Camp, according to the Custom of War. *Cadalla* and *Dowal* being Richly Rewarded by the King of the *Britains*, Returned to *Scotland*, the King passing to *Enverness* was certainly Informed by Merchants, That *Julius Cesar* had Subdued *France* to his Empire, and was Preparing an Army to Return to *Britain* to Revenge the Injuries done him, the Year before. *Ederus* sent his Ambassador to *Cassibilan* offering him the Assistance of the like Number which he had sent before; But the *Britains* moved with vain Arogancy, refused to have any Supply of the *Scots* or *Picts*. *Julius Cesar* Returning to *Britain*, was twice Repulsed, but at last *Cassibilan* with all his valiant Captains was overthrown, taken, and Killed; and his Lands made to Pay Three thousand Pounds of Silver as a Tribute to the *Romans*; *Julius Cesar* sent his Ambassador to the *Scots* and *Picts*, offering them Conditions of Peace, they answered, They were

were Resolved to Live free not to be Subject to any Power, and were willing to defend their Lives and Libertys; and Refused all Conditions of Peace. *Julius Cesar* being Determined to Invade the *Scots* and *Picts*, was advertised of an Uproar in *France*, upon which he Returned into *France*. *Murket* another Cousin of *Gillus* raised an Insurrection against the King, but he sent *Cadalla* with a Number of Armed Men, who overthrew took and hanged *Murket*, and his Accomplices. The King having settled, affirm Peace, he Died the Forty Eighth Year of his Reign, and was Burried in *Dunstaffage*.

EVENUS the III^d. The 16th King of SCOTLAND.

EVENUS The third Succeeded his Father *Ederus* in the Year of the World 3959, before the Coming of Christ 12 Years, after the Reign 319 Years; a Son unworthy so Good a Father, for not being Contented with One hundred Concubines, of the Noblest Families; He published his Shameful Lust to the World, by Enacting Laws, that the King should have the first Night after Marriage of all Noblemen's Daughters, and they the same of the Daughters of their Vassals and Tenants; which Law continued in Force, till abolished at the Request of Queen *Margaret* (Called St. *Margaret*) Wife to King *Molcolm* the 3d. The nobles Conspired against him, he Raised an Army to Defend himself; he was in a Battle overthrown, taken and thrown into Prison, and Condemned to Perpetual Imprisonment. But was Strangled by some privat. Enemies in the Nighe. The Person Suspected was Executed the next Day. He Reigned Seven Years; he was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

METELLANUS the 17th King of SCOTLAND.

METELLANUS *Ederus* his Sister's Son, succeeded in the Year of the World 3966, before the Coming of Christ Five Years, after the Reign of *Scotland* 326 Years; a very modest, and good King, no Less dear to all for his Excellent Virtue.

Virtues, than *Euenus*, was Hateful to them for his Flagitious Vices, he was mightily Esteemed for this, that by his Means Peace was preserved with many Neighbouring Princes. At the time of our Saviour's Birth, (which was in the Fifth Year of his Reign) all the World was at Peace, the Roman Emperor *Augustus* sent his Ambassador into *Britain*, Requesting the Kings of *Britain* and *Scotland* to Continue in Peace with him, which they agreed to. In this King's Time were in *Rome*, *Virgil*, *Horrace*, *Ovid*, *Julius*, *Marcus*, *Varo*, *Strabo*, *Titus Livius*, and many other Learned Men. By his prudence he had repaired much of the Corruptions of *Euenus*; but it was some Allay to his Happiness, That he Could not abrogate the filthy Laws before mentioned, being hindred by the Nobility; who were too much addicted to Luxury. He Died in the 30th Year of his Reign, and was Buried at *Dunstaffage*.

CARATACUS the 18th King of SCOTLAND.

CARATACUS the Son of *Cadallanus*, by the Sister of *Metellanus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4005, after the Coming of our Saviour *Jesus Christ* 25 Years, after the Beginning of the Reign of *Scotland* 356 Years; a wise, valiant Prince. He Enjoy'd the great Treasure left by King *Metellanus*, who Exceeded all the former Kings in Riches; He pacified all the Insurrections throughout the Kingdom, and the *Æbude Islands*, the King of the *Britains* having Raised an Army to withstand the *Romans*, sent his Ambassador to *Caratacus*, who promised him Supply, and wisely Counsel'd him to Sollicite the People, of *Normandy*, *Pickardy*, and *Britain*, to Rebel against the *Romans*, and to promise them Assistance of Money and valiant Warriors. The King of the *Scots* and *Picts* joyned with the *Britains* at *York*, *Caratacus* being Chosen General, the *Romans* Commanded by *Planicus* their Governor, came against them; there followed a Bloody Battle with uncertain Victory, until Night Separated them; *Planicus* seeing his Loss so great the next Day, Especially his Horsemen, retired towards *London*, *Caratacus*, stay'd

at York. Next Year *Arviragus* King of the Britains, Raised an Army of 65000 Chosen Men, and the Kings of Scotland and the *Picts*, joyned him with 60000 valiant Men, against whom *Claudius Cesar* sent *Vespasian* with an Army of *Romans*, and fought a Terrible and cruel Battle, wherein *Vespasian* obtain'd the Victory, notwithstanding the valiant Behaviour of the *Britains*, *Scots*, and *Picts*. In that Battle fell the King and the whole Army of *Britains*, except 6000, the King of the *Picts* with many *Picts* and *Scots*, *Caratacus* returned to *Scotland* with his Army, and *Vespasian* wintered at *York*, and in the Spring Entered *Albion*, and Besieged and took *Camilon* the Chief City of the *Picts*; *Vespasian* sent his Ambassadors to *Caratacus* promising (if he would be Obedient to the Empire of *Rome*, he should Remain in Honour, and be Reputed a Friend to the Senate and People of *Rome*, *Caratacus* answered, the Kingdom of *Scotland* was as free to him as the Kingdom of the *Romans* was to *Cesar*. *Vespasian* returned to *Rome*, *Ostorica Seapula* was sent by *Claudius Cesar* in his Stead, *Caratacus*. Assembled an Army of 40000, and Encountred the *Romans*, who had subdued the *Britains*, and entered *Scotland*; a Dangerous Battle was Fought with uncertain Victory, the *Romans* Retired, and *Caratacus* being Wounded return'd to *Dunstaffage*. He lived Peaceably after, and Died the Twentieth Year of his Reign, and was Burried in *Dunstaffage*.

CORBREDUS the Nineteenth King of *SCOTLAND*.

CORBREDUS Brother to *Caratacus*, Succeeded him in the Year of the World 4025, in the Year of Christ 55, after the Reign 385 Years; a good King and a Lover of Justice, he made a Progress over all the Kingdom, suppress'd all those Insolent Persons who disturbed the Kingdom, and Repaired all the Places Destroyed by the *Romans*. In his Time a People call'd *Murrays*, with their Captain Named *Rodorick*, being Driven out of their Native Country in *Germany* by the *Romans*, attempted to Land in *France* and *Britain*, but being hindred, they

they Landed in the River Firth, and were Generously received by the King of the *Scots*. *Woda Queen of Britains*. Sister to *Corbredus*, sent to him for Assistance against the *Romans*. He went with an Army of valiant *Scots*, being Joyned with the *Picts* and the *Murrays*, against *Cattus* the *Roman Governor*. There followed a sharp Battle, wherein the *Roman Horsemen* were routed, the Rest fled, with *Cattus* who was sore wounded, & Returned to *France*. In this Battle were Killed 70,000 *Romans*, and 30,000 *Scots* and *Picts*, but *Suetonius* came speedily with Two Legions of *Romans*, and slew many of the *Scots*, *Picts* and *Murrays*, when *Woda the Queen* heard of the Victory obtained by the *Romans*, she Killed her Self; her Two Daughters were brought Captives to *Suetonius*, the Eldest was Married to a Noble *Roman*; Named *Marius* who was by the Command of *Cesar*, made King of the *Britains*; *Corbredus* returned to *Scotland*, and gave to the *Murrays* (who had behaved themselves with great Courage, and Fidelity) the Lands lying Between the Rivers *Spey*, and *Inverness*, from them Called *Murray-land*, now the shire of *Murray*. The *Murrays* Married *Scots-women*, and Remained under one Blood and Friendship; *Corbredus* continued the rest of his Days in Peace, and Died the Eighteenth Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

DARDANUS the 20th King of SCOTLAND.

DARDANUS Sister-Son to *Metellanus*, succeeded in the Government (the Sons of *Corbredus* being Young) in the Year of the World 4042, in the Year of Christ 72, after the Reign 402 Years. He appeared in the Beginning to be a good King, but in the Third Year of his Reign he Ran headlong into all Sorts of Wickedness, and would have Caused the Sons of *Corbredus* (who were in the *Isle of Man*) to be Treacherously Murdered; But the People out of Respect to their Lawful King, Armed themselves with him against the Tyrant *Dardanus*, overthrew his Party in Battle, and took him, and Caused his Head to be Cut off,

oⁿ and his Body was privately Buried, after he had Reigned Four Years.

CORBREDUS IIId. the 21st King of SCOTLAND.

CORBREDUS IIId. Surnamed *Galdus*, Son to Corbredus the First, succeeded in the Year of the World 4046, after the coming of Christ 76 Years, after the Beginning of the Reign of Scotland 406 Years; a Valiant and Courageous King. In his Reign *Julius Agricola*, succeeded the Roman General, and *Julius Frontinus* in the Government of the Conquestin Britain. In the Third Year of his Government, he Entered Scotland, and came as far as the River Tay without Resistance, having planted Garrisons he put a Fleet to Sea to Survey the Isle, attempting to Land in several Places, were Repulsed, excepting the Islands of Orkenyes, which he subdued. Upon the Return of the Navy, the King of the Scots and Picts came against the Romans, there Ensued a Bloody and Desperate Battle, the Scots and Picts having Divided their Army into Three Brigades; *Agricola* also Divided his Army into Three Squadrons, the King of Scots having attacked Two of the Roman Squadrons, and fought all the Night, and had almost Cut them off; But as soon as it was Day-Light the Third Squadron coming upon them fresh, Turned their Victory to great Loss of Men. Both Armies retired with a Design to Prepare against the next spring, it being Winter then, *Agricola* being Called home by Domitian the Emperor was Poysoned by his Command, and *Gevenus Tabellius* sent in his stead to the Government of Britain, the Romans being still Encamped in Scotland Sedition arose among them. King Corbredus taking that Opportunity, being First Encouraged by Light Skirmishes, ventured to Fight them in a Pitched Field Battle, where they totally Routed the Roman Army, and pursued and slew many of them. Having Expelled them Entirely out of Scotland, and Retaken all the Garrison Forts, and Goods taken from the Scots and Picts during the Wars, they sent their Ambassadors, to Corbredus, Desiring Peace upon any Terms; which he granted, upon making Restitution

tion to his Subjects for the Losses, they had Sustained during the Wars; which they did. He passed over the Country settling all the old Inhabitants in their Houses and Possessions, Composing all Differences betwixt his Subjects and the *Picts*, and spent the rest of his Days in Peace and Quietness: At length with Glory and Endearment of his Friends and Foes, he Deceased in the Twenty fifth Year of his Reign, and was Buried at Dunstaffage.

LUCTACUS the 22d King of SCOTLAND.

LUCTACUS the Son of *Corbredus Galdus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4080, in the Year of Christ 110, after the Reign 440. So good a Father was succeeded by a bad Son, who gave himself up entirely to Whoring and Drinking, and all Manner of Vice. He was inhumanly Cruel, and unmercifully Covetous; some of the Nobles whose Daughters he had Desiled and Prostituted to his lewd Companions, Conspir'd against him and slew him, and also the loathed Ministers of his Lust and Lewdness, in the Third Year of his Reign; and was Buried in Dunstaffage.

MOGALDUS the 23d King of SCOTLAND.

MOGALDUS, *Corbredus*'s the 2ds. Sister's Son, succeeded in the Year of the World 4083, after the Coming of Christ 113 Years, after the Beginning of the Reign of *Scotland* 443 Years. A good King, and Victorious in the Beginning of his Reign; Governing his People with great Justice, and obtained great Victor's over the *Romans*, and drove them out of the Borders of his Kingdom; yea in some Battles he weakened the *Roman* Power amongst the *Britains*, that they also were in some Hopes of recovering their Liberty, and thereupon took up Arms in several Places, and their Hopes were the more increased, because the Emperor *Adrian* had called home *Severus*, a fierce and skilful Warrior, out of *Brittany* into *Syria*, to Quell the seditious *Jews*. In his Time *Adrian* the Emperor came from

Gallia into *Britain*, and Built that Wall which is since call'd *Adrian's Wall*, as *Ælius Spartianus* giveth Account of it in the Life of *Adrian*. The Remains of this Wall and Trench are to be seen yet in several Places between the East and West Border; it run from *Tinmouth* to *Eskmouth* in *Solway Firth*. *Mogaldus* finding himself free from War, forgot the Example of his Ancestors, and gave himself up to Vice, and Died the 36th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

CONARUS the 24th King of *SCOTLAND*.

CONARUS succeeded his Father *Mogaldus*, in the Year of the World 4119, in the Year of our Lord 149, after the Reign 479. In the Beginning of his Reign the *Romans* and *Britains* having made Incursions into the Borders of *Scotland* over *Adrian's Wall*, *Conarus* Raised an Army, and being joined by the *Picts*, pass'd over the Wall into the *Britains* Country, and fought a Bloody Battle with uncertain Victory. The *Scots* retired to their own Country beyond the Wall of *Adrian*, which he again Repaired. *Conarus* by the evil Counsels of wicked Persons, begun to Exercise great Severity over his Subjects, the Nobility finding the King Governed by a Set of wicked Persons (who prompted and indulged him in many wicked Actions) Seized the King, and after putting many of his evil Counsellors to Death, the King acknowledged his Errors, and was again restored to his Government, which he managed with Justice and Equity after; and Died the Fourteenth Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

ETHOLDUS the 25th King of *SCOTLAND*.

ETHOLDUS the Sister's Son of *Mogaldus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4133, the Year of Christ 163, after the Reign 493. A wise, valiant, and good King. In his Reign the Inhabitants of the *Æbude Islands* being afflsted by the *Picts* and many *Irishmen*, raised great Tumults; but the King Routed them in a Battle, and punished the Ring-Leaders.

He Fought several Battles against the *Romans*, with their Captains *Victorine*, *Trebellius*, and *Pertinax*, near *Adrians Wall*, and having forced the *Romans* over the said Wall, and lived after peaceably, he was (by an *Irish Harper* who was admitted to play in the King's Bed-Chamber) Slain, in the Thirteenth Year of his Reign. When the Harper was led to Execution, he confessed it was in Revenge of one of his Kinsmen who was slain by the King in the before mentioned Rebellion of the Islanders. He was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

SATRAEL the 26th King of SCOTLAND.

SATRAEL succeeded his Brother *Ethodius*, in the Year of the World 4165, the Year of Christ 195, after the Reign 525, (the Son of *Ethodius* being a Child) a cruel Tyrant; he endeavoured to Destroy the Sons of *Ethodius*, but the Nobles Declaring their Displeasure on that Account, raised Tumults and Sedition: But he could not go forth to suppress them, because he knew he lay under a publick Odium. He was Slain privately in the Night by one of his own wicked Courtiers (after he had Governed Four Years) and was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

DONALDUS I. the 27th King of SCOTLAND.

DONALDUS I. Brother to *Ethodius* and *Satrael*, succeeded in the Government the Year of the World 4169, in the Year of Christ 199, after the Beginning of the Reign of Scotland 529 Years; a good Religious Prince. In his Time the Christian Religion was first received in Scotland, tho' the King and many of the Nobility Embraced the Christian Faith, yet the old Heathenish Idolatry could not be wholly Extirpated in some succeeding Ages *Severus* the Emperor coming over to Britain with a greater Number of Forces than had been formerly brought over, entred *Albion*, with a Design to Conquer the whole Island, but was stoutly Repulsed by the *Scots*, having in several Skirmishes and Ambushes lost above 50,000 of his Soldiers. He Built a Wall as a Mound to the Roman Empire, between

between the Firths of *Forth* and *Clyde*, where *Agricola* before him had also determined to Bound their Province. This is the Wall which *Bede* hath mentioned for that of *Adrian*. This Wall is visible in some Parts to this Day : Stones with Inscriptions have been lately found in this Wall, which People in the Country use in their Building ; by which it appears it was a Wall, and not as *Bede* and other Authors call it, a Trench, it being where it is nearest to *Adrian's Wall*, about 80 Miles distant. That it was a stately Pile of *Roman* Building, those Words of *Aelius Spartianus* do shew the Grandeur of the Structure : *He strengthened Britain (says he) with a Wall drawn cross, or thwart the Island from Sea to Sea, which is the greatest Ornament of his Empire.* Near the said Wall is to be seen in *Sirling Shire* Two Hillocks or Mounts, called by the Antients *Duni Pacis*, (i. e.) *The Mounts or Emblems of Peace or Reconciliation*, which was then Concluded between the *Romans* and *Scots*. About Two Miles distant from the *Duni Pacis*, there is to be seen the Remains of an antient Building, commonly call'd by the People, *Arthur's Oven* ; 'tis Built in Form of a Pyramid, which most Authors agree was the Temple of the God *Terminus*. Some have written that it was the Temple of *Claudius Cæsar*. This Monument with many other antient Marks of Antiquity, was inviolously defaced by *Edward* the first King of *England*. *Donaldus* having Governed Twenty one Years with Justice and Equity, (Resigned the Government to the lawful Heir *Ethodius* his Nephew) Departed this Life, and was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

ETHODIUS II. the 28th King of SCOTLAND.

ETHODIUS II. Son to *Ethodius* the First, succeeded in the Year of the World 4186, the Year of our Lord 216 Years, after the Reign 546. A Man of a more Languid and soft Disposition than was fit to Govern such a Warlike People ; but not guilty of any notorious Wickedness, which made the People shew all the Reverence and Respect due to their Lawful King.

King the Lineal Heir of *Fergus*. He appointed Judges over the Kingdom, whose Equity and Moderation did so regulate Matters, that *Scotland* was never in a quieter State than it was during his Reign; there being Peace at Home and Abroad. He Deceased the Twenty first Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

ATHIRCO the 29th King of SCOTLAND.

ATHIRCO succeeded his Father *Ethodius II*, in the Year of the World 4201, in the Year of Christ 231, after the Reign 561. In the Beginning of his Reign, by his bounteous and courteous Demeanor, he won to himself the Love of all People; he exceeded most Men in many Manly Exercises, such as Riding and throwing the Dart: But his Vice encreasing with his Age, at last a Conspiracy was formed against him by one *Nathalocus* a Nobleman, whose Daughter being first Deflower'd by the King, and afterwards beaten with Rods, *Athirco* being Deserted by those wicked Persons who had indulged him in his vicious Life, laid violent Hands on himself in the Twelfth Year of his Reign. *Dorus*, Brother to *Athirco*, fearing the Rage of *Nathalocus*, fled with *Findochus*, *Garantius*, and *Donaldus*, the Three Sons of *Athirco*, into the *Picts*, where they were received with all Respect due to their Royal Birth. *Nathalocus* finding the Royal Family were fled, he hired Ruffians to Kill *Dorus*. They finding one very like him in Stature and Phisognomy, slew him instead of *Dorus*, and brought the Account thereof to *Nathalocus*, who then set his Invention to work how to get himself in Possession of the Crown, tho' the most Part of the Nobility were against him, yet by Bribes and great Promises of Rewards, carried his Point.

NATHALOCUS the 30th King of SCOTLAND.

NA THALOCUS thinking himself sure by the supposed Death of *Dorus*, Usurped the Crown in the Year of the World 4212, the Year of Christ 242, after the Reign 572. This

vile Usurper Exercised all Manner of Villainy and Cruelty; hearing that *Dorus* and the Sons of *Athirco* were alive, and among the *Picts*, not being contented with their Exile, suborned Emulators to kill them; and afterwards when he found the Nobility take Notice of his inhumane Designs, the better to secure himself, as he thought, sent for these Nobles whom he most suspected, to come to him, pretending he had Need of their Advice in publick Affairs of the Kingdom. When they were assembled, he shut them up in Prison, and the very next Night caused them all to be strangled: But that which he hoped would be the Means to secure him, was the only Means of his Ruin; the Friends of those whom he had so basely Murder'd, immediately Armed themselves against him, and whilst he was arming against them, he was slain by one of his own Domesticks. 'Tis Reported, that the Man who slew the King, was by him sent to Consult Soothsayers concerning his Fate; and that an old Wizard answered the Man, *That the King shou'd not live long after; but his Danger should not arise from his Enemies, but from his Domesticks.* And when he pres'd to know from which of them, he answered, *'Tis even from thy self Man.* Whereupon he Cursed the Wizard, Swearing Fidelity to the Usurper; but yet when he considered that it might be made known, and wou'd render him suspected, he resolved to kill him, knowing how acceptable the Action wou'd be to many. When he returned, he desired to have Access to deliver his answer in private, and Stabbing the Usurper said, *This is thy Answer.* He Reigned Eleven Years, and when his Death was known to the People, they called home their Banished Lawful King and his Brethren, from his Exile, and plac'd him upon the Throne of his Ancestors.

FINDOCHUS the 31st King of SCOTLAND.

FINDOCHUS the Son of *Athirco*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4223, after the coming of Christ 253 Years, after the Reign of *Scotland* 583; a good valiant King. Besides his

his being the Lawful Heir of the Crown of the Royal Race, he was also endued with many extraordinary Gifts of Nature, being beautiful and tall of Statute, and in the flower of his Age when he succeeded to the Crown, and was the more acceptable to the People, because that by the Usurper *Nithalocus* they had suffered all the Oppressions and Afflictions that People may well expect from an unjust Usurper, and by the Restoration of their Natural and Lawful King *Findochus*, they enjoy'd that Happiness People may expect from a Lawful King who derives his Right from Divine as well as Human Laws; neither did he deceive his People, for in his ordinary Deportment he was very Courteous in administering Justice equal and impartial, and a Conscientious Performer of all his Promises. In his Time *D O N A L D U S* the Islander, a Friend of the late Usurper *Nithalocus*, sail'd over with a numerous Army to Albion from the Isles, pretending to Revenge the Death of *Nith. locus*; But the King Raising an Army, overthrew him in Battle; *Donaldus* flying for Refuge to his Ships, was Drown'd in a small Boat, notwithstanding this Overthrow, they sent for Forces out of *Ireland*, and made *Donald*, Son to the beforenamed *Donaldus*, their General; *Findochus* again sent an Army against them and Routed them, and Demolish'd their Forts, unto which they were wont to fly, and *Donaldus* was Forced to *Ireland*; But being afterwards pardoned by the King, and having given all Possible Security for his Fidelity, yet did not cease to Contrive by Stratagem, what he could not Effect by Force; the Means he used to Destroy him was. He Hired two Villians, who pretended to Complain to the King of the Wrongs they had suffered by him the said *Donaldus*, and Relating their Lineage and Relation to the Royal Blood, they were admitted into the King's familiar Acquaintance, and finding *Garanticus* the King's Brother a Shallow vain-glorious Man, and a Person fit for their Bloody Designs, they Communicated their Design to him, as a proper Means to put him in Possession of the Crown, to which he Listned; and they being in Company with the King on a Day Hunting, whilst the Nobility and Attendance were before

before, Running to see a wild Beast of an Extraordinary Bigness, the Traitors Run the King through the Body with a Spear; the Murderers being taken and put to the Rack, they Contested all their Wickednes, and that *Garantius* was secret to the Murder; upon which *Garantius* fled to the *Britains*, not being well lookt upon there, he went to the *Roman Camp*. Thus fell the best of Men, as well as of Kings, by the detestable Treachery of Villains, to the great Loss of his Subjects, being universally beloved and lamented. He Reigned Eleven Years, and was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

DONALDUS II. the 32d King of *SCOTLAND*.

D*ONALDUS II.* the Third Brother of *Findochus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4234, after the coming of Christ 264 Years, after the Reign 594. A good Prince, who lamented the Death of his Brother with exceeding Grief; whilst he was preparing to Revenge his Brother's Death, Word was brought him, *That Donald of the Islands, the Author and Contriver of the Murder, was entred Murray, not as a Rebel, but as a King.* The King being surpris'd, before he could get an Army ready, and could not avoid Fighting, was, with all his Friends and Nobility, overcome by the Multitude of their Enemies, and being grievously wounded, with Thirty of the Prime of his Nobility, was taken Prisoner; about 3000 Men were slain in the Fight & 2000 taken Prisoners: The King Died within Three Days after of his Wounds, or Grief, having scarce Reigned One full Year. He was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

DONALDUS III. the 33d King of *SCOTLAND*.

D*ONALD* of the Isles Usurped the Crown in the Year of the World 4235, in the Year of Christ 265, after the Reign 525. A cruel Tyrant, as he assum'd the Name of King without any Authority. He forced the People to submit to him, by threatening to kill all those Nobility and Persons he had still Prisoners, if they denied his Authority. He disarmed all the Sub-

Subjects but his own Servants, and his own Assistants; he caused many of the Nobility to be violently put to Death. Those Miseries continued long, but *Garthalinthus*, the Son of *Findochus*, was found out to revenge his Father's Death, and the publick Wrongs. He had been bred up privately by his Foster-Father, (a Man of great Industry) and was thought to have been Dead; but having few about him equal to him in Strength or Wit, he still concealed his Name, and got in Favour at Court, where he found at last Opportunity to discover himself; when he found Things succeed according to his Mind, having got a small Party about him, slew *Donaldus* the Usurper, and fled with his Party: But when the Death of the Tyrant was divulged, both the Fact it self, and the Authors thereot, were Entertained with great Acclamation; so that *Garthalinthus*, upon the Discovery and Legal Proof of his Right, was Proclaimed King with more Unanimity and Applause, than ever any King had before him; in Regard he had been the Author, not only of their Liberty, but of their Safety also.

CARTHALINTHUS 34th King of SCOTLAND.

CARTHALINTHUS the Son of *Findochus*, succeeded to the Crown in the Year of the World 4247, in the Year of Christ 277, after the Reign 607 Years. At the Beginning of his Reign, by publick Consent, he caused the Friends of the Tyrant to be put to Death; afterwards made a Progress over all the Kingdom, to Administer Justice, and repair as carefully as he could, all that was ruined by the Usurper *Donaldus*. Having Established Peace at Home and Abroad, after the Custom of the Nation, he spent very much Time in Hunting; he Entertained the young Noblemen of the *Picts* very courteously, and with more Familiarity than any of his Ancestors. But this Familiarity had like to have prov'd very destructive to him: Some of the *Picts* having stolen a Dog belonging to the *Scots* King, wherein he much delighted, the Keeper having discovered the Place where the Dog was hid, endeavouring to bring him

him back, was slain by the *Picts*; hereupon a great Outcry were gathered together, between whom there was a Sharp Combat, wherein many Noblemen, and others of both Nations were, which was followed with a most cruel War betwixt them, insomuch that it was difficult for the Kings of both Nations (tho' they both desired it) to bring the People to any Terms of Peace. They by this neglected the Danger they exp'sd themselves to from their common Enemies the *Romans* and *Britains*. *Carantius*, the Brother of *Findochus* beforementioned, having fled upon Suspition of his Brother's Murder, was till then in *Rome*, having been employed in the Roman Wars by *Deccelesian* the Emperor, and behaved himself valiantly, being sent by *Deccelesian* to the Sea Coasts of *Bologne*, to defend *Belgice Ar-moricu*, from the Incursions of the *Saxons*, having enriched himself with great Spoils, returned to *Scotland* with many valiant Soldiers, and settled his Residence in *Westmorland* in *Eng-land*, being received into Favour by the King of *Scots* his Ne-phew, he reconciled the *Scots* and *Picts*, and having procured their Assistance, he with a great Army Fought *Quintus Bas-sianus* the Roman General, whom he overcame and slew in the Battle, with many more valiant *Romans*. He passed to *London* with his Army, where he was received with great Reverence, and took Possession of the Crown of *Britain*. The *Romans* made many Attempts against him, but by his Skill in Military Af-fairs, he Defeated all their Designs. After he had restored the *Scots* their Possessions which they formerly held, he was slain by *Allectus* his Companion, a Roman Captain, after he had Reigned Seven Years. King *Carthalinthus* Reigned peaceably after, and Died in the 24th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

FINCORMACHUS the 35th King of SCOTLAND.

FINCORMACHUS, Son to *Donaldus* the II. Succeeded his Cousin German *Carthalinthus* in the Year of the World 4271, the Year of Christ 301, after the Reign 631; a godly valiant Prince, who performed many Excellent Exploits against the *Roms*

mans, by the Aid of the *Picts*; yea several Battles he Fought without any Auxiliaries, and obtained Victory over the *Romans*, who were Contented to accept of Peace on any Terms from him; he being freed from Wars, was at great Pains to promote the Christian Religion, and to Root out the Relicks of Heathenish Worship. He Received and Protected many Christians who fled from among the *Britains*, fearing the Cruelty of *Deodlesian*; amongst which, Sundry Eminent for Learning and Integrity of Life, made their aboad in *Scotland*, where they led Solitary Lives, with such an Universal Opinion of their Sanctity, that when they Died, their Cells were Changed into Temples; from hence arose afterwards amongst the ancient *Scots* to Call Temples Cells. This sort of Religious Men or Monks, were Called *Culdees* whose Name and Order continued many Years in *Scotland*. *Fincormachus* Having assisted *Octavius* King of the *Britains*, and over-threw *Traherus* the Roman General, with his Army, and Restored *Octavius* to the Crown, *Octavius* Confirmed by an Oath to *Fincormochus* and his Posterity, the Lands of *Westmoreland*, *Northumberland*, and *Cumberland*. King *Fincormachus* having settled his Affairs in *Scotland*, lived all the Rest of his Days in Peace. He Died the 47th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Dunstaffage*. After his Death there was a great Contest betwixt his Three Cousin Germans, the Three Brothers of *Carthalinthus*; their Names were *Romachus*, *Fethelmachus*, and *Augustanus*, or rather *Aeneanus*. *Romachus*'s Plea was, That his Father was the Eldest of the Three Brothers; but *Augustanus*, by his Age and good Behaviour, had got into the Favour of the People, besides *Fethelmachus* the other Competitor, gave his Vote for him; by which they Divided the Kingdom into *Factions*, and brought their Parties to the Field; a Bloody Battle was Fought, where *Augustanus*, and *Fethelmachus*, and their Party, was Defeated, and they fled into the *Æbude Isles*; and not finding themselves safe there, went into *Ireland*.

ROMACHUS the 36th King of SCOTLAND.

R*OMACHUS* having thus Removed his Competitors, took Possession of the Crown in the Year of the World 4318,
in

in the Year of Christ 348, after the Reign 678 Years a vile Tyrant, having Exercised his Cruelty over the People Three Years. The Nobles took up Arms against him; and before he could get his Forces together, he was taken making his Escape to the *Picts*, and Beheaded; and *Augusianus* was by a General Consent call'd Home from *Ireland* to take the Government.

AUGUSIANUS the 37th King of *SCOTLAND*.

AUGUSIANUS Succeeded in the Year of the World 4321, in the Year of Christ 351, after the Reign 681 Years. In the Beginning of his Reign, they which were the Ministers of Cruelty and Oppression under *Romachus*, being affraid to live under so good a Prince as *Augusianus*; they Stirred up *Neftanus* King of the *Picts* to make War upon him; *Augusianus*, being a Lover of Peace, Desired they might continue Peace, in Regard the *Britains* only wanted an Opportunity to Destroy them both; but the *Picts* trusting to their own strength would not Harken to him, so that perceiving them to be averse to Peace, led out his Army against them; and after a sharp Conflict, obtain'd the Victory over the *Picts*, the *Picts* again gave Battle to the *Scots*, wherein the King *Augusianus* was Slain, which Discouraged the *Scots* Army; so that great Disorders Happened among them; nor was the Battle less bloody to the *Picts*, their King with most of his best Wariors being slain; the Loss being Equal on both sides, Occasioned a Peace between both Nations. He Reigned Three Years, and Left no Issue; he was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

FETHELMACHUS the 38th King of *SCOTLAND*.

FETHELMACHUS the 3d: Brother of *Carthalinthus*, Succeeded in the Year of the World 4324, in the Year of Christ 354, after the Reign 684 Years. He was a good valiant Prince; the second Year of his Reign he Raised an Army against the *Picts* and killed their King, with most Part of all their Army in

in Battle. One *Augustus* a crafty Man, having undertaken the Command of the *Picts*, treacherously Contrived by Fraud what he could not attempt by Force; he hired Two *Picts* who pretended they were *Scots*, to Murder the King: They found a Harper who was admitted to play in the King's Bed-Chamber, so having agreed with him, he on a Night when the King was asleep, introduced the Two *Picts*, who Murdered the King as privately as they could: But the King's Attendants hearing his Dying Groans, pursued the Murderers, Apprehended, and justly Tormented them to Death. In the first Year of his Reign the Church of St. *Andrews* was, at the Request of St. *Ruel*, or *Regulus*, (who brought over with him and Buried there the Arm of St. *Andrew* the Apostle) Built by the King of the *Picts*. *Fethelmachus* Reigned 3 Years, and was Buried in *Dunstaffage*.

EUGINUS the 39th King of SCOTLAND.

EUGINUS the Son of *Fincormachus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4327, after the coming of Christ 357 Years, after the Reign, 687 Years. About the Beginning of his Reign *Maximus* the Roman General in *Britain*, being in Hopes to Conquer the whole Island, studied how to Destroy the *Scots*, and to that End apply'd to the *Picts*, proposing many Advantages to them, if they would Join with the *Romans* against the *Scots*; that they should have the Lands of the *Scots* to be divided amongst them: The *Picts* were Catched with that Bait, being desirous of Revenge, allured by vain Promises, regardless of all future Good, Join'd Forces with the *Romans* against the *Scots*. *Euginus* being surprised, advanced against them with a small Number of his Attendants and Guards, and at the River *Cree* in *Galloway* Fought a great Army of the *Romans*, *Picts*, and *Britains*, with incredible Courage; but being overpowered by the Number of the Enemy, Retired in pretty good Order, and being soon join'd by the *Argyle Men*, and some other Forces, again Attacked the Enemy, and made great Slaughter amongst them. The *Romans* retired to *England*, and *Euginus*

Revenged himself on the *Picts*, by slaying all they met with, laying Waste a great Part of their Country. *Maximus* finding the *Picts* so enraged against the *Scots*, took that Opportunity to join them again with a numerous Army, and Marched into *Scotland*, as far as the River *Down* in *Galloway*, and pitched their Camp there. *Euginus* resolved to venture all in a fair Battle, and raised all the fighting Men of the Nation, and put the Women and Children in a Condition to fly, if they lost that Battle. 'Tis alledged that many Women appeared under Arms in that Army, and fought with their Fathers and Husbands. The *Scots* advanced to the Enemy's Camp; *Maximus* caused the *Britains* and *Picts* by themselves to Engage the *Scots*, who were, by the resolute Valour of the *Scots*, put to Flight; till *Maximus* with his *Roman* Legions, being fresh, fell upon the *Scots* who were near tired with their former Engagement, yet fought with so much Courage and Resolution, that they never gave Ground till the King was slain, with the greatest Part of his Nobles, who would not forsake their Lawful King, but choos'd rather to partake in his and their Country's Fate, than submit to any Foreign Invader. *Maximus* obtaining this Victory, and seeing the great Destruction of the *Scots*, who had so valiantly defended themselves against so great a Force, begun to compassionate the Loss of so brave a People. But the perfidious cruel *Picts* finding his Clemency like to frustrate their Hopes, told him: *That Britain would never be secured whilst any of the Scots Blood remained in it; that they were a People who would never submit to any Power but that of their own Kings; so that there would be no End of War till the whole Nation was Extinct.* *Maximus* Reply'd many Things in Barr to such Severity; as, *That it was the antient Custom of the Romans, if they overcame any Nation, to be so far from Extirpating them, that they made them Denizens of their City: That though they had almost Conquered the World, yet never any People or Nation were wholly Eradicated by them.* 'Twas not any Love he bore to the *Scots* that made him speak, so much as foreseeing that by Extirpating the *Scots*, the *Picts* might become too powerful

erful a Nation, they generally being a subtle, cruel, perfidious People, very ambitious of Power. The *Scots* to shun the Treachery of the *Romans* and *Picts*, fled to several distant Places; *Ethodius* the Brother of *Euginus*, took Shipping, with *Fergus* the King's Son, and his own Son *Erthus*; committing himself to the Winds and his Fortune, arrived in *Scandia*, where they were courteously received, the People being scattered, some in the Western Isles, some in *Ireland*, some in *Scandia* and the *Cimbrick Chersonesus*, and were kindly received by the Inhabitants of every Place where they went. Tho' the *Picts* publickly professed the Christian Religion, yet they most barbarously abused the Monks and Priests, who in those Days were had in great Esteem; many of those poor afflicted Ecclesiasticks came into *Icolmkill*, one of the *Æbude* Isles, where being gathered together in a Monastery, they transmitted an high Opinion of their Piety and Holiness to Posterity. The *Scots*, with the Assistance of the *Irish* and People of the *Æbude*, attempted to get themselves reposess'd of their Lands, but were unsuccesful, nor wou'd they submit to the *Roman* Power; and though the *Romans* and *Picts* had the most Part of *Scotland* in their Possession, yet the *Scots* were still possessed of the *Æbude*, and some remote Parts of the Nation: Nor can it be said that the *Romans* made an entire Conquest of *Scotland* at that Time, which was the greatest Power or Victory they ever obtained over the *Scots*. This was the Time some Authors mistakenly alledge, That *Scotland* was peopled from *Ireland*. And Doctor Matthew Kennedy in his History, call'd, *A Dissertation of the Royal Family of Stewarts*, falsely asserts, That *Fergus* the Son of *Euginus*, was the first King of the *Scots* in *Albion*. It is Matter of great Surprise to me to find a Person of so great Learning as Dr. Kennedy was reputed to be, so ignorant of the Antiquities of the next neighbouring Nation. The *Picts* got Possession of a great Part of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, but *Maximus* made them greater Promises than he designed to perform, they found themselves very much oppressed by the *Roman* Laws, and more when *Vistorinus* was sent into the Place of

Maxi-

Maximus, who was slain in *Italy*. *Victorinus* compelled the *Picts* to submit to the *Roman* Laws, and Punished them with great Severities. *Hergustus* their King Dying, left them in great Slavery under the *Romans*; 'twas then they called to Mind, the Peace and Prosperity they enjoy'd, whilst they lived in Peace with their Antient, Generous, Faithful Neighbours the *Scots*; they being foretold by the Response of the Oracle, that the *Picts* in Time should be Extirpated by the *Scots*; they looked upon themselves now as the Conquered People, because the *Scots*, disdaining to submit or acknowledge themselves Conquered by the *Romans*, they only retired to Places of Safety, till Fortune might favour them with an Opportunity to Return to the free Possession of their Country: That their Servitude was far more intolerable than Banishment, besides the Hatred of their Neighbouring Nations. They were bitterly Reproached by the Monks, who cry'd out, that God did justly despise and reject their Prayers who had so cruelly persecuted his Ministers. Their Consciences being touch'd with a Sense of their Perfidiousness, thought the only Way to recover their Liberty (as well as to appease the Wrath of God), was to Reconcile themselves to the *Scots*. To that End they sent their Ambassadors to *Fergus*, whom they understood was then well Entertain'd by the King of *Scandia* at his Court, to Recall him to his just Possession of the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

As soon as *Fergus*, with his Uncle *Ethodius*, arrived at the Court of *Scandia*, the King being informed who he was, from whence he came, and what adverse Fortune had driven him there; his Language, also his Habit and Beauty, soon procured Credit to his Allegations. He was admitted into near Familiarity with the King, and lived there till he became a Man. He addicted himself wholly to Military Exercises, at which Time many Expeditions were made by the united Forces of the *North* against the *Roman* Empire. Some of the Forces fell upon *Hungary*, and some upon *Gallia*; and *Fergus* both out of his Love to Arms, and his Hatred to the *Romans*, followed the *Franks* in their War against the *Gauls*: But that Expedition did

did not prove very prosperous, so that he Returned to Scandia with greater Glory than success. At that Time the Romans being Attacked on all sides, call'd over their Legions from Britany, and the Picts took that Opportunity to Reconcile themselves with the Scots, and Importuned them to call Home their Exile King, which they did by a Secret Ambassador; When the Rumour of the King's Return was spread abroad, all the Exile Scots Returned from Ireland and the Circumjacent Islands, and Repaired to their former Places. King Fergus was accompanied by many Danes, who had been his fellow Soldiers abroad; the great Character he had gained by his Bravery Contributed much to bring many Strangers, besides all his own People, who received him with the utmost Demonstrations of Joy, and Resolution to Extirpate the Roman Power out of Scotland.

FERGUS II. the 40th King of SCOTLAND.

FERGUS II. Son of Euginus, (whom some Authors call, the Son of Erthus, Brother to Ethodius) was Restored to the Crown of Scotland in the Year of the World 4374, in the Year of Christ 404, after the Beginning of the Reign of Scotland 734 Years, according to the ancient Records of Scotland, Called the *Black Book of Paisly* (a Parchment Chronicle of Scotland Written by the Monks of the Abby of Paisly in the shire of Renfrew near Glasgow, Called from the Colour of its Cover, the *Black Book*) which may easily Confute all those who contend out of Bede's Account, that this was the first coming of the Scots into Albion: As also the Learn'd Doctor Kenedy may be convinced of manifest Untruths, Even by Bede's own History. *Marianus Scotus*, and *Funccius*, in both their Accounts, agree about the Return of King Fergus II. only differing in some Months. Fergus upon his Landing was Cheerfully received by the Chieftains of the Clans, and they Renewed to him the former Oath Sworn to Fergus the First, and his Lineal Successors; he proceeded to Demolish all the Fortifications made by the Romans; the Wall of Severus was Demolished by *Graham*, Son to *Ethodious*, the Brother of

Euginus, who Carried *Fergus* to *Scandia*; this *Ethodius* married a noble Lady of *Denmark*, who was Mother to *Graham*, and *Graham* married a Lady of the Blood Royal of *Denmark*; by whom he had a Daughter of Excelling Beauty, who was married to King *Fergus*. From this *Graham* descended the antient Surname of the *Grahams*. *Graham* after he had Demolished the Wall of *Severus*, past over and slew the *Roman Guards*, and had almost Destroyed the *Roman Power in Britain*, when *Maximinus* unexpectedly came over with a numrous Army, *Fergus* with the King of the *Picts*, and one *Dionethus*, a *Britain*, advanced against them, and fought a Desperate Battle with Equal Victory; the *Scots* after that, having slain many of the *Romans* in several Skirmishes, they again came to a pitched Battle wherein fell *Fergus* King of *Scots*, the King of the *Picts*, and *Dionethus*; many of both Armies being slain, the *Romans* Retired to their strong Holds in *England*: *Fergus* left Three Sons.. behind him, *Euginus Dongardus*, and *Constantinus*; who being young, *Graham* their Uncle was appointed their Guardian, and to manage the Government of the Kingdom, till they came to perfect Age; which he did with great Justice and Equity. *Fergus* Reigned, Sixteen Years, and was Buried in the Monastery of *Icolmkill*, which was the Burying place of the Kings of *Scotland*, until the Days of King *Malcolm the Third*.

EUGINUS II. the 41st. King of SCOTLAND.

EUGINUS II. the Son of *Fergus* the II. Succeeded in the Year of the World 4390, after the beginning of the Reign of *Scotland* 720 Years. *Graham* being Governor as aforesaid, in the First Year of the Reign of *Euginus*, he past to *Adrian's wall* (which Divided *Scotland* from *England*) and Demolished it. The *Romans* being called over from *Britain* to Defend their Empire at home, *Graham* past with Fire and Sword through all the Bounds betwixt *Tyn* and *Humber*, and Fought a very Desperate Baile with the *Britains* wherein fell 15,000 *Britains* with many of their Nobles, & 4000 *Scots*. In the Seventh Year of the Reign of *Euginus*, the *Romans* were entirely

entirely expell'd *Britain*, being 496 Years after the first Conquest of *Julius Cæsar*. The *Britains* fearing that *Graham* would not lay down Arms till he had brought the whole Island into Subjection, they sent their Ambassadors to him to desire Peace on any Conditions, which was Granted to them; they being obliged to quit all the Lands Lying be North *Humber*; and that it should be perpetually possessed by the Kings of *Scotland*; they also being obliged to pay presently to the Army of the *Scots* and *Picts* 60,000 pounds *Sterling* and 20,000 Yearly to be paid by the *Britains* to the Kings of *Scotland*. And *Graham* Resigned the Government to King *Euginus*. Soon after those Conditions were agreed on; *Constantine* King of the *Britains*, was slain by *Vortigern* a potent and ambitious man, who made himself King of the *Britains*, and Engaged the *Saxons* to take his Part, who then Exercised Piracy at Sea, and Infected all the Coasts far and near. *Hengist* their Captain came to his Assistance with a strong Band of Soldiers with Three Gallies, and *Vortigern* assigned Lands to him in *Britain*; so that he was not to Fight for a strange Country, but for his own Estate; and therefore was likely to do it with the greater Alacrity. When this was noised abroad, large Numbers of the *Jutes* and *Saxons* flocked into *Britain*, about the Year of our Lord 449; *Vortigern* being strengthened by those Auxiliaries, joyned Battle with the *Scots* and *Picts*, and took all the Lands from the King of *Scots*, Granted by the before-mentioned League; and the *Scots* Retired from Beyond *Adrian's wall*. *Euginus* being at Peace with every one, took Great Delight in Instituting good Laws, and Executing Justice; he divided several Lands amongst his Subjects, as a Reward of their Loyal Service. He brought Home the Monks and Teachers of the Christian Religion; and that they should not be Burdensome to the poorer sort of the People, Ordained, that they should have an Annual income pay'd them out of the fruits of the Earth; which was the first Institution of Tyths paid to Church-men. He Died peaceably the 31st Year of his Reign; and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

DONGARDUS the 42d King of SCOTLAND.

DO NGARDUS Succeeded his Brother *Euginus* in the Year of the World 4421, the Year of our Saviour 451, after the Reign of *Scotland* 781. He was of a Disposition like his Brother, he was a strong Opposer of the Palagian Heresy, which in his Reign did trouble the Church; to Confute them, Pope Celsus sent *Paladius*, and several other Learned Monks to *Scotland*; this *Paladius* was the first who appointed Bishops in *Scotland*, till then the Churches were Governed by Monks without Bishops. *Vorimer* being Chosen King of the *Britains*, he finding the Power of the *Saxons* waxing too great; Renewed their former League with the *Scots* and *Picts*, the better to break the Growing Power of the *Saxons* *Dongardus*. Dyed in Peace the 5th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

CONSTANTINE I. the 43d King of SCOTLAND.

CONSTANTINE I. Succeeded his Brother *Dongardus* in the Year of the World 4427, in the Year of Christ 457, after the Reign 787; a vicious Prince. He was Killed by a Noble Man, (whose Daughter he had Ravished and abused) in the 22d Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

CONGALLUS the 44th King of SCOTLAND.

CONGALLUS the Son of *Dongardus*, succeeded his Uncle *Constantine*, in the Year of the World 4449, in the Year of Christ 479, after the Reign 209; a good, valiant and wise Prince, who by his good Example Reclaimed the People (who had been much addicted to sloath and Luxury in the former Reign) to a more Civil Course of Life. *Congallus* had War most Part of his Reign, but never Exceeded Skirmishes, in which the *Scots* always had the Better; they being nimble, and the most Part of them Horse-men; notwithstanding the *Britains* had pressed *Aurelius Ambrosius* to recover the Lands in *England* from the

the *Scots*, yet *Congallus* sent Forces to Assist them against the *Saxons*. In the Reign of *Congallus* Lived the two famous Prophets *Merlin* and *Geldas*. He died in the 22d Year of his Reign, and was Buried at *Icolmkill*.

GORANUS the 45th King of SCOTLAND.

GORANUS succeeded his Brother *Congallus* in the Year of the World 4471, in the Year of Christ 501, after the Reign 831; a good Prince and severe Justiciar. He perswaded *Lothus* King of the *Picts*, and *Uter* King of the *Britains*, to join with the *Scots* against the *Saxons*, and overthrew them, and at last almost drove them out of *Britain*. *Goranus* Reigned Thirty four Years, and Died of old Age in his own Palace, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*. Some Authors say he was Murdered by *Donald* Captain of *Athol*, but are mistaken.

EUGINUS III. the 46th King of SCOTLAND.

EUGINUS III. the Son of *Congallus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4505, in the Year of Christ 535, after the Reign 865; a wise good Prince. He instituted many good Laws, and executed Justice. He lived in Peace all the Time of his Reign, and Died the 23d Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

CONGALLUS II. the 47th King of SCOTLAND.

CONGALLUS II. succeeded his Brother *Euginus*, in the Year of the World 4528, the Year of Christ 458, after the Reign 888; a good, just, and godly Prince. He instituted many good Laws concerning Churches and Church-Men, and for his many excellent Endowments is worthy of perpetual Memory. He Died in Peace the 11th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

KINATELLUS the 48th King of SCOTLAND.

KINATELLUS succeeded his Brother *Congallus*, in the Year of the World 4539, the Year of Christ 569, after the Reign of *Scotland* 899 Years. A good Prince, who Died the First Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

AIDANUS the 49th King of SCOTLAND.

AIDANUS the Son of *Goranus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4540, the Year of Christ 570, after the Reign of *Scotland* 900 Years. He was a valiant and good King; he joined the *Britains* against the *Saxons* and *Picts*, and overthrew them in a desperate Battle. The Tenth Part of the Spoil of the Field was dedicated to the Churches of *Scotland*, and the Banners or Ensigns won in the Battle, were sent to *Icolmkill*. He Died in Peace the 35th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

KENETHUS I. the 50th King of SCOTLAND.

KENETHUS I. the Son of *Congallus* the 2d, succeeded in the Year of the World 4575, the Year of Christ 605, after the Reign of *Scotland* 935 Years. He was a good and peaceable Prince. He Died the First Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

EUGINUS IV. the 51st King of SCOTLAND.

EUGINUS IV. the Son of *Aidanus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4576, the Year of Christ 606, after the Reign of *Scotland* 936 Years, according to the Black Book of *Basly*. He was well Educated in Humane Learning, being carefully and piously brought up under St. *Colm* or *Columba* (who came to *Scotland* with St. *Mungo* in the Reign of *Congallus*, and were had in great Esteem the Three preceding Reigns) St. *Colm* Died in the Reign of *Aidanus*, very much lamented by the King and

and People; he was a Man of Eminent Sanctity. This King Lived peaceably all the Days of his Life. In the Tenth Year of the Reign of *Euginus*, the *Saxons* having slain *Ethelfrid* the potent King of *Northumberland*, his Son *Edwinus*, with Seven Brethren and one Sister, came into *Scotland*; and were Courteously Received and Entertained at the Court of *Scotland*; as also many *Saxons* fled from *England*, and were Sheltered by the King, and caused them to be carefully Educated in the Christian Religion. He died in the 15th Year of his Reign, much Lamented by all good men, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

FER~~U~~HARDUS I. the 52d King of SCOTLAND.

FER~~U~~HARDUS Succeeded his Father *Euginus IV.* in the Year of Christ 621, after the Reign 951 Years. He Exercised great Cruelty over the People, for which they ('tis said by some Authors) Conspired against him, and Confin'd him, and he Kill'd himself in his Confinement. *Buchanan* calls him a Cunning Politick Man; and that he designed to turn the Limited Government (as he terms it) into Tyranny; but other Impartial Authors say it was for his inhuman Cruelty, having Murdred many of the Nobility without Law, (which is no Privilidge of absolute Monarchy) the People Confin'd him to hinder those Russians to have access to him, who were the Instruments of his Cruelty. He Reigned Eleven Years, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

DONALDUS IV. the 53d King of SCOTLAND.

DONALDUS the Son of *Euginus*, and Brother of *Farquhar-dus*, succeeded in the Year of Christ 632, after the Reign 962. He called to Mind the Elogy of his Father; and the unhappy Fate of his Brother; and made it his Busines to Establish and Maintain the true Worship of God both at Home and Abroad. He Restored the Children of *Ethelfrid*, to whom he gave great Gifts. The Kingdom of *Northumberland* was diuided into Two Kingdoms (*viz.*) the *Deire* and *Bernici*; *Edwin* the

the Son of *Ethelfrid* Commanded the former, and *Enfrid* the 2d Son Commanded the latter; notwithstanding they had been piously and carefully Educated in *Scotland* by the Monks, they Renounced the Christian Religion: But both soon after lost their Lives, and was succeeded by *Oswald* the 3d Brother, who was a studious Promoter of Religion. He sent his Ambassadors to *Scotland* to King *Donald* for some Learned Doctors, and *Donald* sent Men of great Sanctity and Learning, who were courteously Received, Entertained, and Rewarded: Such a pious Prince was *Donaldus*, that he did not think it below his Kingly Dignity to Interpret many Sentences of Scripture, and Sermons, to the People. He Died in the 14th Year of his Reign, leaving behind him the precious Memory of his Virtues, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

FERQUHARDUS II. the 54th King of *SCOTLAND*

FERQUHARDUS II. the Son of *Ferquhardus I.* succeeded in the Year of the World 4616, in the Year of Christ 696, after the Reign 976; an Avaritious and Vicious Man. He was bitten by a Wolfe in Hunting, which occasioned a dangerous Fever; and when he found Death drawing near, he caused himself to be carried abroad meanly apparelled, and made publick Confession of his Sins. The holy Bishop *Colman* comforted him with Hopes of Mercy. He departed this Life in the 18th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

MALDUINUS the 55th King of *SCOTLAND*.

MALDUINUS the Son of *Donaldus IV.* succeeded in the Year of the World 4634, in the Year of Christ 664, after the Reign 994 Years. He was a godly and wise King, and Repaired very much the Losses sustained by the Mismanagement in the former Reign. In his Reign those Monks sent by *Donald* to *England* were Banished from the several Parts of that Nation where they had laboured to spread the Christian

ftian Religion, and returned to *Scotland*. At that Time there fell out a terrible Plague over all *Europe*; but by the Divien Pleasure of the Almighty God, *Scotland* was not at all visited with any Symptoms of the Distemper, tho' it raged over all the same Isle, except the *Scots* and *Picts*, they both inhabiting that Part of the Isle which is now call'd *Scotland*. *Malduinus* was in the 20th Year of his Reign Strangled by his Queen in the Night (she having suspected that he had been nought with a common Harlot.) For which Fact she was burnt alive, with her Accomplices. He was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

EUGINUS V. the 56th King of SCOTLAND.

EUGINUS V. the Son of *Donaldus IV.* and Brother to *Malduinus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4654, in the Year of Christ 684, after the Reign of *Scotland* 1014 Years. He was a valiant and good Prince; he obtained a great Victory over *Edfrid* King of *Northumberland*, whom he killed in Battle, with Ten thousand *Saxons*; and also *Bredus* King of the *Picts* who joined *Edfrid*, was overthrown by *Euginus*. He Died the 4th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

EUGINUS VI. the 57th King of SCOTLAND.

EUGINUS VI. the Son of *Ferquhard II.* succeeded in the Year of the World 4658, in the Year of Christ 688, after the Reign 1018 Years; a good Prince. During his Reign the *Scots* had neither an Established Peace nor a Declared War with the *Picts*, there being daily Skirmishes betwixt them; and although *Euginus* was very much importuned by *Adamanus* a Bishop of *Scotland*, as also by *Cuthbertus* an *English* Bishop, he could not be perswaded to receive the *Picts* into Friendship as formerly, being incensed with an inexpiable Hatred against their Perfidiousness. In his Reign, it is Reported, That it Rained Blood over all Britain for Seven Days, and that Milk, Cheeze and Butter, were turned into Blood. *Euginus* Died in the Ninth Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

AMBERKELETHUS. the 58th King of SCOTLAND.

AMBERKELETHUS the Son of *Findanus*, the Brother of *Euginus*. V. succeeded in the Year of the World 4667, in the Year of Christ 697, after the Reign of *Scotland* 1027 Years. At the Beginning of his Reign he seemed to be a very Temperate Prince, but soon after gave himself up to many vicious Courses. *Garnard* King of the *Picts* took the Opportunity of the Dislike the People had to him, and Invaded the *Scots* with a great Army; *Amberkelethus* gathered an Army and met them, and in a thick Wood (after Defeating the *Picts*) was Wounded with an Arrow, whereof he Died the Second Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

EUGINUS VII. the 59th King of SCOTLAND.

EUGINUS VII. the Brother of *Amberkelethus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4669, in the Year of Christ 699, after the Reign 1029; a good Religious Prince. He made Peace with *Garnard* King of the *Picts*, and Married his Daughter named *Spontana*; she being with Child the next Year was Murdered in Bed instead of the King, by Two *Athol* Men, who had Conspired against the King's Life; the King himself was accused of the Murder, but falsely; the Murderers being found out, Confessed the Fact, and the King appeared innocent. They were Tortured according to the Heinousness of the Crime. He continued a Religious King, being Endowed with many excellent Virtues, and free from Vice: He Ordained, *That for the future all Noble Actions and Enterprises of the Kings should be Recorded in the Monasteries*. He maintained an uninterrupted Peace with all his Neighbours, and Died at *Abernethy* the 17th Year of his Reign, and was Buried at *Icolmkill*.

MORDACUS the 60th King of SCOTLAND.

MORDACUS the Son of *Amberkelethus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4686, in the Year of Christ 716, after the Reign 1046. He was a pious and good Prince. During his

his Reign there was peace over all *Britain*; he Built the Monastery of *Whitehorn* and many other Churches, and Repaired all such as were Decayed; he Died the 16th Year of his Reign and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

ETFINUS the 61st. King of SCOTLAND.

ETFINUS the Son of *Euginus VII.* succeeded, in the Year of the World 470, in the Year of Christ 730, after the Reign 1060. He was a Godly Wise Prince, and Governed the Kingdom with Justice, and Equity; and being come to great Age, appointed Four Regents, (*viz.*) The *Thanes* of *Ardgyle*, *Althole*, *Galloway*, and *Murray*, to do Justice to his Subjects, which they did, but not with that Exactness which the King himself had done, which occasioned many Disorders, but came to no Height to Disturb the Peace of the Kingdom. *Etfinus* Reigned 31 Years and Died at *Abernethy*, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

EUGINUS VIII. the 62d. King of SCOTLAND.

EUGINUS VIII. the Son of *Mordacus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4732, in the Year of Christ 762, after the Reign 1092. In the Beginning of his Reign he was a good and valiant Prince, and Executed Justice against those who had Committed Disorders in the former Reign; especially on *Donaldus* who had Plundered many Parts of *Galloway*; he Caused him with *Murdacus* the Regent or Governoour of *Galloway* (who sided with him,) to be publickly Executed on Gibets, with many of their Complices, making Satisfaction to all those who had been Robbed by them: But when he had settled all the Affairs of the Nation, he gave himself up to a more loose Life than became a King. He was Murdered by Ruffians in the 3d. Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

FERGUS. III. the 63d. King of SCOTLAND.

FERGUS the Son of *Etfinus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4735, in the Year of Christ 765, after the Reign 1095. He Married *Ethiola* Daughter to the King of the *Picts*, who suspected the King of being familiar with other Women, poi-
son'd

son'd him; several of the King's Friends being taken and tortured upon Suspicion of the Murder, the Queen pitying them, appeared at a Conspicuous Place of the Pallace, and told *She was the Person who had Committed the Murder by Poison*; and to prevent being made a Living Spectacle of Reproach, Immediately Stabbed herself with a Dagger to the Heart. He Reign'd Three Years and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

SOLVATHIUS the 64th King of *SCOTLAND*.

SOLVATHIUS the Son of *Euginus VIII.* Succeeded in the Year of the World 4738, in the Year of Christ 768, after the Reign 1098. If he had not been afflicted with the Gout in the 3d Year of his Reign, he might well be Reckoned amongst the Best of the Kings for his personal Valour and Good Management. He appointed Generals who Governed his People, and allay'd all the Tumults at that time. One *Donald Bane* (i. e. *White*,) Standing in no Fear of being Attacked by a Lame Gouty Prince, had the Boldness to Seize upon several of the *Western Islands*, Calling himself King of the *Æbudes*. Afterwards making a Descent into the Continent, the King being affraid of his strength, immediately Raised an Army, and was in Person with them, *Bane* being assisted by many *Irish* almost Routed the King's Army; But a Brave Man with a strong Party Came unexpected to the King's Assistance; and made so furious an Onset, that the Rebels were driven into a Wood, where *Bane* with his whole Party were slain to a Man. The valiant Person not being known to the King, he asked one of his Attendants, for the Person who had done this Great Service; the Attendant answered the King in the *Gaulick Language* (i. e. *Irish*) *Sholto Duin Du Glass*. That is to Say, Behold that *Black Gray Man*. Whatever his Name formerly was, 'tis not much mentioned in any History, but by the King's Order he was Called *Sholto Du Glass*; and was the First of the Antient and Great Name of *Duglasses*. The King Rewarded his Service with several Lands in the shire of *Lanarick*, Called by their name *Douglas*. *Solvathius* having Continued all the Rest of his Days in Peace, Died the Twentyeth Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

A C H A I U S

ACHAIUS the 65th King of SCOTLAND.

ACHAIUS the Son of *Etfinus*, succeeded in the Year of the World A 4757. in the Year of Christ 787, after the Reign 1117; a good godly and valiant Prince. In the Beginning of his Reign, the People of Ireland declared War against the *Albion Scots*; their Reason (which was very bad) was, That they assisted *Donaldus Bane*, mentioned in the former Reign; and that their People were all Slain at their Landing in *Cantyre* and other Places, by the King of Scotland's Army. *Achaisus* sent his Ambassadors to them, desiring Peace of them on Account of their former Friendship and primitive Descent. But they disdained to hear the Ambassadors, and fitted out a Fleet; which was no sooner at Sea, but was destroyed by a violent Tempest, which Mischance so humbled them, that they sued for that Peace which they before had so disdainfully refused, which was granted to them. *Achaisus* contracted Peace with *Charles the Great*, King of France, and Emperor of Germany; and entered into a League with him as King of France, which continued for many succeeding Ages, and was never broke till the Difference of Religions occasion'd Discords. *Achaisus* sent over many learned Men, to Read Greek and Latin at Paris, among whom was *Johannes Surnamed Scotus*, or *Albinus*, who was Praeceptor to the said *Charles*, and left many Monuments of Learning, which remain in Paris to this Day. *Guilliam*, Brother of *Achaisus*, went over to France with many valiant Scots, (among whom were many Nobles) and assisted *Charles* in all his Wars. He was so esteemed among the Princes of France, that he was called *The Knight without Reproach*. He was very prosperous in all his Wars, and subdued many Nations. Many of the most famous Exploits attributed to *Charles*, were entirely performed by *Guilliam* and his valiant Scots. He Restored the *Florentines* (who were destroyed by the *Goths*) to their City of *Florence*; in Recompence of which, they ever after had Days appointed whereon they had Celebrated Plays in the City, wherein was Represented a *Crown'd Lyon*, with divers Representations, in Memory of the Scots *Guilliam* their Deliverer. *Guilliam* having purchased great Lands and Riches by his Valour, being come to Age, having no Issue, dedicated all his Substance to pious Uses. He founded several Abbeys in *Italy*, *Almain*, and *Germany*, Ordaining, that *Scots-Men* should still be Abbots of them; which was and still is in some of them observed, according to the first Institution. *Achaisus* assisted *Hungus King of the Picts* (whose Daughter he Married) with Ten thousand Men, under the Command of his Son *Alpinus*, against *Athelstain King*

King of the *English*. *Hungus* gave himself very much to Prayer, and desired Aid of God against his Enemies; and when he was wearied with Fatigue of Body, and Trouble of Mind, as he lay asleep the Apostle St. *Andrew* appeared to him, and promised him Victory over his Enemies, which he obtained next Day. Some say that another Prodigy was seen in the Heavens in the Form of a Cross like the Letter X, which terrify'd the *English*, that they could not abide the first Onset of the *Picts*. In this Battle *Athelstain* was slain, with the most Part of his Army. *Hungus* after the Battle dedicated great Gifts to the Abbey of St. *Andrew's*. *Acharius* Died in Peace the 32d Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

CONGALUS II. the 66th King of SCOTLAND.

CONGALUS, II. Uncle to *Acharius*, succeeded in the Government in the Year of the World 4789, in the Year of Christ 819, after the Reign 1149; a good and peaceable Man: Being at Peace at Home and Abroad, he Died the 5th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

DONGALLUS the 67th King of SCOTLAND.

DONGALLUS, the Son of *Solvathius*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4794, in the Year of Christ 824, after the Reign 1154 Years. Tho' he succeeded by the Strength of a Party, yet the People were not satisfy'd, because *Alpinus* the Son of *Acharius*, was their lawful King by the Lineal Descent; and also the Crown of the *Picts* falling to him, as being the Son of *Fergusiana*, Daughter to *Hungus* King of the *Picts*; and all the Male Stock of the *Picts* being Extinct, *Congallus* perceiving the Inclinations of the People, was preparing an Army to maintain his Possession, but in the midst of his Preparations, he was Drowned passing over the River *Spay* in a small Vessel, in the 7th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

ALPINUS the 68th King of SCOTLAND.

ALPINUS, the Son of *Acharius*, began his Reign in the Year of the World 4801, in the Year of Christ 731, after the Reign 1161; a good valiant Prince. He Claimed the Crown of the *Picts*, by his before-mentioned Title; but *Frederethus* or *Frederick*, took Possession of the Crown, and was slain in Battle by *Alpin*. *Keneth* the Brother

ther of *Frederick* succeeded him, and was Defeated in Battle by *Alpin*, and flying for Shelter, was slain by a Countryman. The *Picts* gave their Crown to *Brudus*, who sent Ambassadors to *Alpine*, desiring Peace, but he refused, answering, *He wou'd make no Peace until they gave him their Crown, which was his undoubted Right by Birth*. This Denial enraged the *Picts*, so that they contrived to effect by Stratagem what they could not do by Strength of Arms. They brought their Army near *Dunkell*, and placed their Baggage. Men and Women (whom they had clad with Garbs appearing like Armour, and Arms on them) in a Wood, with a hundred Horsemen to guide them to appear as soon as the Armies were joyn'd in Battle. King *Alpine* was in a Castle, scituate on a Hill near *Dunkell*, and seeing the *Picts* Army advance, drew out his Army of *Scots*, and Attacked, and almost Defeated them; after a sharp and bloody Conflict; but those People before-mentioned put in the Wood, appearing near on a Hill, the *Scots* Army being fatigu'd, and believing them to be a fresh Army of *Picts*, retiring to put themselves in a Posture of Defence, was pursued by the *Picts*, who took *Alpine* with several of the *Scots* Nobility, and most inhumanly Beheaded him. The Place of this base Act was after called from that Fact, *Bas Alpine*, (i. e.) *The Death of Alpine*. His Body was Buried in *Icolmkill*. He Reigned Three Years.

KENETHUS II. the 69th King of SCOTLAND.

KE *N E T H U S* II. the Son of *Alpine*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4804, in the Year of Christ 134, after the Reign 1164; a good valiant Prince. He Married the Daughter of *Donald* of the Isles, who bare to him Three Sons: He Routed the *Picts* in a Battle, and *Brudus* their King Died soon after of Grief, and was succeeded by *Druskenus* his Brother. *Keneth* remembering the Murder of his Father, Summoned the Nobility to appear, and being Convened, he shewed them the Desire he had to Revenge his Father's Death; but some of the Nobles desired Warmight be delay'd until the Children of those who were slain in the late Wars, might come to Age. But the King unwilling to defer his Designs, contrived a Stratagem to persuade them, which he did in the following Manner: He Invited the Nobles to a Banquet, and feasted them sumptuously, and when they had Drank sufficiently, they went to Rest, being late in the Night, the King caused a young Man to cover himself over with Fish Skins, and a Club of Muscan-Tree in one Hand, and a Bugle Horn, through which he

he spoke as he went into all the several Appartments of the King and Nobles; they being pretty well Dozed with Liquor, believed him to be an Angel sent from Heaven; and the Words he spokethrough the Tub or Bugle-Horn seeming more August than a Humane Voice, and the Fish Skins glancing in the Dark, grounded their Belief. He declared, *He was sent to tell the Prince and People, if they would then attempt it, they should Totally Destroy the Picts for Ever;* and what Confirm'd their Belief, was, he suddenly slipt off his Fish Skins, and the Light Evanished suddainly; and he got swiftly out at a back Door being prepared for the Purpose; which Stratagem succeeded according to the King's Design and Wishes; the Nobles being more forward than the King, by the Imaginary Vision, all the People Immediately met the King at the Place appointed, and in one Day Fought Seven Battles upon the Bank of the River Tay, near *Scoon*, and obtained a Compleat Victory over the *Picts*, having Killed their King, all the Nobility and People, Men, and Women and Children; those remaining of them fled into *England*. They abandoned their Kingdom in *Scotland* entirely, and *Keneth* took Possession of all their Garrisons and strong Holds, and Demolished the Chief City of *Camilon*, in the Fifth Year of his Reign. Having Expell'd the *Picts*, and Enlarged the Kingdom from the *croades* to *Adrian's Wall*, he Instituted many good Laws, which Remains to this Day. He brought the Fatal Marble Chair from *Argyle* (where it Remained from the time it came from *Ireland*) and place'd it in *Scoon*, a Town on the River Tay, in a Caise or Carriage of Wood, where it Remained, till the Days of *Edward* the first of *England*. *Kenethus* Divided the Kingdom of the *Picts* among his Soldiers, from *Buchan* on the North Part, to *Dunbar* in *East Lothian*, including the Shires of *Buchan*, *Bamft*, *Aberdeen*, *Merns*, *Angus*, *Fife*, *Kinross*, *Striviling*, and the *Lothians*. He Died in the 20th Year of his Reign (having lived 15 Years peaceably after Destroying the *Picts*), and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

DONALDUS V. the 70th King of SCOTLAND.

DO^NALDUS V. Brother to *Kenethus II.* succeeded in the Year of the World 4824, in the Year of Christ 854, after the Beginning of the Reign of *Scotland* 1184. In his Reign *Osbred* and *Ella*, two great Princes of *England*, pretending to Repossess the *Picts*, entered *Scotland* with a great Army of *English Britains* and *Picts*, but were Overthrown by Donald in a Battle at *Jedborough*; but Donald after the Victory

Victory gave himself to Luxury and Sloath, insomuch that it discouraged the People, and *Osbred* took that Opportunity, and entered *Scotland*, and slew Twenty thousand *Scots* before they could gather to an Army; by which the *English* possessed themselves of all that Part of *Scotland* lying to the South of *Severus's Wall*. Having *Stirling* in their Possession, 'tis said, that *Osredus* Coined Money in the Castle of *Stirling*, which first gave the Name of *Sterling Money*. The *English* and *Britains* divided the Lands between them, without giving any Possession to the *Picts*, as they at first pretended. Being thus eluded, they passed over to *Denmark* and *Norway*. *Donaldus* making Peace with the *English*, repented him of his former vicious Life, and was honourably esteemed by the Nobles, who before had despised him. He Died peaceably in the Fifth Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

CONSTANTINUS II. the 71st King of SCOTLAND.¹

CONSTANTINUS II. the Son of *Kenethus II.* was Crowned in *Scoon*, and succeeded in the Year of the World 4830, in the Year of Christ 860, after the Reign 1190; a valiant and good Prince. He married the Daughter of the Prince of *Wales*. He instituted several good Laws, and repressed the Vices in Custom in the former Reign. In his Reign *Hube*, Brother to the *Danish* King, landed an Army of *Danes* in *Fife*, and used great Cruelty among the People of the Country. *Adrian*, Bishop, with many Religious Persons, fled to the Isle of *May*, and were there most cruelly tortured by the merciless *Danes*; *Constantinus* came against them with a great Army, and overcame them, and put many of them to Flight, pursuing and killing them: But by the Deceit of the *Picts* who were hired in *Constantinus's* Army, in a Second Battle the *Danes* took *Constantine* Prisoner, and most barbarously Murdered him, in the Fifth Year of his Reign. He was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

ETHUS the 72d King of SCOTLAND.

ETHUS, Surnamed the *Swift*, the Son of *Constantinus II.* succeeded in the Year of the World 4845, in the Year of Christ 875, after the Reign 1025. In the Beginning of his Reign were seen (amongst other Prodigies which appeared) Sea Monsters, called by the Common People, *Monachi Marini*, (i. e. *Sea Monks*,) others call them *Bassineti*, (i. e. *Hooded or Helmeted Fishes*) which Monsters always presage some ill

ill Luck to the Prince or People. Ethus giving himself up to the Management of Licentious young Persons; was despised by the Nobles, being Confin'd by them under Guards. He Died of Grief in the Second Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

GREGORIUS the 73d King of *SCOTLAND*.

GR^EGORIUS called the Great, the Son of *Dongallus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4847, in the Year of Christ 877, after the Reign of *Scotland* 1207; a Prince of a truly Royal Spirit, endued with every Virtue requisite to compleat a Monarch. He so tempered the Severities of the Government with Affability, that he got the Command of his Subjects more by Love than by Fear. He obtained a great Victory over the *Danes* and *Britains*, and recovered all the Lands lost by *Donaldus V.* as also *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*; which being formerly possess'd by his Ancestors, he retook from the *Britains* and *English*; and *Alfred King of England* sent his Ambassadors to desire Peace of *Gregory*, which he granted, on Condition the aforesaid Lands should be Confirmed to him and his Successors, which *Alfred* did. At that Time several Parties of *Irish* Men came over to the next Parts of *Scotland* to that Nation, and plundered several Places, which made the King gather an Army and pursue them, and took Shipping and Landed in *Ireland*. He first overcame *Brenius* and *Cornelius* (two Princes of that Nation) at the River *Boyne*, and took *Dundalk* and *Drogheda*, he after came to *Dublin*, which he Besieged and took; yet though he had Power to dispose of the Crown of *Ireland*, he rememb'ring the Relation of their Ancestors, undertook to protect *Donachus* the King of *Ireland* (who was a Minor) and in Danger by the Competition of the contending Princes, having made the Nobility Swear an Oath to him, That they would never admit an English, Britain or Dane, (*without his Permission*) into *Ireland*. He appointed Judges in the severall Parts of the Country to Decide Matters of Controversy betwixt Man and Man. He returned to *Scotland* in Triumph, having accomodated Matters at Home and Abroad. He built the City of *Aberdeen*. He Reigned Forty Years, and Died in Peace, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

DONALDVS VI. the 74th King of *SCOTLAND*.

DONALDVS VI. the Son of *Constantinus II.* succeeded in the Year of the World 4865, in the Year of Christ 895, after the Reign

Reign 1235. He was a very prudent Prince: By his good Conduct he vpernted many Di forders which were like to disturb the Peace and Quiet of his Subjects. He assisted *Alfred* King of the *English* against the *Danes*, and obtained the Victory; but *Alfred* admitted the *Danes* to possess a Part of his Dominions, on Condition they would embrace the Christian Religion. In his Reign the *Ross* Men, and those of *Merns*, continued for some Time Mortal Enenies to one another, committing several Robberies in both the Countries. *Donald* Marched thither, and punished the Heads of the Faction; which gave Peace to the rest. He Died the Eleventh Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*. His Memory was precious to both Rich and Poor.

CONSTANTINUS III. the 75th King of SCOTLAND.

CONSTANTINUS III. the Son of *Ethus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4876, in the Year of Christ 906, after the Reign 1246; a good pious Prince, but unfortunate in War. He assisted the *English* against the *Danes*. He pay'd all due Respect to *Malcolm* the Son of *Donaldus*, the Lawful Heir of the Crown, and gave him the Command of the Army. He Resigned the Crown to *Malcolm* the 38th Year of his Reign, and betook himself to a Retired Religious Life with the *Culdes* (i. e. certain *Monks* or *Hermits* living in Cells) in the Monastery of *St. Andrews*. He Died the Second Year after he Resigned the Crown, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

Here the *English* Writers (who are profuse enough in their own Praises) do affirm, that *Athelstaine* was Monarch of all the Isle of *Britain*; they falsly alledged, that the King of *Scotland* took an Oath of Fidelity to him, yet cannot produce the Attestation of any famous or creditable Author, but some ignoble *English* Authors who were as ready to stand by a Lie as they were willing to invent it. Some of them quote *Marianus Scotus*, who was indeed an illustrious Writer; but there is nothing of what they alledge mentioned in that Edition of *Marianus*, which was Printed in *Germany*. Those who have introduced that Story, do not understand their own Authors; they do not take Notice that *Bede*, *William of Malmsbury*, and *Geofery of Monmouth*, do commonly call that only within *Adrian's Wall Britain*, the *Britains* Dominions having never extended further than the Wall of *Severus*, being the farthest Conquest ever the *Romans*, *Britains*, or *English*, could make in *Albion*.

MALCOLM I. the 76th King of SCOTLAND.

MALCOLM I. the Son of *Donald VI.* began his Reign in the Year of the World 4914, in the Year of Christ 944, after the Reign 1284; a good valiant Prince. He recovered Possession of *Cumberland, Westmorland, and Northumberland*; the King of *England* confirmed the same to *Malcolm* on Conditions of sending him Assistance against the *Danes*, which he did: *Malcolm* went in Person with Ten thousand *Scots*, and overthrew the *Danes*. He returned to *Scotland*, and lived peaceably, executing Justice against all Offenders. He visited all the Courts of Justice over *Scotland* once every Two Years; and when he was punishing Criminals in *Murrayland* he was Murdered by Rufians who were put to several exquisite Deaths, according to every ones Share of Demerit in committing the Parricide. He was Murdered in the Ninth Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

INDULFUS the 77th King of SCOTLAND.

INDULFUS the Son of *Constantine III.* succeeded in the Year of the World 4923, in the Year of Christ 953, after the Reign 1293; a valiant Prince. The *Danes* taking it amiss that the King of *Scotland* should prefer the King of *England* in Alliance to them, came with a Navy of Fifty Ships to the *Firth of Forth*, under the Command of *Hago* and *Helricus*, but were upon their Landing overthrown in Battle, and pursued to their Ships; but the King having put off his Armour to ease himself in the Pursuit, was slain by an Arrow from one of the Ships. He was slain the Ninth Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

DUFFUS the 78th King of SCOTLAND.

DUFFUS the Son of *Malcolm I.* succeeded in the Year of the World 4932, in the Year of Christ 962, after the Reign 1302; a good Prince and a severe Justiciar. He made *Culenus* the Son of *Indulfus*, Governor of *Cumberland, Westmorland, and Northumberland*, and sent him to the *Æbude* to punish several Robbers who plundered the Inhabitants of the Isles. Whilst the King was putting the Laws in Execution against Criminals, he was seized with an unusual Disease, whereby he by Degrees grew still weaker, without any Pain, but perpetual Sweating; at last it was by some Persons whispered, that

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the Disease was occasioned by Witchcraft; a narrow Search being made over the Kingdom, and it was Reported, that there were Night-Assemblies of Witches in *Forress* in the Shire of *Murray*: The Way of the Discovery was, a foolish, Girl, whose Mother and Aunt were suspected Witches, told something concerning the King's Sickness, and that he would soon Die, (among the Servants of *Donald* Governor of the Castle of *Forress*) which being told, Soldiers were sent to the House, where they found the Witches Roasting the King's Picture made of Wax at a soft Fire: Their Design was, that as the Wax did leisurely melt, so the King might dissolve into a Sweat, and pine away by Degrees; and when the Wax was consumed, he might Die. The Soldiers having broken the Picture, the King immediately recovered his Health and Strength. This I deliver as I find it Recorded by other Writers, but will not offer to affirm it for Truth. The King afterwards pursuing and executing violent Robbers, as far as the Shires of *Caithness*, returned to *Murray*, and having ordered some Robbers to be Executed at *Forress*, among whom were some Friends of the above-named *Donald* the Governor: The King having refused to pardon them at the Request of *Donald*; the said *Donald* to Revenge himself, Murdered the King in the Castle, whereof he was Governor, and had the Body conveyed to a River and Buried in the midst thereof; and it is alledged the River stopt it's ordinary Course where the King was Buried, which discovered the Grave; and when the Body was taken up, and, as is usual, every one suspected was obliged to lay their Hands upon the Corps, and when it was touched by *Donald*, the Wounds bled afresh, whereupon *Donald* with his Wife (who had advised him to Commit the Murder) and the Ruffians employ'd by him, were severely Tormented to Death, by the Command of *Culenus* General of the King's Army. Thus this good King was most inhumanely Murdered in the Flower of his Age, after he had Reigned near Five Years. His Corps was carried to *Icolmkill*, and Buried with his Ancestors.

CULENUS the 79th King of SCOTLAND.

CULENUS the Son of *Indulfus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4936, in the Year of Christ 966, after the Reign 1296. At his Accession to the Crown, he took due Care to punish the Murderers of King *Duffus*; and appeared to be a well disposed Prince: But soon after gave himself up to Vice and Debauchery, he was (by

one *Rudarus Thane of Methven*, whose Daughter he had Ravished) Slain at *Methven* a Village near *Perth*, in the Fourth Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

KENETH III. the 80th King of SCOTLAND.

KE^NE^TH III. the Brother of *Duffus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4940, in the Year of Christ 970, after the Reign 1300 Years. He was very careful to reform the Manners of the younger Sort of People who were Corrupted by the evil Courses of *Culenus*. He punished all Offenders with the utmost Justice and Severity, according to their Demerits. He hanged in Chains near 500 notable Robbers and Thieves to terrify others from such evil Practices. The *Danes* with a great Fleet of Ships arrived at the Mouth of the River *Eske*, and destroyed the Town of *Mountross*, and slaughtered all the Inhabitants without Distinction of Age or Sex. They made Desolation over all *Angus*, even to the River *Tay*. The King being advertis'd thereof at *Stirling*, Marched speedily against them, but had not Time to get a sufficient Number together. He gave Battle to the *Danes*, and fought valiantly, many being slain on both Sides. The *Danes* gave out through their whole Camp, that no Man must ever hope to Return again to their Camp, unless as Conqueror; which made them fall on the *Scots* so furiously, that both their Wings gave Way. That Day had certainly proved Ruinous to *Scotland*, unless Aid had been offered by one Man, sent as it were from Heaven in so dangerous a Posture of Affairs. There was a Country-Man named *Hay*, with his Two Sons, plowing in the Fields, over which the *Scots* that fled were making their Way, the Father told his Two Sons, That it would be better for them to Die bravely, than survive the Ruin of their Country by the cruel *Danes*. They Three took the Yokes of the Plow, and being able Bodyl'd Men and stout, they stood in a narrow Pass where the *Scots* fled, and threatened Death to any that would fly when all lay at Stake. The more Dastardly made a Halt; and the Stouter, who fled more for Company than Fear, stopped; and when they were a Number of them returned, *Hay* leading them on, made a furious Onset, crying aloud, *Help was at Hand*, which made the *Danes* believe a fresh Army of *Scots* was falling on them. The *Danes* were totally Routed at a Village in *Angus*, called *Longcarty*. When the Conquerors were dividing the Spoil of the Field, the Name of *Hay* was in every ones Month; to him they ascribed the Victory, the Honour of that Day, and their own Lives.

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When he was brought to the King he spoke very modestly of himself, and when rich Garments were offered him and his Sons, that they might be the more taken Notice of, he refused them, and only wiped away the Dust off his Coat, which he usually wore every Day, and carried the Yoke which he had used in the Fight. As he entered Perth, he had all the Shouts and Acclamations of Praises; and the next Assembly held at *Scoon*, the King rewarded him and his Sons with as much Land in the fruitfullest Part of the Country, as a *Falcon* off a Man's Hand flew over, until she lighted at a Place call'd the *Falcon Stone*, which was Six Miles in Length, and Four in Breadth, lying on the River *Tay* now called *Errol*. He was the first of the Name of *Hay*, of whom is Descended the Earls of *Errol*, who possess the said Lands to this Day, and of their Family are Descended many opulent Branches. And the King to promote him and his Sons from the Rank of the *Plebeians* to the Order of the Nobility, assigned them a Coat of Arms, *viz.* Argent Three Scutcheons Gules; which is the Earl of *Errol's* Coat to this Day. After this Battle Peace seemed to be settled for many Years; but one *Carthelinthus*, the Son of *Finella* the Lady of *Fittercarn*, made some Disturbance, but was by the King Apprehended and Executed. *Malcolm* the Son of King *Duffus* being then Governor of *Cumberland*, and the lawful Heir of the Crown; a Prince of most Excellent Endowments, and generally beloved of the People, which made *Keneth* jealous of his succeeding before his own Son; therefore to make his Son sure he gave Poison secretly to *Malcolm*, which ended the Days of that bright Prince, whose Death was very much lamented by every one. The real Cause thereof not being suspected, the King appeared as much troubled as any one at his Death, and caused him to be honourably interr'd with the greatest Pomp and Grandeur according to his Birth. But many of the Nobles soon found out Reasons to suspect *Keneth*; but his outward Show of Sanctity made them forbear to speak of it. The Nobility considering the inhumane Practices of the Uncles against the Nephews, or next lawfull Heirs, during the Government, applyed to *Keneth* to Abrogate the old Law made in the Reign of *Fritharis* the Second King of Scotland, and to Enact: *That for the future the next immediate Heir* (according to the Proximity of Blood) *should succeed of whatever Age, and have Guardians or Regents assigned them, until they were of perfect Age.* To which *Keneth* willingly consented, with Hopes that his Posterity should succeed, therefore *Keneth* with Consent of the Representatives of the People, Convened and Enacted it. 1st. *That upon the King's Death the next Heir of whatsoever Age, should succeed.* 2dly, *That the Grand-Child*

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by either Son or Daughter should succeed the Grandfather. 3dly, That when the King was under Age, some wise Man Eminent for Interest and Power, should be chosen to Govern and Administrate Justice in the King's stead until he came to Fourteen Years of Age and then he had Liberty to Choose Ministers and Officers and Enter into the free Government himself: Those Laws anent Succession, as well for the Subjects as the Sovereign, being Enacted, *Keneth* calling to Mind the Murder of his Nephew, was very much dejected in his Spirit; and 'tis Reported, that he heard a Voice from Heaven in his Sleep, expressing those Words: *Dost thou think that the Murder of Malcolm an innocent Prince, is unknown to me, or that thou shalt go unpunish'd for the same? Nay, There are Plots laid for thy Life, which thou cannot shun.* The King being Terrify'd by this dreadful Apparition, hastened to a Bishop, and confessed his Offences; being very penitent, he went to the Grave of *Palladius* in the *Merns* to perform Religious Vows. In his Return he went to see the Castle of *Fittercarn*, where *Finella*, the Mother of *Carthilinthus* before-mentioned, dwelt, and was byan Arrow (out of a Secret Engine prepared by *Finella*) shot thorough the Body, in the Twenty ninth Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

CONSTANTINE the IV. the 81st King of SCOTLAND.

CONSTANTINE IV. Surnamed the *Bald*, the Son of *Culenus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4964, in the Year of Christ 994, after the Reign 1324. Upon the Death of *Kenethus*, Constantine got many Friends among the Nobles, and got himself Crowned King at *Scoon*, while *Malcolm* the Son of *Keneth* was busy about his Father's Funeral, *Malcolm* finding Constantine in Possession of the Crown, went with Assistance to the *Englifh* against the *Danes*, and left his Bastard-Brother *Kenneth*, to observe the Motions of Constantine, and with a Party of *Malcolm's* Ftiends, gave Battle to Constantine at the River *Almon*, where a great Slaughter was made on both sides, and Constantine and Kenneth meeting in Battle, slew one another in the 2d Year of the Reign of Constantine. He was buried at *Icolmkill*.

GRIMUS the 82d King of SCOTLAND.

GRIMUS, the Son of *Duffus*, succeeded in the Year of the World 4966, in the Year of Christ 996, after the Reign 1326.

1326. He was Proclaimed at *Scoon*, and having many things in him very Attractive of the People, besides the Right he had as the Brother of *Malcolm*, who was poysoned by *Keneth*, he managed Matters with great Prudence and Diligence, so that *Malcolm* the Son of *Keneth*, having but a small Party durst not contend for the Crown: The Friends of *Grimus* and *Malcolm* concluded an Agreement between them: That *Grimus* should continue King, and *Malcolm* should have that Part of the Kingdom between *Severus's Wall* and *England*; but *Grimus* having broken that Agreement, and by his bad Conduct, offended many of the Nobility, they complained to *Malcolm* who was then busy helping the *English* against the *Danes*. Upon Ascension Day *Grimus* and *Malcolm*, with their Parties, Fought a Desperate Battle, wherein *Grimus* was slain in the 8th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*.

M A L C O L M II. the 83d King of S C O T L A N D .

MA L C O L M II. the Son of *Kenethus III.* succeeded in the Year of the World 4974, in the Year of Christ 1004, after the Reign 1334. In the Beginning of his Reign he was at very great Pains to repair the Disorders of the two former Reigns. *Sueno*, Son of *Harrold* King of the *Danes* being Overcome, taken Prisoner, and Ransomed from the *Vandals*, sought Aid from *Olaus* King of the *Scandinians*, and from *Edward* King of *England*, but in vain. He was Banned from home, and came into *Scotland*, and being Converted to Christianity, he received Assistance there, and so returned to his own Country. Soon after he passed over with a great Army against the *English*, and obtained Victory over them; *Malcolm* sent Aid to the *English*, who were also overthrown by the *Danes*, and the *Danes* to Revenge themselves, sent over *Olaus* King of *Scandia*, and *Eneucus*, General of the *Danes*, to *Scotland*, with a great Army, and Ravaged and Plundered all from the North unto *Murray*. *Malcolm* with a small Army Marched against them to stop their Career until his Forces came up; but being unable to suffer their Cruelty, gave them Battle, where the King was wounded and his Army obliged to return. The *Danes* having Fortified several Castles in *Murray*, among which the Castle of *Nairn*, was the Chief. Soon after King *Malcolm* with his Army gave Battle to the *Danes* near *Brichan* in *Angus*, where *Camus* the *Danish* General, was slain (there is an *Obliske* there to be seen to this Day, called *Camus Croſſe*) and all the *Danes* were totally defeated. The *Scots* after that pursued and destroyed them entirely, that none was left in *Scotland*. I think proper to take Notice, that the Noble Family of the Earl Marshal Descended

scended from a valiant Man, who having Signalized his Courage and Conduct in this Battle, was Rewarded with the Barony of *Keith* in *Lothian*; from whence his Posterity took their Name of *Keith*, and was also Dignified with the Hereditary Title and Office of Marshal of *Scotland*; which Office has ever since Remained Hereditary to that Family. King *Malcolm* after this Battle repair'd the Ancient City of *Aberdeen*, formerly Called *Murthblack*. *Sueno* King of the *Danes*, sent another Army to *Scotland*, which King *Malcolm* gave Battle to, and obtained the Victory over them; But with such slaughter that he was willing to let the few *Danes* Surviving the Battle, Depart to their own Country, on Condition, *That they with their General Cauntus the Son of Sueno, should oblige themselves that they should never raise War against the Scots.* Which they agreed to, and Departed. Peace being settled, he Executed Justice with the Utmost Severity. He was Murdered in the Castle of *Glames* in the Night, by the Friends of some Persons who were justly Executed, in the 30th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Icolmkill*. The Murderers fled in the Night, and were Drowned in a Loch near *Farfar*, as they were passing over the Ice, which broke under them. Their Bodies lay Undiscovered for sometime, by Reason of the Ice; but when a Thaw came, they were found, and Hung in Gibbets in the High-Ways, there to Rot, for a Terror to the Living. *Malcolm* was married to the Duke of *Normandy's* Daughter, by whom he had two Daughters; the Eldest Called *Beatrix*, he Married to *Grimus Than* of the *Western Isles*, and the nearest Heir to the Crown of the Royal-Blood, who begat *Donald* who succeeded *Malcolm*. The said *Grimus* was Styled *Abthane* or the Chief of all the *Thanes*; the other Daughter, Named *Dowada*, or *Doaca*, was Married to the *Thane of Angus*, to whom she bare *Macbeth*, who shall be mentioned in his Place.

D O N A L D V I I . the 84th King of S C O T L A N D .

DONALD the 84th King of *Scotland*. *Donald* by some Called *Duncan*, the Grandson of *Malcolm II.* by his Daughter *Beatrix*, succeeded in the Year of Christ 1034, after the Reign of *Scotland* 1264, a Prince of a Mild and Courteous Disposition. He Administred Justice with great Equity, and Every Year visited the several Parts of the whole Kingdom to hear the Complaints of the Poor, and hindred the Great Men from oppressing the Low ones. In the Beginning of his Reign *Banquo Thane of Loch-Abyer* (the Grandson of *Grimus*) was deputed by the King to Execute Justice among the Islanders. He was Insulted,

ted and wounded by a Party Raised and Commanded by one *Macdual* of *Lorn*, who Inticed many *Irish* to joyn his Party, in Hopes of Success and Preferment; *Malcolm* one of the prime Nobility was sent against them, but was Overthrown and Beheaded by the Rebels; the King made *Macbeth* and *Banquo* Generals and sent an Army with them against the Rebels, whom they Overcame in Battle; *Macdual* with a small party Escaped Narrowly to a Castle, and to Shun the Punishment he Deserved, killed himself. This Domestick Sedition was no sooner appeased, but far greater Trouble succeeded; for *Sueno* the King of the *Danes* Dying left Three Kingdoms to his Three Sons; *England* to *Harrold Norway* to *Sueno* (or *Swain*) and *Denmark* to *Canutus*. *Harrold* Dying, *Canutus* succeeded him. *Swain* set Sail with a great Army, and Landed in *Fife* in *Scotland*. *Macbeth* being sent against him, they Fought a Bloody Battle at *Culross*, both Parties having sustained great Loss of Men, without any Certain Victory; the *Danes* afterward brought all their Forces, and layed Siege to *Perth* where *Macbeth* by Stratagem destroyed their whole Camp, without any loss of Men. The *Danes* being destitute of Provisions, the *Scots* having offered to surrender upon Terms, made an Offer of Provisions to the *Norwegians* which they willingly accepted; they sent them Abundance of Wine and Malt-Liquor, in which was put the Juice of a Poysonous Herb called *Somniferous*, *Night-Shade*; the which Causeth any who tasteth of it, to sleep; and a sufficient Quantity thereof killeth People by sleep. The Enemy having drunk plentifully of it, slept so fast that *Macbeth* went into their Camp in the Night, and Destroyed almost their whole Army. Their King was Carried asleep to his Ship, they no sooner were on Board, but by a Tempest all their Ships were Destroyed on a Sand-Bank, Called since *Drumlaw sand*. *Canutus* came with another Navy to assist his Brother, and Landed his Men in *Kinghorn*, but were totally defeated by *Banquo*, The *Danes* having made so many Unlucky Expeditions into *Scotland*. Swore a Solemn Oath never to Return as Enemies thither any more. *Macbeth* was a Man of a sharp Wit, and lofty Spirit, and being Naturally Ambitious, was by the great Success very much lookt upon by all the People, and was farther encouraged in his Ambitious Hopes of obtaining the Crown; which he secretly Entertained by a Prophecy (or as some alleged a Dream) as he and *Banquo* were passing by themselves through a Wood, Three Women of surprizing Beauty met them; the First saluted *Macbeth*, saying: *Hail Macbeth Thane of Angus!* The second, *Hail Macbeth Thane of Murray!* The Third, *Hail Macbeth King of Scotland!* Then turning all Three to *Banquo*, said with one Voice *Hail Banquo!*

Banquo! of thee shall come many Kings. He being before Thane of Angus, the King to Reward his Great Valour, Created him Thane of Murray; which fulfilled Two of the Predictions; and to make himself sure of the Third, by the Instigation of his Wife, to whom he had Communicated the Prophecy, invited the King to his House in the Castle of Inverness, and slew him as he lay asleep in the Night; the King having two Sons by the Daughter of Sibert, King of Northumberland; Malcolm, Sirnamed Canmore, (from the greatness of his Head) and Donald, Sirnamed Bane (i. e.) White, Macbeth accused the Two Princes of the King's Death, whereupon Malcolm fled to the Court of England, and Donald to his Relations in the Æbude Isles. This good King was thus traitorously Murdered in the 6th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in Icolmkill.

MACBETH the 85th King of SCOTLAND.

MACBETH having thus Murdered the King, Usurped the Crown in the Year of the World 5010, in the Year of Christ 1040, after the Reign 1370 Years. The Kings two Sons being fled as aforesaid, he remembred the Prediction of the Witches to Banquo, and for fear that he should interupt his Succession Resolved to cut him, off. And his only Son Fleance: Macbeth sent Russians, who found Banquo, whom they barbarously murdered, but Fleance being informed thereof fled into Wales, and married the Daughter of Griffith Prince of that Country, by whom he had a Son called Walter, of whom Mention shall be made of in his Place. Macbeth after the Murder of Banquo oppressed the Subjects with the utmost Cruelty, and put many of the Nobility to Death without any Cause, but at last having designed to put to Death Macduff. Thane of Fife for being backward in assisting him to build a strong Castle which he fortified on the top of the Hill of Dunsinane in Perthshire: Macduff being Informed of the Usurper's designs, recommend the care of his Family to his Wife, and went to the Court of England, where he found Malcolm Royally Entertained by King Edward, who was Restored from his Banishment; after the Power of the Danes were broken in England, Macduff Represented to Malcolm the Cruelty of the Tyrant Macbeth, and the Inclinations of the People to have him their lawful King Restored: That Certainly God's Favour would attend his Good Designs against the Unjust Usurper Macbeth: But Malcolm fearing he had been sent by Macbeth to Ensnare him, resolved to try Macduff, and answered him: You Invite me to be your King, without knowing my Disposition, for I am Subject to some of those Vices

Vices which have destroyed Kings already, viz. Lust and Avarice, which my private fortune may hide, but the Liberty of a Kingdom would give way to. I rather make a plain Confession to you now, than be found Guilty when it might not be prevented. To that Macduff reply'd; that a lawful Marriage might prevent the Lust and Desire of many Concubines; and that the riches of the Kingdom of Scotland was Sufficient to Satiate his desire of Wealth; but, replied Malcolm; I am so Unconstant my Self, that I cannot keep my Word, nor do I Confide in the Word of any Man. Then Macduff replied; Avant thou Prodigy of Nature, and disgrace of thy Royal Stock, worthier to be banished to a desert Island, than be Called to a Throne, and turned away in a great Anger. Upon which Malcolm took him by the Hand, and declared to him the Cause of his Dissimulation, telling him that he had often been Tryed by the Wiles of Macbeth, and durst not readily trust any one, but since he had proved him, and knew his Lineage and Fortune, he would put Trust in him, and embrace his Offer, and venture his Life to free his Native Kingdom from the merciless Oppression of the Usurper Macbeth. King Edward gave Ten thousand Men commanded by Seymore and his Son, to assist Malcolm, with which he entered Scotland, and was every Day joined by his Subjects, until he had a great Army, with which he Marched to Birnham-Wood near the Castle of Dunfinnan; and to conceal their Number from Macbeth, they Cut every Man a Birch Tree, which covered all their Bodies, and when Macbeth (who had but a small Number of Forces) was surprised, he fled to the River Tay; and was so pursued by Malcolm, that he was overtaken and Slain in Elcho Park by Macduff. Thus ended the bloody, cruel Usurper, after he had kept the Throne Seventeen Years.

MALCOLM III. the 86th King of SCOTLAND.

MALCOLM III. Surnamed Canmore, the Son of Donald VII. was restored in the Year of the World 5027, in the Year of Christ 1057, after the Reign of Scotland 1387. At the very Beginning of his Reign he Convened an Assembly of the Estates at Forfar, and the first Thing he did was to Restore every Man Possession of their Estates, which the Usurper Macbeth had taken from them, and according to the Custom of other Nations, he created many of the Nobility Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, or Lords. Macduff was created Earl of Fife, being the first Earl that was Created in Scotland, and accordingly the other Earls took their Titles from the Names of certain Lands

Lands possessed by them. Whilst the King was at *Forfar* Enacting good Laws; the Friends of *Macbeth* carried his Son *Luthlac* to *Scoon*, and were about to Crown him King; But King *Malcolm* came upon them and Killed *Luthlac*, with the Ring-Leaders of the Party, and pardoned the rest. A Plot was laid against the King's Life, but was discovered to him, and the chief Contriver of it; upon which the King took him aside and told him: *Thou hast contrived a Plot against my Life, wherefore dost thou not now set upon me when I am alone with thee, and both unarmed, and obtain thy Desire by Valour, and not by Treachery?* Whereupon the Conspirator trembling, fell down and confessed his Designs, and asked the King's Pardon, which he freely granted; which shewed him a merciful as well as valiant Prince. In his Reign *Edgar* the lawful Heir of the Crown of *England*, being Banished by *William the Conqueror*, took Shipping with his Mother (who was the Daughter of the King of *Hungary*) being bound for *Hungary*, was Driven into *Scotland*, and landed at the Sea-Port in the River *Forth*, called *Queen's-Ferry*: They were kindly received, and Royally Entertained by *Malcolm*, who Married *Margaret* eldest Sister to the said *Edgar*. The Normans thinking to make a Conquest of *Scotland* as well as *England*, proceeded so far as *Northumberland*, but was Repulsed by *Malcolm* who obliged him to give large Possessions to *Edgar*, and also made good the antient Right of *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, and *Northumberland*, to the Crown of *Scotland*. *Walter* the Son of *Fleance*, Son of *Banquo*, came into *Scotland*, and was favourably received by the King, and soon after having by his great Valour defeated the Men of *Murray*, *Ross* and *Caithness*, who had risen in Arms, the said *Walter* was by the King Created Lord High Steward of *Scotland*; from the Name of which Office derived the Royal Sir-Name of *STEWART*; of which I shall speak with due Regard in their Places. *Malcolm* having by great Valour and Industry pacified all Sedition and Disturbance in the Nation, and Enacted many good Laws; and at the Desire of his Queen *Margaret*, he abrogated the wicked Law of *Eventus III.* whereby the Nobles and Heritors had the Priviledge to Lye the first Night with any Married Bride of their Vassals or Tenants Daughters. Instead of which Queen *Margaret* Ordain'd: *That the Husband should redeem it by paying a half Mark of Silver.* Which Payment is yet called *Marchetta Mulierum.* This Queen *Margaret* was placed in the Catalogue of Saints by Pope *Clement X.* and is named Titular Patroness of *Scotland*. [See Tenth Day of June in the Roman Catalogue of Saints.] She was a very Religious Queen, and bare unto King *Malcolm* Six Sons; *Edward Prince*

Prince of Scotland, *Edmund*, *Etheldred*, *Edgar*, *Alexander*, and *David*, and Two Daughters *Maltilda* or *Maud*, called the *Good*, who was Married to *Henry I.* Surnamed *Beauchare*, King of England. Of her Virtue there is yet extant an Epigram:

Prosperity rejoyc'd her not, to her Grief was no Pain,
Prosperity fear'd her most, Affliction was her Gain.
Her Beauty was no Cause of Fall, in Royal State not proud,
Humble alone in Dignity, in Beauty only good.

She founded the Church of *Carlisle*. The other Daughter *Mary* was Married to *Eustace* Sovereign Prince of *Bologne*.

William Ruffus having declared War against the *Scots*, and surprized the Castle of *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, *Malcolm* with his Son *Edward* went thither and laid Siege to it; some Days after the *English* were willing to surrender, and sent one *Robert Mowbrey* to deliver the Keys of the Castle to King *Malcolm*, offering them on the Point of a Lance, run him into the Eye, and killed him, for which ignoble Act he was called *Pierceye*, (of him Descended the Earls of *Northumberland*) *Edward* the King's eldest Son being enraged at the treacherous Murder of his Father, fell upon the Enemy without Regard to his Safety, and thereby lost his Life. The *Scots* being so much afflited at the Loss of their King and Prince, that they let the *English* pass unpunished. The Bodies of the King and Prince were first Buried at *Tinmouth*, but were removed after to *Dunfermling*. The Queen hearing of the unfortunate Fate of her Husband and Son, Died of *Grief*. King *Malcolm* Reigned 36 Years, being noted for no Vice, but famous to Posterity for his great and many Virtues.

DONALD VIII. the 87th King of SCOTLAND.

DONALD VIII. Surnamed *Bane*, who was bred in the *Aebud*, having promised the Isles to *Magnus* King of *Norway* for his Assistance upon the Death of his Brother *Malcolm* and his Son, went to *Scoon* and góthimself Proclaimed King in the Year of the World 5063, in the Year of Christ 1093, after the Reign of *Scotland* 1023. But was Deposed by *Duncan* the Bastard Son of *Malcolm*, in the first Year of his Reign.

DUNCAN

DUNCAN the 88th King of SCOTLAND.

DUNCAN, the Bastard Son of *Malcolm*, Usurped the Crown in the Year above-mentioned. He also promised the Western Isles to the King of *Norway*, but *Donald* the former Usurper hired *Macpender*, Earl of *Merns*, to slay him, which he did, a Year and Six Months after he Usurped the Crown, and *Donald Bane* repented himself of the Crown, but the Nobles finding that he had continued his former Promise to *Magnus* King of *Norway*, who was seizing on some of the Isles. They first drove away the *Norwegians*, and then seized *Donald* and put him in Prison, where he Died miserably the Third Year after his Usurpation; and because he was the Son of a King, they Buried him in *Dunfermling*. But as soon as he was put in Prison they sent Messengers to *Edgar* the Son of *Malcolm*, who was with his Brother *Alexander* and *David* in *England*, with their Sister, where they fled from *Donald* the Usurper.

EDGAR the 89th King of SCOTLAND.

EDGAR the Son of *Malcolm III.* succeeded in the Year of the World 5068, in the Year of Christ 1098, after the Reign 1428. When he entered *Scotland* at the Desire of his Subjects, they brought to him *Donald* the Usurper, desiring to know his Sentence. But he would not let him be put to Death, but Confined him to Prison, where he soon Died, as before-mentioned. *Edgar* Reigned peaceably and Died in the Ninth Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Dunfermling*. He was a godly and good King; he founded the Monastery of *Coldingham*, and Dedicated it to St. *Ebb* the Virgin; but it was afterward transferred to the Name of *Cuthbert*. He Died without Issue.

ALEXANDER I. the 90th King of SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDER I. Surnamed *Acer*, or the *Fierce*, the Brother of *Edgar*, succeeded in the Year of the World 5077, in the Year of Christ 1107, after the Reign 1437. In the Beginning of his Reign he pass'd with one *Alexander Carron* (whose Father King *Malcolm* had made Heritable Standard-Bearer) over the River *Spey*, and pursued certain Rebels who were in Arms there, having taken their Leaders, Caused them to be hanged on Gibbets. As the King was Returning through *Merns*, a Poor Woman Complained that her Husband had been

been scourged with a Whip of Thongs by the Earl of *Mern's* Son, because he had sued him for a Debt, the King leapt from his Horse, and would not stir from the place till the Offender had received condign Punishment. He then went to *Energowry* where some of the Friends of those he had caused to be executed at *Spey*, conspired against his Life, and having corrupted one of his Bedchamber, they were privately admitted whilst he was asleep; but the King awakened by their sudden rushing in, he caught hold of his Sword and first slew his treacherous Servant, and then six of the Traitors, the rest were pursued and slain. He built St. *Michael's* Church in *Scoon* and St. *Columb's Inch*, and finished the Church of *Dunfermling* begun by his Father, which was the Burying Place of the Royal Family. He lived peaceably and dyed in the Seventeenth Year of his Reign, and was buried in *Dunfermling*. He was married to *Sibilla* the Daughter of *William the Norman*, but had no Issues.

DAVID I. the 91st King of SCOTLAND.

DAVID I. (called St. *David*) the Son of *Malcolm*, and Brother of *Alexander*, succeeded his Brother in the Year of the World 5094. in the Year of Christ 1124. after the Beginning of the Reign of *Scotland* 1454. He was a very Religious and Valiant King, he builded the Abbeys of *Holy-rood-house*, *Kelso*, *Jedburgh*, *Melross*, *New-bottle*, *Dundrum*, *Cambuskeneth*, *Kinloss*, *Dunfermling*, *Holme in Cumberland*, as also two Nunneries one at *Carlisle*, the other at *North-Berwick*. He founded two Abbeys at *New-Castle*, one of St. *Benedict's* Order, the other of white Monks. He added to the six former Bishoprics four more (*Viz.*) that of *Ross*, *Brichan*, *Dunkell*, and *Dunblain*, ordaining Rents and Possessions all out of the Patrimony of the Crown King *David* was married to *Maud* Daughter to the Earl of *Northumberland*, by *Judith* Grandmother to *William the Norman*, by whom he had one Son named *Henry*, called Prince of *Scotland*. *David* was possessed of *Huntingtonshire* in *England*, besides the three Shires which formerly belonged to the Crown of *Scotland*. *Stephen* King of *England* made several Incursions into the Countries belonging to the King of *Scotland*, but was repulsed, at last sent an Army with the Duke of *Glocester*, which Army was routed and almost destroyed by *David*, the Duke taken Prisoner, and *Stephen* sent an Ambassador to make Peace upon any Conditions, which King *David* agreed to, upon Condition that the before mentioned Counties should remain always in the Possession

The HISTORY of

of the Kings of *Scotland*, which Conditions *Stephen* agreed to, but was not a Slave to his Promise in that or any other Thing. *David* lived peaceably at *Carlisle* for several Years; but his only Son Prince *Henry* dying, caused great Affliction to the King and Queen, whereof the good Queen soon Died, and the King out of the Love he had to her, never would Marry nor accompany with any Woman after; but spent his Time Religiously, shewing good Example to his Subjects. He Died the 29th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Dunfermling*. He was so beloved by all Men that they lamented his Death, saying: *They had not only lost the best of Kings but the best of Fathers.* For tho' he equall'd the most of his Royal Predecessors, none of them were so much taken Notice of for their Exemplary Piety; so that he very justly deserved to be called *St. David*.

MALCOLM IV. the 92d. King of SCOTLAND.

MALCOLM IV. the Son of *Henry Prince of Scotland*, the Son of King *David*, succeeded in the Year of the World 5123, in the Year of Christ 1153, after the Reign 1483. In the Beginning of his Reign *Henry King of England* Decoyed *Malcolm* to go with him against the King of *France*, which he did with a small Retinue, and having concluded Peace between the Kings of *England* and *France* he Returned to *Scotland*, but found many of the Nobility offended at his going against so good a Friend as the King of *France*; but he Excused himself at their hands. Many Broils happened in the Kingdom, but were all suppressed by him. The People of *Murray* having Rebelled, he past against them, and Routed and Destroyed every Man of them, and divided their Lands among his other Subjects. He founded the Abbey of *Cowper in Angus*, and repaired the Abbey of *St. Andrew's* Magnificently. Having subdued all Tumults, he lived Peaceably, and Died at *Jedburgh* the 12th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Dunfermling*. This *Malcolm* was called the *Maiden*, because he was never Married; and 'tis said, he made a vow of living a Single Life; which he Religiously performed.

WILLIAM the 93d King of SCOTLAND.

WILLIAM (Surnamed the *Loyn*) succeeded his Brother *Malcolm*, in the Year of the World 5135, in the Year of Christ 1165, after the Reign of *Scotland* 1495. A good Valiant King; but was in

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the Beginning of his Reign taken by an Ambush of the *English*, and sent Prisoner to their King, who was then in *France*, but he was released soon by the good Conduct of his Brother *David Earl of Huntington*: Which *David* afterwards accompanied Richard of *England* into *Syria*, and upon his Return he was taken Prisoner by the *Egyptians*, and redeemed by the *Venetians*; and Coming to *Scotland* in a Tempest, his Ship lost Rudder and Rigging, yet by Providence Landed safe in the River *Tay*, in a Place Called *Alectum*, after Called *Deidonus*, now Called *Dundie*. *Richard* after many Hazards also Landed in *England*, and *William* with his Brother *David*, went to Congratulate him upon his safe Return. *William* being at *York*, a Noblemans Child who had for some Time Lingered under an uncurable Disease was Cured by King *William* by Miracle. At *William's* Return to *Scotland*, the Pope sent a Legate with a Sword, the Hilt and Sheath whereof was set with precious Stones, and a Hat or Diadem, and Titled him *Defender of the Faith, or Church*. In his Reign there Chanced such an Innundation of the Two Rivers of *Tay* and *Almond*, that the Greatest Part of the Town of *Perth* was Swept away in the Night, neither was the King's Palace exempted from the Calamity; but his Son an Infant, with the Nurse and Fourteen more, were Drowned; the King with his Queen and other Children, narrowly escaped. The King the next Year Built the Town called *Perth*, and granted several great Priviledges there to. King *William* lived peaceably after, and Died the 49th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in *Aberbrothock*.

ALEXANDER II. the 94th King of SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDER II. the Son of *William*, succeeded in the Year 1514 of the World 5184, in the Year of Christ 1214, after the Reign 1554. He was but Sixteen Years of Age when he began to Reign, and in a very troublesome Time, yet settled Matters with unexpected Prudence. He married *Joan* or *Jeane*, the Sister of *Henry King of England*, and had the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Westmerland*, and *Huntington*, Confirmed to the Crown of *Scotland* upon his Marriage, and his Sister was Married to the Son of *Henry King of England*.

Alexander pass'd into *France*, and renewed the antient League with that Kingdom; in which Time his Queen *Jane* Died without Issue. After his Return he sent for *Mary*, Daughter of the Earl of *Coucy* in *France*, and Married her at *Roxborough*. She was a very Beautyful Lady; and bore to him a Son called *Alexander*, who succeeded him. He Reigned

Reigned peaceably, and Died the 35th Year of his Reign, and was Buried at *Melross*.

ALEXANDER III: the 94th King of SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDER the III. succeeded his Father in the Year of the World 5219. in the Year of Christ 1249. after the Reign of Scotland 1589. He was crowned at Nine Years of Age. King Henry the Third of England, married his Eldest Daughter *Margaret* to King *Alexander*. The Kingdom of Scotland was governed during the Kings Minority, by the Earls of Monteth, Athole, and Buchan, who were all of the Name of *Cumming*, they not only oppressed the People, but also made Use of a great Part of the Revenue; but when the King was come to Age, he called an Assembly of the Nobles and summonded theforesaid Earls, and for not Compearance denounced them Rebels. In the 14th Year of his Reign, *Acho* King of Norway came to *Air* (a Sea-Port Town in *Kyle*) with a Fleet of 160 Ships, and landed 20,000 Men pretending to take Possession of the Islands promised to his Ancestors by *Macbeth* the Usurper; but *Alexander Stewart* the great Grandson of *Walter* the High Steward of Scotland, went with an Army against *Acho*, and in a pitch'd Battle killed 16000 Norwegians. *Acho* escaping very narrowly, after which his Ships were all destroyed in a Tempest, except Four, which he carried with him to the *Orkneys*. *Acho* died for Grief, and *Magnus* his Son renounced all Pretentions to the Isles, and contracted his Son *Hanigo* to *Margaret* the Daughter of *Alexander* who was but Four Years of Age, but they were married after when they came to Age. Queen *Margaret* bare to King *Alexander* two Sons besides *Margaret* contracted to *Hanigo* Prince of Norway, the Names of the two Sons were *Alexander* and *David*, *Alexander* the Prince of Scotland was married to the Daughter of the Earl of Flanders, but dyed without Issue in the Life Time of his Father. King *Alexander* and his Queen went to *London*, to the Coronation of King *Edward* the First, their only Son *David* died in their Absence. At that Time a Norman at the Court of England of great Strength of Body, overcame every Man with whom he encountered, but one named *Farqhar* of *Ross* of King *Alexanders* Retinue overcame him before the whole Nobility at Court, *Alexander* to reward this worthy Action created him Earl of *Ross*. Soon after the King returned from the Court of England, the Queen Died of Grief forthe Loss of her Children, for at the same Time that Prince *David* died, her Daughter who was married to *Hanigo* King of Norway died, leaving one Daughter named *Margaret*.

Margaret, call'd the Maiden of Norway. After the Queen's Death King Alexander Married *Jeleta* Daughter to the Earl of *Dreux* in France, but had no Issue by her. This good King on the 19th Day of March, in the Year of Christ 1286, in the 45th Year of his Age, and the 37th Year of his Reign, fell from his Horse and broke his Neck, near the West Rock of *Kinghorn*. His Death was universally lamented, and the more because he left no Succession nearer than his Grand-Child Margaret call'd the Maiden of Norway. King Edward of England by Reason of his Nearness of Relation, sent an Ambassador to the Scots to send for that Princess, as the only Heiress of their Crown, and at the same Time proposed a Marriage betwixt his Son and her, to which they consented; and sent *David Weems* and *Michael Scot*, two eminent Knights of Fife, with all Things necessary, to bring over the Princess, but to their Grief she Died about the Time of their Landing there. As soon as the Death of this Lady was brought to Scotland, great Contention arose betwixt the Posterity of *David Earl of Huntington*, Brother to King William, and Grand-Uncle to Alexander III. who were the nearest Heirs to the Crown. In the mean Time the Kingdom was Govern'd by several Governors or Regents; *Duncan Macduff*, Earl of Fife, *John Cummin* Earl of Buchan, *William Frazer* Archbishop of St. Andrew's and *John Stewart*, Lord high Steward of Scotland; at which Time the Contention arose betwixt the Competitors *John Baliol* and *Robert Bruce*: The Causè of their Competition was, that *David Earl of Huntington* had Three Daughters, the Eldest was Married to *Allan Earl of Galloway* whose Daughter was Mother to *John Baliol*, the second Daughter of *David* was married to *Robert Bruce* Earl of Carick, who was Father to *Robert Bruce* Competitor; the Reason of *Bruce's* Competition was, That he was the same Degree of Blood with the Mother of *Baliol*, and he Insisted on the Sex that in Like Degree of Propinquity Males ought to be preferred before Females, so that *Robert Bruce* Contended that he had better Right as a Grandson than *John Baliol* as a great Grandson: But at that Time *Edward King of England* sided with *Baliol*, and also the *Cummins* (for the Chief of that Name was married to *John Baliol's* Mother's Sister) sided with *Baliol*, because that failing him, they might Claim a Right. After long Debate by the deceit of *Baliol's* Party, *Edward* was Chosen to Decide this Important Point; which he outwardly did with seeming Impartiality, but Secretly Carried on his fraudulent Designs with *Baliol's* Party, and when he found that *Bruce* was a Man of Stedfast Honesty and would not consent to his Designs, he prevailed with *Baliol* to Subject himself

to his Authority by a Secret Contract, promising to do Homage to him for that Hereditary Crown to which King *Edward* had no Pretension further than the Secret Deceit he had Practiced with the worthless *Baliol*.

JOHN BALIOL the 96th King of SCOTLAND.

*J*OHN BALIOL succeeded as aforesaid, in the Year of the World 5263, in the Year of Christ 1293, after the Reign 1923. *Edward* King of *England* having thus preferred *John Baliol* before *Robert Bruce*, *Baliol* most basely consented to do Homage to *Edward*; the Nobility being highly offended at this Infringement of the Ancient Laws of the Kingdom, did not esteem *Baliol* as Sovereign, because he had Forfeited his Title by alienating the Crown to a Foreign King. For according to the Laws of *Scotland*, no King had Power to dispose of or Alienate the Crown; if they did they thereby Forfeited their Title thereto; for Kings were but as Tenants for Life; they were absolute in every Thing, having an unlimited Power in every Particular, but could not defraud the next Heir by Blood, or dispose of the Crown to any other Relation upon any Pretence whatsoever.

Baliol repenting (but too late) that he had so unadvisedly consented to acknowledge the King of *England* as his Superior, designed to free himself from that Contract by Force; but *Edward* being informed of his Designs, came against him, and *Baliol* might soon had a great Army, to espouse his Quarrel against *Edward*, if he had been stedfast in his Resolution, but being advised by his Cousin *John Cummin of Strathbogey*, he went and surrendered himself to *Edward*, who sent him Prisoner to *London*, and after to *France*, where he Died. In the mean Time *Edward* went over the Kingdom, and put Garrisons in several strong Places. The most Part of the Kingdom having submitted to his Tyranny and Treachery, and *Robert Bruce* he had won over to his Side with Promises of giving the Kingdom to him as soon as he had overthrown *Baliol*: But when *Bruce* put *Edward* in mind of his Promise, he answered him in these Words: *What have I nothing to do but win Kingdoms for you?* *Bruce* having then large Possessions in *England*, contynued with *Edward*, and assisted him against his Native Country; and in the mean Time *Scotland* was without either King or Governor, during which Time *Edward* oppressed he Country with very great Cruelty. But about this Time Sir *William Wallace* of *Ellerfly*, a Man endowed with great Strength of Body, and undaunted Courage, and well skilled in Warlike Enterprises, having attempted several desperate Exploits,

Exploits against the English, (to whom he bare a perfect Hatred) many of the Nobles of *Scotland* having taken Notice of him, joined to his Assistance with their Friends and Followers, and he was unanimously chosen Governor, to deliver the Nation from the Bondage of the merciless Edward. He took many Garrisons and Forts out of the Hands of the English, and when Notice thereof was given to Edward, he sent his Lieutenant General *Hugh Crassingham*, with a great Army into *Scotland*, and was Encountered by *Wallace* at *Stirling Bridge*, where *Wallace* slew him and most Part of his Army. Many of those who fled were Drowned in the River, so that few escaped. After that *Wallace* past into *Northumberland*, and laid all Waste to *Newcastle*. Edward who was then in *France*, hearing of the Feats of *Wallace*, sent one to threaten him, laying, he durst not have ventured to have done so, if he were at Home. *Wallace* answered: That he had taken such Advantage in what he had done, as *Edward* had taken in oppressing *Scotland*, and that he was resolved to keep his Easter in *England*. Edward returning to *England*, raised an Army of threescore thousand Men, and came against *Wallace*, but when *Wallace* advanced towards them, they returned, which made *Wallace* suspect Deceit, and returned to *Scotland*, and having fortified the Castle of *Dunotter*, *Montross*, *Brichan*, *Dundee*, and *Forfar*; he gathered an Army and went against the Army of *Edward* before-mentioned, and gave them Battle at *Falkirk*, where the *Scots* fought with great Resolution and Courage; but some unlucky Divisions happened amongst the principal Commanders, which occasioned the Loss of that Day. *Robert Bruce* having Commanded the English Army that Day, and only obtained the Victory, so far as *Cummin* who Commanded one Part, deserted, the other Two, viz. Sir *William Wallace* and *John Stewart*; *Stewart* was Slain, with the most Part of his Party, being surrounded by Four Times their Number of the English Army, and *Wallace* fought it out bravely, until most of his Men were slain, and after Retreated to the other Side of the River *Carron*, where *Robert Bruce* desired to speak with him, to which he agreed, and they two met over against one another, where the River was narrow, and they could speak together; and first *Bruce* began and told *Wallace*, 'That he wondered what he designed by Fighting against King *Edward* who was so powerful; and that although he overcame the English, the Crown of *Scotland* did not belong to him. To which *Wallace* Re-ply'd: Such base Villany never possessed my Mind, as to delire that by Force or Fraud which appertaineth to none but the lawful Heir by Blood; therefore none can defraud the lawful Heir by accepting of the

the Hereditary Crown of Scotland from the Factious Subjects, or by Force of Arms, but an unjust Usurper, which Name as it is hateful to all honest Men, I disdain it. I never proposed that Scope to my Designs and Labours, as to obtraior desire the Kingdom; but when I saw my Country by your Sloathfulness, to which the Kingdom doth rightly appertain, destitute of Governours, and exposed, not only to Slavery, but even to the Butchery of a merciless Enemy, I had pity on them, and undertook the Cause which you deserted; neither will I forsake the Liberty and Safety of my Countrymen till Life forsake me. You who had rather chuse base Servitude with Security, than honest Liberty with Hazard, follow and hug the Fortune which you esteem. As for me, I will spend the last Drop of my Blood in Defence of my Native Country, and my Love to it shall remain as long as my Life continues. Bruce taking this Speech to Heart, retired to his Forces, as Wallace did to his. This Battle was fought the Second of July, in which Battle fell many Noble Persons of the Scots, among whom were John Stewart, Macduff Earl of Fife, and Sir John Graham a most valiant Man, who was still reckoned next to Wallace. Many of the Nobles of England also fell in this Battle. After this Battle Wallace went to Perth, where he dismissed his Army, and from that Day forward acted no more as General, yet never did cease (with his Friends and Followers who still stuck to him) to take all Opportunities to Destroy the English. Many were slain by him in several Skirmishes.

Edward sent an Army to Scotland of 30,000 Men, which were divided into Three Parts, against which Army John Cummin with John Frazar, gathered an Army, and met the English near Rossine Four Miles from Edinburgh, and in one Day fought with one small Army of 12000, the Three English Armies, and Routed them entirely. These three Battles were fought the fourth of February 1302. Edward being In-senced against the Scots, gathered a great Army, and past over most Part of the Country, putting Garrisons in many Places; most part of the Nobility having Submitted to him, but Wallace with a small Number of his Friends and Followers followed Edward's Army, and in many Skirmishes, Killed several Party's of the English. Edward sent several great Offers to induce Wallace to submit to his Power, but his Answer still was, That he never would be Subject to any but the lawful King of Scotland, and that he had devoted his Life to his Country to which it was Due; and that he was Ready to loose his Life in it's Defence; that he Remember'd the School Phrase; which he repeated thus:

Dico tibi verum Libertas optima rerum

Nunquam Servili Sub nixa vivito fili

My Son (I say) freedom is best

Then never yield to Thral's avert.

After this Edward Hired several Persons to betray Wallace, but none would Undertake the base Fact, but one John Menteith. At this time Edward Designed to make an entire Conquest of Scotland; for he had then most Maliciously destroyed and Carried with him to England most Part of the Monuments of Antiquity of Scotland, particularly the Fatal Marble Chair from Scone, which he Carried to Westminster. Robert Bruce remembering what Wallace had said to him, and was also fearful of Edward's designs to have Possession of the Crown of Scotland, at last he agreed with John Cummin (Baltols Cousin) to Give him all his Lands in England, in Lieu of his Possession in Scotland, which Cummin Consented to, but with a secret Design to destroy Bruce: They having Inter-Changed Contracts, Cummin sent privately to Edward, Bruce's Contract, whereupon Edward accused Bruce of High-Treason, Bruce being Advertised by the Earl of Montgomery of Edward's Designs against him and his Brother, the said Earl finding Bruce's Danger so great Could not Venture to send any further Notice by Word or Writing, but sent him a Pair of Gilt Spurs and some pieces of Gold, as if he had Borrowed them of him, the Day before: Robert upon the Recept of the Gift, as Dangers makes a Man Sagacious, smelt the meaning of his Message, and sent for a Smith in the Night, and made him set on Shoes on Three Horses backwards; So that they might not Trace his Escape by the mark of his Horse's Feet, there being Snow on the Ground. He took with him his Chaplain and a trusty Servant, and the Seventh Day he Came to his own Castle at Lochmaben in Annandale, where he was met by his Brother David and Robert Fleeming, but before he had told them the Cause of his Flight, he found a flying Post Carrying Letters from Cummin to Edward; the Contents were, that Robert should be Speedily put to Death; that there was Danger in Delay, lest a man so Nobly Descended, being Endowed with Courage and Wisdom, might Easily raise Commotions: Robert having thus found out the Treachery of Cummin, Rode Streight to Dumfrees and found him in the Franciscan's Church, and Confronted him with his own Letters, which he Impudently Denied; Robert's Wrath being kindled, he Could not Bridle his Passion, but Run him through the Body with his Dagger, and left him there: Then Bruce designed to find out William Wallace, whose Assistance he

was sure of; But unfortunately the same Night that *Bruce* Entered *Scotland*, *Wallace* was Betrayed at *Glasgow* by his Sworn Friend *John Menteith*, to the Hands of the English, and was Carried to *London*, whereby he was by Barbarous *Edward's* Command basely butchered; after Cutting off his Head in *Smithfield*, his Limbs were set up in Noted Places of the City. O most Barbarous and Cowardly Cruelty! a King to Betray by Fraud a Man he Could not overcome by Force, and to Butcher in Cold Blood that Man that he nor none of his Subjects, durst Encounter Face to Face. Such an End had this Brave Man who deserved to be Compared to the Greatest Generals in any Age, both for his greatness of Mind in Undertaking Dangerous Exploits, and for his Wisdom and Valour in overcoming them: For his Love to his Country, he was second to None; for when many had Submitted to the Unjust Power of *Edward*, he never would be induced by Rewards, or moved by Threats, to forsake the publick Cause he once had undertaken. His Death was the more to be lamented, because he was not overcome by his Enemy's Power, but Betrayed, by the Treachery of his Friend. After that *Robert Bruce* had notice that *Wallace* was betrayed, he Applied himself to his other Friends and after having obtained the Pope's Pardon for Killing of *Cummin* in the Church he went Straight to *Scoon*, where he was Crowned in the Year of Christ 1306.

ROBERT BRUCE the 97th King of SCOTLAND.

ROBERT BRUCE the Grandson of *Isabella*, Daughter to *David Earl of Huntington*, Brother to *William King of Scotland*, began to Reign in the Year of the World 5276 in the Year of Christ 1306 after the Reign of *Scotland*, 1636. No Prince Ever obtained a Crown with greater Difficulty than he did: At his Proclamation he had no Army but a few Friends and their Servants to withstand the great Power of *England*, and the Parties of his Contended Adversaries. Merciless *Edward* sent an Army after him, and he was obliged to give Battle to them, as he was on his March from *Athole* to *Argyle*, where he was Routed, after having fought valiantly against a great Army with a small Party of his Friends. He was several Times Defeated, and was obliged to fly for his Life, and live in Disguise for some Time, but never gave over taking every Opportunity to make good his Right. His Brethren *Thomas* and *Alexander*, were taken Prisoners and Murdered, by the Command of *Edward*; which was another Mark of his base Cruelty, as also *Walter Logan* and *Simon Frazer*, two great Lovers of their Country, were delivered up to *Edward* by the *Cummins*, and Murdered

dered in England. *James Dowglass*, the Successor of *Sholto Dowglass*, before-mentioned, came with a good Party, and joined *Bruce* against the English. *William* the Father of this *James*, was (for not submitting to Edward's Authority) carried Prisoner to England, and Died there, and this *James* was taken Care of by *William Lambart*, Bishop of St. Andrew's; the Bishop having taken *Dowglass* to Edward when he was to wait upon him at *Stirling*, spoke to Edward to give him his Patrimony or take him into his Protection, at the same Time recommending his Qualifications; but Edward answered disdainfully, "That he would make no use of the Son of so stubborn a Father, and as for his Estate, he had given it to some of his Friends who deserved it better": *James*, though very young at that Time, never let those Words out of his Mind, until he was sufficiently revenged on Edward's Posterny and Subjects in several Battles. *Dowglass* after he was dismiss'd by Edward, stayed with the Bishop till *Bruce* came into the *Merns*; and then he took *Lambart's* Horses and Money, and joined *Bruce*, to whom he did great Service. Not long after Edward Died in *Lancaster*, and was succeeded by his Son *Edward of Carnarvan*, (which was the Place where he was born,) which *Edward* Renewed the War against *Bruce*, but had not the same Success as his Father. *Robert Bruce* being at the sametime desperately sick, it was by some Reported, that he was Dead, which encouraged *John Cummin* to gather all the Forces he could, with Design to have himself proclaimed King: But *Robert* hearing of his Designs, got his Friends with their Followers together, and came against *Cummin*. He was so weak that he was supported on his Horse by one on each Side, which as soon as *Cummin's* Party saw, they immediately fled and dispersed. After that *Edward* entered *Scotland* with an Army, but was wearied out by *King Robert*, and returned without any Action. The next Year *Dowglass* with a Party entered England twice, and returned with great Booty each Time. By that Time the King had dispossessed the English of the most Part of the Nation, except the strong Castle of *Stirling*, which was Besieged by *Edward Bruce* the King's Brother, but with little Success, at last came to Terms of Surrender, which was: "That if *Mowbray* the Governor of it, was not relieved in a Year to commence from that very Day, by the English, he should surrender the Castle." Those Conditions much displeased the King, but would not Detract from his Brother's Credit, but resolved to stand to that Condition. *Edward* having Notice of these Conditions, determined to raise the whole Strength of England and go against Scotland, not to fight but to take Possession of it, and

and divide it amongst his Subjects, as he told them. King *Robert* being advertised thereof, raised an Army of able Men, to the Number of 40000 Men, which he with indefatigable Care trained in Military Exercise, especially the Broad Sword and Targe, (which Weapons has ever since been very common in that Nation.) When the Day limited approached, *Edward* Mustered 100,000 Men; but *Bruce* rather than raise any more new Forces, brought his Army to a Review, and having made an eloquent Speech to them. He charged, that every Man in his Army whose Death might prove the Loss or Ruin of a Family, might return to his own home, that he should be freely excused: Upon which 10,000 of the Army were dismissed, and then he had but 30,000 Men; all of them resolved to Die or win the Day, and the 23d of June they joined in Battle at *Bannockburn*, two Miles from *Stirling*. The King divided his Army in Three Parts; the main Body or Centre the King in Person commanded; Sir *Thomas Randulff* Earl of *Murray*, the Right Wing; and Sir *James Dowglas* the left Wing. Notwithstanding there was 100,000 *English*, and but 30,000 *Scots*, King *Robert* obtained a compleat Victory. 'Tis said that King *Edward* of *England* fought very courageously in this Battle; but at last was so Routed, that he could not have of his whole Army a sufficient Guard for his Person. He only escaped by the Friendship of the Earl of *March*, who sheltered him in his Castle, and sent him privately in a *Skiff* by Water to *Berwick*. In this Battle fell 55,000 *English*, as their own Writers acknowledge, and not above 10,000 *Scots*, with few Persons of Note. 'Tis alledged the *English* came rather to make a fine Appearance (they having Rich Apparel) than to fight a resolute Enemy, which occasioned a Jesting Verse among the *Scots*; which is:

Long Beards Heartleſs, painted Hoods Witleſs,
Gay Coats Graceleſs, makes England Thriftleſs.

This Victory confirmed King *Robert Bruce* in the Possession of the Kingdom. All the *English* being entirely rooted out of *Scotland*, all the Nobles assembled at *Aire*, and Renounced Obedience to *Edward King of England*, and Swore Allegiance to *Robert* as their lawful King, and denied the Pretentions of the *Baliols* and the *Cummins*. The King Constituted *Randulff* Earl of *Murray*, and *Dowglas*, conjunct Generals of the Forces. Both of them for their good Conduct and Valour in the Battle of *Bannockburn*, were Knighted under the Banner in the Field of Battle; which Title of Knight Banneret, was esteemed preferable to the Title of Earl or Baron.

Edward

Edward made several Attempts against Robert, but was every Time Routed. Dowglass made Inroads into England, as did Randulff, and always returned Victors; especially at York they fought a Battle, call'd the White Battle, from the Number of Priests that were killed in it. Edward wearied with continual Loss of his Men, gave over his Pretensions to Scotland, and King Robert being almost worn out with Toil and Fatigue, committed the Management of weighty Affairs to Sir Thomas Randulff and Sir James Dowglas. About this Time one Hamilton for killing one Spencer at the Court of England, came into Scotland, and was favourably received by the King, who gave him several Lands in Clydsdale, named after him. He was the first of the oppulent Family of the Hamiltons.

King Robert was Married twice, first to Isabella Daughter to Donald Earl of Mar, by whom he had one Daughter named Morjary, Married to Walter High Steward of Scotland, Father to Robert II. His Second Wife was Elizabeth, Daughter to Richard de Burgo, or Bourk, Earl of Ulster in Ireland, who bare David Prince of Scotland, who succeeded his Father in the Sovereignty. The King sent James Dowglass with large Gifts to John Balliol then in France, desiring he might cease his Claim to the Crown of Scotland, for which Kindness John returned Thanks to the King, and confessed ingeniously, "That his Behaviour to his Native Country deserved the greatest Punishment; that he was justly deprived of the Crown, and that he was very willing his Kinsman Robert, whose high Valour and Industry, besides his Right, which he owned as good as his own, since he had refor'd it to its antient Splendour, he justly deserved, and shou'd enjoy the Crown, and that he rejoiced that they who deceiv'd him did not enjoy the Reward they promised themselves by their Treachery.

King Edward of England called a Parliament at Northampton, where they Concluded a Peace with the King of Scotland, and renounced all Pretensions to the Crown of Scotland; and that Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmorland, as far as Stanmore, should be Boundaries to the Scots; and that David the Prince of Scotland should take to Wife Joane, Daughter to the King of England. Peace being thus Concluded, King Robert applyed himself to his Devotion, and retired to a private Castle at Cardross, and being of great Age he made his last Will, whereby he settled the Succession on his Grandson Robert Stewart, in Case his Son David should Die without Issue; and left Three Advices to the People of Scotland, which were: "That they should never let

"one Man have the Possession and sole Command of the *Aebud*, or
 "Western Isles. 2dly, That they should never hazard all their Strength
 "at one Time with the *English*. 3dly, That they should never trust too
 "much to the Promises of the *English*: For, said he, they are very
 "good Friends while no Hurt is in their Power; but will advance
 "their Interest by any Means without any Respect to the Tyes of
 "Law, Honour or Conscience". After having settled all his Affairs,
 he left Charge to Sir *James Dowglass*, to carry his Heart to the Holy
 Grave in *Jerusalem*, and have it Buried there; which Charge *Dowglass*
 looked upon as an honourable Employment; and undertook it, whereby
 he had a *Man's Heart Ruby Ensigned, with an Imperial Crown, proper*, given him for his Arms, which is the Paternal Coat of the
Dowglass's to this Day. *Dowglass* took with him *William Sinclair* and
Robert Logan, two eminent Knights; and as he was upon the Coasts of
Spain, he joined the King of *Arragon* against the *Sarazens*, and obtained
 great Victory; and having pass'd to *Jerusalem* and Buried the King's
 Heart upon his Return he again joined the *Spaniards* against the *Sarazens*.
 He was slain with his Companions in an Ambush by the *Sarazens*, after he
 had defended himself bravely. 'Tis Reported he was victorious against the
Turks and *Sarazens* Thirteen Times, and against the *English* Seventeen
 Times in Field of Battle. See his Life at large in *Hume's History of the Dowglasses*.

I may with others say, that King *Robert Bruce* was certainly a very great Man, and can hardly be parallel'd for his Virtues and Valour. No Prince on Earth endured greater Misery and Hardships than he did, nor obtained greater Victory with a less Number against such great Numbers: Though he was so often Repulsed and Reduced to the most intolerable and extreme Exigency, he never gave over his just Hopes of obtaining the Kingdom, which, according to his Right and Merit, he obtained and possessed Twenty four Years, and departed this Life at *Cardross* the 9th of *July*, in the Year of Christ 1329, and left his Nephew Sir *Thomas Randolph*, Governour of the Kingdom, during the Minority of his Son *David*.

Randulff with the rest of the Nobles having with great Magnificence performed the Funeral Obsequies of the Deceased King, they carried *David* his Son to *Scoon*, and Crowned him the 24th of November in the same Year, with great Solemnity.

DAVID II, the 98th King of SCOTLAND.

DAVID II. succeeded his Father in the Year of the World 5300, in the Year of Christ 1330, after the Reign 1660. He was but Seven

Seven Years of Age when he was Crowned. *Thomas Randulff* who was continued Governor or Regent, kept the Kingdom in entire Peace and Quietness; but *Edward King of England* most treacherously hired a Monk to kill the Regent by Poyson. The Monk gave out that he had great Skill in curing the Stone (wherewith the Regent was afflicted) and was introduced to the Regent, which gave him Opportunity to put in Execution his Villanous Design: However the Poyson did not take Effect according to the Monk's Expectation; and he returned to tell *Edward* that he had done his Business; whereupon *Edward* raised a great Army, and came to the Border, of which the Regent had Notice, and presently Marched against him, he not being able to Ride, was carried in a Litter. When *Edward* heard that *Randulff* was in Person, he sent a Herald under Pretence of seeking Peace, whom the Regent received with a very austere Countenance, reproving *Edward* for Breach of his Promises without any Provocation. When the Herald returned and certified *Edward*, that *Randulff* was alive, he returned home with his Army, and seized the Monk and burnt him alive. The Regent returned home and died of the Poyson at *Musselbrough*. After his Death the Earls of *Mar* and *March* were appointed Governors. Soon after they took the Regency upon them, *Edward King of England* sent privately to *Edward Baliol* the Son of *John*, who was then in *France*, and the *Cummins* Party had also under Hand sent him Assurance of their Aid: Whereupon he made up a Fleet, and landed in the *Firth of Forth* at *Kinghorn*. With him were the Earl of *Stafford* and many other English Noble Men, and was immediately joyned by the *Cummins* Party, which very much weakened the Regents Party. The Regents raised an Army, and Encamped at the Water of *Ern* near *Perth*, and trusting to the Number of their Men, did not take due Care to guard against the Enemy. *Baliol* having Spies, brought Notice of the careless Posture of the Earl of *Mar's* Camp: and he went over the River silently in the Night, and fell upon the Regents Camp, slew himself, with the Earls of *Carrick*, *Hay* Constable of *Scotland*, *Keith* Marshal of *Scotland*, and several other Noblemen and Gentlemen, with many of their Army, and surprized and put to flight the rest. *Baliol* past straight to *Perth* and took it, with several Villages thereabout.

EDWARD BALIOL the 99th King of SCOTLAND.

EDWARD the Son of *John Baliol* Usurped the Crown in the Year 5302, of the World, in the Year of Christ 1332, after the Reign 1662. He got himself Crowned at *Scoon*, and returned to *Perth*, and was

was there Besieged by King David's Friends, Macduff Earl of Fife was made Regent for King David, and headed his Party; and John Randulf; Son to Thomas Earl of Murray, and the Earl of Galloway, came against Balial with a great Army, and Routed him, and slew many of the Chief Persons of his Party; Edward King of England who found his Advantage by the Nations being Divided, raised an Army and came the Length of Berwick, and Layed Siege to it, Edward sent Notice to Alexander Seaton who was Governour of it; that he had Two of his Sons in his Hands, and that Unless he would Surrender the Castle, he would hang up both his Sons; and upon his Refusal, he ordered the young Men to be Carried out to Execution before the Castle Wall in the Father's Sight; the poor Father was in great Trouble what to do, betwixt the Compassion he had to his Children, and the strict Regard he had to his own Honour and Safety of his Country: But his Wife the Mother of the two Youths, Address'd herself to her Husband in these Words. " Consider what your Fidelity to your lawful King and Love to your Native Country, ought to be, and the Dignity of your Family : If the Children are put to Death, we have more Children alive, and neither of us are so old but we may have More; and if they escape Death at this Time, they may chance soon to Dye and not so honourably as to fall a Sacrifice for the Safety of their Country. But if any Blot of Infamy should stick upon the Family of the *Seatons*, it would remain to all Posterity; and be an indelible Blemish ever to their innocent Off-spring : Besides, that a Tyrant who hath Violated his Faith now, will not stand to any future Promise; and therefore entreated him not to prefer an Uncertainty and (if it should be obtained) a Momentary Advantage to a Certain and Perpetual Ignominy. This Advice prevailed with the Husband, that he let his Sons be both Inhumanly Murthered by the Barbarous Tyrant Edward. The Regent with James Dowglass Earl of Angus, came with an Army against the English, but were Routed at Halydounhill. After that Balial submited, as his Father had done, to the King of England, and past with him to England, and left Cummin Earl of Athole, Governour till his Return: But David who had retired to France, returned, and with the Assistance of John Randulf, and Robert Stewart, past against the English, and was taken Prisoner at Durham, and Carried to London, where he remained Eleven Years, and was afterwards Ransomed, and lived peaceably. He propos'd going to Jerusalem, but died of a hot Fever at Edinburgh, without Issue. He was buried in the Abbey of Holy-rood-house.

house. He was a Good King, and very pious and Virtuously inclined; but had Neither that Skill nor Success in War that his Father had. According to his Father's Will, and the Hereditary Right, the Succession devolved on *Robert Stewart*, Son to *Walter Lord High-Stewart*, by *Marjory Daughter to Robert Bruce*.

Here I think proper to give an Account of the Descent of the Surname of STEWART, as far as we can find any Authority from History for it; which is thus: *Banquo*, mentioned in the Reign of Donald VII. Had a Son whose Name was *Fleance*, who Escaped when *Macbeth* the Usurper designed to have Murdered him with his Father; which *Fleance* fled from the Cruelty of *Macbeth* to *Wales*, and Married the Daughter of *Griffith Prince of Wales*, and had by her a Son named *Walter*, which *Walter* returned to *Scotland* after the Restoration of King *Malcolm III.* and for his Great and Good Conduct, besides that he was the nearest Branch to the Royal Family, King *Malcolm* Created him *Lord-high-stewart of Scotland*, and from the Name of that High Office, derived the Original of the Surname of STEWART. This *Walter* had a Son Called *Allan*, who succeeded his Father, and *Allan* had a Son named *Walter*, which *Walter* had two Sons one Named *Alexander* and the other *Robert* (from *Robert* Descended the Earls of *Lenox*) and *Alexander* the Eldest succeeded his Father as *High-Stewart*, and had a Son Named *John*, which *John* was Father to *Walter Stewart*, who Married *Marjory Daughter to King Robert Bruce*, by whom he begat *Robert*, who succeeded his Uncle King *David* as the next Heir.

ROBERT STEWART the 100'd King of SCOTLAND.

ROBERT the Son of *Walter Stewart*, *High-stewart of Scotland*, and Grand-son to King *Robert Bruce* by his Daughter *Marjory*, succeeded his Uncle King *David* in the Year of the World 5341 in the Year of Christ 1371 after the Reign 1701. He was first Married to *Elizabeth Moor*, Daughter to Sir *Adam Moor of Abercorn*; by her he had *John*, who succeeded him by the Name of *Robert*, *Alexander Earl of Buchan*, and *Robert Earl of Monteith*. After her Death he Married *Eufemia*, Daughter to *Hugh Earl of Ross*; by her he had *Walter Earl of Athole*, and *David Earl of Strathem*. Those who Copy after *Buchanan* in what he alledges in the Case of this King's Marriages and succession, are Grossly mistaken, as is clear by the Clear Proofs given by the Learned Sir *George Mackenzie* in the second Part of his *Jus Regium*.

Robert Renewed the League with France, and had several Skirmishes with the English, and at all Times obtained the Victory. He administered Justice diligently and impartially to every one; he severely punished Robberies. In his Actions, he was constant in his Words, and faithful to his Promises. He came to the Government in Troublesome Times, yet settled Affairs at Home and Abroad, appeased Discords, and Governed with great Equity, Justice and Prudence, and obtained such Victory over his Enemies, that he was not in Fear of any Foreign nor Domestick Disturbance. He departed this Life at his Castle of Dundonald, in the Year of Christ 1390, the 19th Day of April, in the 74th Year of his Age, and the 19th Year of his Reign. His Death was very much lamented by all good Men. He was Buried at Scone with great Solemnity.

ROBERT III. the 101 King of SCOTLAND.

ROBERT II. was succeeded by his Eldest Son John; but because they looked upon that Name to be Unlucky to other Kings, as to the Kings of France and England of that Name; he, with Advice of his Parliament, changed his Name to Robert, and was Proclaimed by the Name and Stile of Robert the Third, in the Year of the World 5360, in the Year of Christ 1390, after the Reign 1720. He was a good King, unspotted and unblemish'd by any Vice, of a very modest and easy Disposition. He was Married to Annabella Drummond, Daughter to Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, (the Predecessor of the Duke of Perth) who bare David, after Created Duke of Rothesay; Robert Stewart Earl of Fife, his Brother, he also Created Duke of Albany; which were the first Dukes that ever was in Scotland. Robert the King's Brother being a Man well skilled in Warlike Affairs, the King made him General of his Forces, and intrusted him with the Government of all the strong Castles in the Kingdom. At this Time there was deadly Feuds between the Clancatton's and Clankeys, and they obtained Leave of the King to dispute their Controversy by Dint of Sword, which 300 of each Side undertook at a Day appointed, on the North Inch of Perth, but when they met, one Man was wanting to make up the Number of one Side; a Tradesman being by, offered himself for half a Dolar in Hand, and promise of Maintenance during his Life if he was Disabled; which was granted him. Both Sides joynd Battle, and fought so desperately, that none escaped of the Clankeys but one Man, who threw himself in the River Tay, and swam over and saved his Life. Of

the

the *Clancattons* there was only Ten, among which was the Mercenary Champion.

The King had Two Sons besides *David*, named *John* and *James*. *David* was Contracted to *Mary*, Daughter to the Earl of *March*, but by the great Power of the Earl of *Dowglass*, that Match was broken off, and he was Contracted to the Earl of *Dowglass's* Daughter. After which the Earl of *March* went over to the *English* and joyned *Percy* of *Northumberland*, who entered *Scotland* with a strong Party, but was Routed by *Dowglass* at *Linton Bridge*. After that Peace being Concluded with *England*, *David* Earl of *Crawford* being at *London*, and the Lord *Wells*, engaged to run certain Courses on *London Bridge* with sharp Spears, which they performed gallantly upon St. *George's Day*: The People seeing the Earl of *Crawford* sit so stiffly in his Saddle, cryed out, *The Scotchman is locked in his Saddle*. He hearing this, leapt off his Saddle upon the Ground, and Mounted presently, to the great Surprise of the Spectators. At the first and second Turns none of them were hurt, but the third Time the Lord *Wells* was beat out of his Saddle, and was hurt by the Fall. About this Time the Queen Died, and *David* the King's eldest Son, was by his Uncle *Robert* accused to the King, for having abused several Virgins; the King gave *Robert* Permission to check him, but such was *Robert's* Cruelty, that he shut up the Prince in the Palace of *Falkland*, that he was barbarously starved to Death: But some say he Died of Grief; and *John* the second Son died also about that Time. The inhumane Cruelty of *Robert* being made known to the King, he designed to send his only Son *James* to *France* to be Educated from under the Power of his Brother: But in his Voyage he was put in by a contrary Wind to *England*, where he was unlawfully detained Prisoner; the good King hearing thereof, died of Grief in the 16th Year of his Reign, and was Buried in the Monastery of *Pauly*, and *Robert* his Brother Duke of *Albany*, was appointed Governour during the King's Confinement. He Governed Fourteen Years, and Died. After him his Son *Murdoch* Earl of *Fife*, was made Governour in his Stead. This *Murdoch* had a wicked Son named *Walter*, who was a very undutiful Son to the Father; he played many unlucky Pranks to his Father. *Murdoch* delighted very much in Hunting and Hawking, and had an excellent Falcon, which *Walter* coveted, but the Father denied him of it, *Walter* snatched it from his Father's Hand and wrung off her Neck, which vexed the Father so, that he said to him; *Well since I cannot Govern you, I'll bring home one shall Govern us both*: And from that Day furthered the King's Release, which he did soon after, by paying the Sum of 40000 Marks.

JAMES

JAMES I. the 102d King of SCOTLAND.

JAMES I. the Son of Robert III. was Restored after he had been Eighteen Years Prisoner in England, in the Year of the World 5394, in the Year of Christ 1424, after the Reign 1754; a good, pious, and learned Prince, and a severe Justiciar. He Married Jane Daughter to the Duke of Somerset, by whom he had Two Sons, Alexander who Died in his Father's Life Time, and James who succeeded him in the Crown, and Margaret who was Married to Lewis the Eleventh King of France. The King with his Queen arrived at Edinburgh, and kept the Solemnity of *Easter* there, and after went to Perth, and called a Parliament there, where Murdoch Duke of Albany, Walter and Alexander his Sons, Duncan Earl of Lenox his Son-in-Law, and Robert Graham, were Tryed and found Guilty of several heinous Crimes, besides the Imprisonment and Death of David Duke of Rothesay, in which they were Art and Part; and that Murdoch and his Sons during the King's Confinement, had been Guilty of great Oppression, and had unjustly put Persons to Death. They were Sentenced, and afterwards Executed at Stirling. After that their Cousin Walter Earl of Athole, with his Kinsman Robert Graham, studied all Means to revenge the Deaths of their Kinsmen: And it is said that Walter was told by a Female Witch, That he should be Crowned King in a great Concource of People, which was after fulfilled. The King had several Skirmishes with the English, wherein he had the better. Notwithstanding their League, when he had satisfied their most unjust Demands, and inviolably performed his Part of the Agreements, yet they provoked him to Proclaim War against them, and raised an Army and Besieged Roxbrough, where they had planted a Garrison; but when they were upon the Point of Surrender, the Queen came Post to the King with bad News of a Conspiracy that was formed against his Life. Upon this News he Disbanded his Army, and returned to Perth and lodged in the Dominicans Cloyster, near the Walls of the Town. Walter Earl of Athole (who was the chief Conspirator) met the King among the rest, to remove his Suspicion, and knowing that their Plot would soon be discovered, determined to Murder the King that same Night, which they did in the following Manner: They hired one of the King's Domesticks to give them Entry into the King's Bed-Chamber; but whilst they were entering, one Walter Straiton, a faithful Servant of the King's, was coming out of the Bed-Chamber, and meeting Armed Men, cryed aloud, *Traitors! Traitors!* And whilst they were dispatching

ing him, a Young Lady of the Name of *Douglas* missing the Bolt of the Door, which was layed out of the way on Purpose, thrust in her Arm to supply the Place of it; but they Broke her Arm, and Rusht in upon the King, which when the Queen saw, she Endeavoured to Defend his Body, whereby she received several Wounds. After they Stabbed the King, they made their Escape, but were all Apprehended by the Diligence of the Nobility, and *Walter* the Contriver of the Murder was put to Severe Torture Three Days together. The first Day he was put on a Cart, and an Engine with Pulleys that Hoisted him up by Ropes, and let him down suddenly, which loosened all his Joynts with Excessive Pain: The second Day he was set on a high Pillory and a Red hot Iron Crown put on his Head, with this Motto, *The King of all Traitors!* and the third Day he was Dragged along the Streets on a Hurdle, and his Bowels taken out and Burnt, and his Four Quarters put upon Posts; and *Robert Graham*, who actually Stabbed the King, was Carried through the City with his Hand nailed to a Gallows fixed on a Cart, and the Executioners running burning Irons into all the fleshy Parts of his Body; and all the Rest of the Conspirators were Hanged. No Doubt this was thought very Severe Punishment, as the learned *Buchanan* said, It Exceeded the very Bounds of Humanity: But I am not of his Opinion; for I really think the Severest Tortures that can be Invented are little Enough to punish any one who dare attempt any thing to take away the Life of their lawful King, or the Liberty of their Native Country.

This Good King was greatly lamented by all his Subjects. He was slain in the Flower of his Age when he Intended to settle the Kingdom and Institute Good Laws. He was Inferior to none of his royal Ancestors for rich Endowments of Body and Mind; though of a low Size yet he was very Strong, and Exceeded most Persons in his Age, in Strength and Agility: And as to his Mind, he was Endued with that Vigour and Quickness of Wit, that he was not Ignorant of any Science worthy the knowledge of a Person of a fine Genius. He was Excellently well Skilled in Musick, for there was no Instrument but he Could readily play upon it and his Voice so adapted to it, that he might be Compared with the Best Master in those Days. That he understood Civil Government well, Sufficiently Appears by the Laws which he made, by which he not only much benefited his own Age, but also Posterity; and his greatest Enemies, who detracted from him whilst alive, when he was dead, most passionately revered his Memory. He was Murdered the 12th of February, in the Year of Christ 1437

in the Forty fourth Year of his Age, and the Thirteenth Year of his Reign, Thirty one Years after his Father's Death. He was Buried in the Charter House of *Perth*, leaving only one Son named *James*, the younger of Twins.

JAMES II. the 103d King of SCOTLAND.

JAMES II. succeeded his Father *James I.* in the Year of the World 5407, in the Year of Christ 1447. after the Reign 1767.

He was but Seven Years of Age when he was Crowned in the Abbey of *Holy rood-house* at *Edinburgh*, the 25th of March after the Murder of his Royal Father. He not being fit to Govern, *Alexander Livingston*, the Ancestor of the Earl of *Linlithgow*, was made Regent whereupon *Archibald Earl of Dowglass* was offended, and made a Party against the Regent, and having got the Queen *Dowager* of his Side, those Divisions continued during the King's Minority; Sir *William Crichton* being Chancellor, he found means to Ensnare the Earl of *Dowglass*, his Brother *David*, and Sir *Malcolm Fleeming* of *Cumberland*. They gave them a friendly Invitation to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and being set with the young King at Dinner, when they were very cheerful, the Head of a Bull (which was a Sign of present Death in those Days) was set before *Dowglass*, and as he was rising up, he was Seized by Armed Men, and carried to the outer Court of the Castle, and Beheaded, notwithstanding the Crys and Tears of the young King, that their Lives might be safe. The King being of Age soon after, and took the Government upon him, he rememb'ring the Murder of the aforesaid Person, called a Parliament, and summoned *Livingston* and *Crichton* to give an Account of their Administration. But they finding the Earl *Dowglass's* Friends had got into Favour with the King, instead of answering the Summons, fled beyond Seas. Upon which their Estates were forfeited; but by the Interest of their Friends they were afterwards restored to their Estates. The King was Married to *Mary* Daughter to the Duke of *Guilders*, by whom he had three Sons, *James Prince of Scotland*, *Alexander Duke of Albany*, and *John Earl of Marr*. The *English* having been in League with *Scotland*, were prevailed upon by one *Magnus Red-beard* (a Man Trained from his Youth in War) to Invade *Scotland*, he having got the Command of the Army. He told the King of *England*, *He would desire no other Reward for his Service, but what Land he would Conquer by his own Valour of Scotland*. When King *James* had Notice of his Approach, he gave the Command of

of his Army to George Dunbar Earl of Ormond, who met Red-beard, and gave him Battle, and obtained the Victory, having slain the said Red-Beard, and most Part of his Army, and carried many of the English Prisoners to the Castle of Lochmabin. Afterwards Peace being Concluded with England, there happened much Domestick Disturbance. The Earl of Dowglas out of some Disgust left the Kingdom, and went to Rome, but being summoned, to appear; he returned; but instead of appearing before the King, he met with the Earls of Crawford and Ross, and Entered into a Confederacy Offensive and Defensive, against all Enemies whatsoever, (not excepting the King) and with a strong Party he came to speak with the King at Stirling; and being alone with the King, his Majesty spoke very friendly to him, and promis'd him, *If he would behave himself as become a Subject, he should find all the Favour could be expected of a Sovereign;* and at the same Time Expostulated with him to break the Confederacy with Crawford and Ross, which he obstinately refused, whereupon the King in a Passion run him through the Body, saying: *If you will not, I shall break it.* Upon that the Confederate Earls with their Parties, made a great Disturbance, but at last they submitted to the King's Mercy. The King having settled all Domestick Broils, he past with an Army against the English, and laid Siege to Roxbrough Castle, and having rais'd a Battery to storm it, the King was slain by an over-charged Piece of Ordnance, in the 24th Year of his Reign, and 29th Year of his Age; but least the Soldiers should be discouraged at his Death, they covered his Body, and the Queen with her eldest Son that very Day came to the Camp, and with unexpected Courage continued the Siege, and took the Castle, and Razed it to the Ground. Thus Died the best of Kings in the Flower of his Age. He had been bred up from his Youth in the Knowledge of all profitable Sciences, which he very much improved. He was from his Infancy Exercised in either Domestick or Foreign Wars. He bore with Prosperity and Adversity with great Moderation of Mind. He shewed such Valour against his Enemies, and such Clemency to those that submitted to him, that all Estates were much afflited for his Loss. He was Buried at Holy-rood-house in Edinburgh.

JAMES III. the 104th King of SCOTLAND.

JAMES III. a Child of Seven Years old, succeeded his Father in the Year of the World 5430, in the Year of Christ 1460. after the Reign 1790. In the Beginning of his Reign great Contention arose

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arose about the Regency, between the *Kennedys* and the *Boids*, and the Queen his Mother, about the Care of the young King; but the *Boids* prevailed, and the Queen had the oversight of the King's Education, but had no Power to meddle in publick Affairs. When the King was of Age, he married *Margaret* Daughter to the King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, with whom he had the Isles of *Shetland* and *Orkney*, which was Given to the Kings of *Scotland* for Ever. She bare *James* who succeeded his Father, and *John Duke of Albany*. The *Boids* had always a great Interest with the King, and many Licentious Persons were about the Court, so that many of the Subjects Exclaimed against some worthless Persons who had too great Influence with the King, which at last broke out into open Rebellion; several of the Nobility were prompted by a set of unruly Persons to take the Prince with them, and Raised an Army, with a Pretence to Redress Grievances. The King being Enraged at his Rebellious Subjects, went from *Edinburgh* to *Stirling*, but could not have Admittance there, for the Rebels had taken Possession of that Strength, and he was obliged to give them Battle at *Bannock-Burn*, where his Army was worsted and himself slain the 11th of June in the 28th Year of his Reign, and 35th Year of his Age. After his Death *Alexander Forbes*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of that Name, Carried the King's Bloody Shirt upon a Spear through several Places, and was Joyned by *Matthew Earl of Lenox*, and *John Drummond*. They attacked the Paricides as they were Encamped and slew many of them, and put the Rest to Flight, and took the Prince from them. The King was Buried at the Monastery of *Cambuskeneth* near *Stirling*, with all due Grandeur. He was very much lamented by all his faithful Subjects; but such as were his Enemies and their Successors, applauded the Rebellion of his Enemies; as all Rebels and Traitors have a Set of Friends, so had the Enemies of that Unfortunate King: But in my humble Opinion, None but a Favourer of King-killers and Enemy to Monarchy, would speak favourably of Rebels.

JAMES IV. the 105th King of SCOTLAND.

JAMES IV. Succeeded his Father, in the Year of the World 5459. in the Year of Christ 1489. after the Reign 1819 Years. He was Fifteen Years old at his Father's Death; he was a Prince of such a Majestick Countenance and Excellent Endowments of Body and Mind, that he was beloved even by his Greatest Enemies; he took the Manner of his Father's Death very much to heart, and in Testimo-

ny of his great Affliction, therefore he wore an Iron Chain, adding some Links or Rings to it every Year so long as he liv'd. He was married to *Margaret* the Eldest Daughter to *Henry the 7th* King of *England*, by whom he had three Sons, *James*; *Arthur* and *Alexander*; *James* succeeded his Father, but *Arthur* and *Alexander* died when they were Young. In his Reign a strange Monster was born in *Scotland*, the under Part of the Body Resembling a Male Child, but above the Navel there were two Bodies Resembling Male and Famale, the King gave special Care for it's Education, it was taught Musick to great Perfection, and Languages: It liv'd 28 Years and died; but as the two Bodies disagreed in many Things, while alive; at their Deaths the one died First and began to consume, whereat the other pin'd away and died. The Truth of this Prodigy we have affirm'd by the best Authors. In the beginning of King *James's* Reign he built many large Ships, some of them being the Greatest then in Europe, and gave the Command of the Fleet to one *Andrew Wood*, who fought the *English* Fleet twice at Sea, and the Last Time, he took *Stephen Bull* the *English*, Admiral with all the Captains of his Fleet Prisoners. King *James* stood by *Lewis* the 12th when all the other Princes of Europe were against him, and declared War against the *English*, and as he was raising an Army, being at Church in *Linlithgow* at his Devotion, an Antient Man of a very reverend Aspe&t (but somewhat Strange in his Apparel) came into the Church, and leaning over the *Cannons* Seat where the King was, he spoke to the King saying, *I am sent hither to entreat you may delay your intended Expedition, for if you don't you shall not Prosper, and I am further charged if you are so resolute as to go Forward, not to use the Company or Council of Women*: And having delivered this Commission he withdrew himself, but could not be seen after. The Queen did also intreat him with Tears, but he went forward, and with an Army of 12,000 Men Engag'd the *English* Army consisting of 26,000, having fought with great Courage till Night ended the Battle: The *English* General the *Lord Howard*, sent in the Morning to the Field of Battle and found the *Scots* Train of Artillery and the Slain unstript. In this Battle was slain the King with the Earls of *Huntly*, *Lenox*, *Muntrross*, *Crawford*, *Argyle*, and many other Men of great Esteem, besides 4000 Private Men, the Slaughter was very great on the *English* Side, but their Victory made them take no Notice of their Loss, for indeed it was the Greatest Victory the *English* ever obtained over the *Scots*: Several Persons have spoken Variously of the King's Fates, but most People believe he was slain in the Field, because

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cause he was a Prince of Undaunted Courage, and would rather dye than fly before an Enemy: He was certainly a very Great as well as Good King. 'Tis said of him, he had no Defect neither in Body nor Mind; his Shapes and Countenance were Manly and Majestick, and his Disposition Gentle and Generous, free from any vicious Inclinations. He was faithful in performing all his Promises, and very merciful. He obtained several Victories over the *English* both by Sea and Land; but yet at last fell in this Battle, which certainly was the Loss of the Day. As he was dear to all whilst living; his Death was mightily lamented by every one, and the Remembrance of him was longer retained than any King we have heard or read of. He lost his Life the 9th of September, A. D. 1514, in the 40th Year of his Age, and 25th Year of his Reign.

JAMES V. the 106th King of SCOTLAND.

JAMES V. an Infant Two Years old, succeeded his Father in the 1st Year of the World 5484, in the Year of Christ 1514, after the Reign of Scotland 1444. At first the Queen took the Regency upon her; but by Marrying the Earl of *Angus*, (which she did to strengthen her Party,) many of the Nobility Deserted her, and John Duke of *Albany* was made Regent. He had been formerly Banished, but upon his Return he was first Restored to his Father's Estate, and when the Earls of *Angus* and *Arran* were Contending for the Regency, a third Party set up for the Duke and carry'd it for him. He Governed with Equity in some Cases for some Time, but returning to *France*, he left the Management of Affairs to the Earls of *Angus*, *Arran*, *Argyle* and *Hunly*; and in his Absence great Divisions happened betwixt the Governors, and the *English* took that Opportunity to Invade *Scotland*, but were forced to retire without Success. The Regent returned from *France* with Three thousand *French* Soldiers, he March'd them to the Borders, and took the Castle of *Wark* and some other Places, which made the *English* desirous of Peace; but the Regent would not consent to it. He went over again to *France*, and the Queen with the Earl of *Arran*, *Lenox*, and *Crawford*, brought the young King to the Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, and he took the Government upon himself, and all the Nobility Convened to the King, and he discharged all publick Officers, and immediately reponed them to their Places. Now the *Hamiltons* and *Douglases* who were formerly at Variance, joined their Parties, and took the entire Management of the King; of which he was soon weary,

weary, and sent Notice thereofto the Earl of *Lenox*, who raised a strong Party to take the King from them : Both Parties met near *Linlithgow*, and they fought desperately, but the Earl of *Lenox* being slain, his Party was Routed. After that the King studied all possible Means to free himself from the *Dowglasses*, but did not discover his Designs to any, till he had a convenient Opportunity at *Falkland*, where he with a Number of trusty Servants, in the Night took his Journey to *Stirling*, and took the Government entirly upon himself; and Issued Edicts to call a Parliament at *Edinburgh*, which met the 3d of September, wherein the *Dowglasses* were discharged from Court, which occasioned much Disturbance. *Gavin Dunbar* was made Chancellor, and *Robert Cairncross* Treasurer; the Earl of *Angus*, his Brother *George*, and *Archibald* his Uncle, were Banished beyond *Spey*, whereat they were so exasperated, that they took very extravagant Courses, which so incensed the King, that they were Banished out of the Kingdom, and were forced to fly to *England*, and were Entertained by King *Henry VIII.* and prevailed on him to break the League with *Scotland*, and having sent a flying Party over the Borders, pillaged some Villages in *Annandale* and *Clydsdale*: But King *James* raised an Army, and gave the Command of them to the Earl of *Murray*, whereupon the *English* retired, and the *Scots* divided into three Parties, entered *England*, and returned with great Booty without any Opposition. The King sent Letters full of Complaints against his Uncle King *Henry* to the Court of *France*. After that *Henry* sent an Ambassador to *Scotland*, desiring King *James* might appoint a Day and Place of Interview, that they might Confer together; and at the same Time made an Offer to him of his Daughter *Mary*, and that he would leave him King of all *Bri-tains* after his Death; and that he might the better Credit his Promise, he would make him Duke of *York*, and Vice-Roy of the Kingdom of *England*. *James* at first seemed to consent, but upon second Thought, declined it, as suspecting *Henry's* Designs were about his Religion, which bred great Noise at that Time over all *Europe*. For some Time before that King *Henry* had sent the Bishop of St. *David's* to *Scotland* with some Books containing the *Theses* of Religion. The King shewed all due Respect to the Bishop, but as for the Books he told, *That they only belonged to Churchmen*, and took no Notice of them. To say the Truth of his Majesty, he was no Biggot, nor did he suffer Priests of any Kind to disturb his Reign. *Henry* finding his Nephew had slighted his Embassy, took it in great Disdain, and from that Time studied Revenge. .

The King having had several Matches propos'd to him, yet took his own Method: For he was of a very Enterprising Genius, and slighted all seeming Dangers, and was very Resolute, and could suffer the greatest Hardship with Pleasure to accomplish his Aims; nor wanted he Solidity of Judgment and Prudence to manage with Ease what seem'd very difficult to others. In the Year 1537, about the first of September, he went on Board one of his Ships at *Leith*, and in four Days arrived at *Diep in Normondy*; from that he went in Disguise to *Vendoms*, where he saw the Duke of *Bourbon's* Daughter, but did not fancy her. He went straight to the Court of *France*, and fell in Love with *Magdalene*, Daughter to *Francis the First*, and was Married to her the first Day of *January*, in the Church of *Nosterdame*, with great Solemnity, and returned with her to *Scotland* the 29th of *May* after; but she Died in *July* thereafter, to the great Grief of the King and all his Subjects. She was Buried in the Royal Vaut in *Holy-rood-house*. The King being desirous of Succession, sent over *David Beaton* and the Lord *Maxwell* to *France*, for *Mary* Daughter to the Duke of *Guise*, and Grand-Daughter to *Renatus Duke of Lorain*. That Lady the King had seen at the Court of *France* while there. She arrived safe the 12th of *June* at *Balcomite*, and was Married to the King with great Solemnity, in the Cathedral Church of St. *Andrew's*. She bare him two Sons and one Daughter, who succeeded her Father; for the two Sons died young in the King's Life-time. The King took all due Care to punish Theft and Robbery. 'Tis said that he went very often in Disguise in several Parts of the Country, by which Means he had made himself acquainted with the Manners and Dispositions of his Subjects of all Ranks. Of his merry Pranks there are still extant many diverting Stories. But what is most to be taken Notice of is, the famous Colledge of Justice, a Judicatory inferior to none in *Europe*, which is a lasting Monument of this great King's Worth: Of it I shall take Notice by it self.

Henry King of *England* finding his proposed Interview slighted, was Highly offended at King *James*, and sent the Earl of *Northfolk* with an Army of 4000 Men over the Border of *Scotland*; but hearing that the King of *Scotland* had raised an Army of 30,000 Commanded by *George Gorden* they retired over the Border, but were attacked by *George Hume* with a small Party of Horse, and a great Number of them slain: King *James* being forward to prosecute the War, and Unadvisedly gave the Command of his Army to *Oliver Sinclair* Brother to the Laird of *Rosline*, he march'd the Army to the Borders, with the other Nobles, telling them he had the King's Commission

mission to be deliver'd to them at a certain Time, which they imagined to be to one of themselves, but kept it as a Secret, untill they were ready to joyn Battle with the *English* Army ; and when he ordered Commission to himself from the King to be read, the whole Army took it in such Disdain that they run all into Disorder, breaking their Ranks ; and when the *English* beheld their Confusion, they without Delay assaulted them, (the *English* Army being Thrice the Number of the *Scots*,) and routed them, and took many Prisoners ; when the Loss of this Battle was made known to the King, he was very much afflicted, and what added very much to his Affliction was the Loss of both his Sons, the one died at St. Andrews, and the other at *Sterling* in one Week. The King retir'd to his Palace of *Falkland*, and after a few Days Sicknes departed this Life the 13th of December in the 33d Year of his Age, and 31st Year of his Reign, and was upon the 19th of January after Entombed in the Royal Vault in the Abbey of *Holyrood* House by his first Queen *Magdalén*, where their Bodies with many others of the Royal Family lie in Lead Coffins entire to this Day. About Eight Days before the King's Death, the Queen was brought to Bed of a Daughter, after named *Mary*. This King was the Greatest Loss that ever *Scotland* sustain'd : He was certainly as Great and Good a King as ever sat upon the Throne of that Antient Nation ; for its Interest and Advantage was the only Scope of his Designs, which he sufficiently testified by refusing the many profitable Offers of the King of *England* ; only, because he knew how pernicious the Consequences of such Coveteousness would inevitably prove to his Native Country *Scotland* : In his Life-time his Countenance, and the Make of his Body was very Come-ly and Proper, his Stature was Tall, but his Strength above the Proportion of his Body ; his Wit Penetrating and Sufficiently cultivated with Learning ; he was Excellently well skill'd in Musick, and made Verses *Extempore*, some whereof are yet Extant, wherein doth appear Excellency of Wit, and Humour adapted to the Subiect. He was perfectly well acquainted with the Customes and Constitution of his Country ; and though very Austere and Severe to Offenders ; yet, was very Humble, Mild and Easy of Access, even to the poorest Persons. He very often took Notice of Indigent Persons, and would patiently hear their Causes, and grant their just Desires, so penetrating was his Judgment, that he often beheld Persons at a Distance, and calling them, would tell them he read a Petition in their Countenance, his Regard to the meaner Sort got him the Name of the poor Man's

King; without Favour to the *Peer*, he did Justice to the *Peasant*. So that all good Men might rather say, they lost their Father than their King : For, from that Day to this, *Scotland* has been like a Fatherless Orphan. I may justly compare the People of *Scotland* and *England* (ever since our Kings accepted of that Crown) to the Case of Children of a Man by two Wives for whilst our Kings were our own, they had that Regard for the *Scots* as Fathers Generally have, when they have none but Children by one Woman ; but going to *England* they Left and forgot *Scotland* like a deceased Wife, and *England* Step-mother like ever since has inticed our Sovereign's to neglect and slight their Native Country, *Scotland* : But this Generous King disdained those offers made him by King *Henry of England*; only, because he well considered how destructive it would be to *Scotland* to have their Kings placed upon the Throne of *England*, so great was his love to his Native Country, that his Memory ought to be precious to every *Scots* Man.

While Time doth last old *Albion* revere,
This *Monarch's* Memory and hold it dear.

MARY STEWART Queen of SCOTLAND.

MARY STEWART only Daughter and Successor to James the Fifth, was proclaimed Queen of *Scotland*, on the 14th of December, in the Year of the World 5513, in the Year of Christ 1543, after the beginning of the Reign of *Scotland* 1873 Years. She was born the 8th of December, and was but five Days old, when her Father the King died, she was desired in Marriage by *Henry the Eighth King of Englan*a for his Son *Edward*; but was married to *Francis the Second*, (then *Dauphin*) afterwards King of *France*. She was carried to *France* in the 6th Year of her Age, and was bred at that Court ; and on the 13th of April, in the Year 1558, she was married to the said *Francis* ; but he was taken out of the World by an *Imposthume* in his Ear : She had no Issue by him, and returned to *Scotland*, where she found the Nation by the Ears about Religion the common Disturbance of every Nation. The *Roman Catholicks*, and the *Calvinists* were the contending Party : The Queen having been born and bred up in the Profession of the Church of *Rome* (which till then had been the Establish'd Religion in *Scotland*) she countenanced these of that Profession. In the beginning of this Reign during

ring the Queens Minority, the Queen's Mother with the Assistance of Cardinal Beaton kept the Regency; but the Cardinal being kill'd in the Castle of St. Andrews, by Norman Leslie Master of Rothes, William Kirkaldy of Grange, and John Leslie of Parkhill: The Earl of Aran was made Regent, about this time the Queen's Bastard Brother James, who had been bred a Roman Catholick, and was by the King his Father design'd for the Priorie of St. Andrews: But after the Kings Death, by siding with the Reformers, he made himself so very Populous, that no less Thought posses'd his Mind then hopes of obtaining the Crown, seeing there was only one single Woman betwixt him and it: As he look'd upon himself without Regard to his Illegitimacy to be the next Heir, he was a Sbtile Man, of a very Furious and Turbulent Disposition; he was by the Queen Created Earl of Murray, and intrusted with the Chief Management of Affairs, which gave him the better Opportunity to Effectuate his wicked Designs.

¶ After the Queens Return from France, there were Offers of Marriage made to her by the King of Spain with his Son, and by the Emperor with his Brother: But the Earl of Murray fearing such Alliance, would not only Deminish his imediate Power, but also would frustrate his further Hopes; he would not let the Queen listen to their Propositions, but instead thereof proposed Henry Stewart Lord Darny, Son to Matthew Stewart Earl of Lenox.. Henry not only being the Queens nearest Relation, but also was for his Comeliness of Person more Remarkable than any in the Kingdom: He likewise was accomplished with excellent Endowments of Mind as well as Body: But Murray thinking that his Youth would answer his Designs, and that he should reign in him, and by him, untill he could arrive at the Scope of his Designs; which made him contribute the more to hasten the Marriage, which was Solemnized the 28th of July 1565 at Edinburgh, and the next Day they were publickly Proclaimed by the Lord Lyon King at ARMS, by the Names of Henry and Mary King and Queen of Scotland. The designing Earl of Murray found his great Hopes blasted by the Kings turning very cold to him, as being well acquainted with his Behaviour to some of his own and the Queen's best Friends; the Earl having bred great Disturbance in the Nation, was banished the Kingdom, and fled for Shelter to the Court of England, where he began his wicked Designs against the Queen his Sister: And altho' absent himself, yet he had left his other self James Dowglas Earl of Morton at the Court of Scotland, who was Art and Part in all his inhumane Deeds: Murray having sent him Instructions from Time to Time, to sow the Seeds

Seeds of Discord betwixt the King and Queen ; which he performed with incredible Cunning. He took Opportunity to whisper to the King, that he was only a King in Name and not in Effect, with several such Stories, which were too easily believed by the Young Prince : On the other Hand, this Forger of Iniquity, heating two Furnaces with one Fagot; ceased not to tell the Queen, that she must Chastise the Rashness of the Young Prince, and retain to her self the entire Sovereignty, otherwise his unruly Passions attempting to divide the Government betwixt them, would put all Things unto such Confusion, that it might be taken away from them both. This was the crafty Advice, which made the Queen resolve to enjoy the Right and Prerogative of her Birth; and she did afterwards Reign in full Authority: And this wicked *Morton* on the other hand prevailed with his Deceitful Inventions on the King, so far, that his Affections towards the Queen were very much cooled. The Queen having at that Time one *David Ricio*, an *Italian* by Birth, an old discreet Man, whom the Queen employ'd as her Secretary in Writing to Foreign Princes. Altho' he was known at that Time to be an old Man, and very Deformed of Body, tho' a Man of great Judgment: Notwithstanding of which, much hasbeen since reflected upon the Honour of the Queen with that faithful Servant; and such was the Craft of that wicked *Morton*, That he enraged the King against the poor old Man, by telling him that *David Ricio* had the only Power with the Queen; and that while he was alive the King could not expect to maintain his Dignity, nor the Nobility their Safety. Whereupon the King with *Morton* and some other Armed Men, went to the Palace and slew the poor helpless *Ricio*. After he had received many Wounds, the Queen came to know the Matter of the Noise, and was so affrighted at the Horrour of the Sight, that she almost fell down dead, and when she recovered and complain'd of the Cruelty, one of the Murderers, without any Regard to her Person or Condition, (she being then with Child) held a Pistol to her, desiring her to withdraw. But the King took so much Notice of her, as to desire she might not be afraid, for there was no Hurt intended to her; and that all was done that was designed; but *Morton* carried the King away, and made him lock up the Queen in the Palace, and put a Guard of Soldiers, and removed her Attendance. *Morton* then told the King, if he would Support and Maintain their Designs, they would set the Crown upon his Head, and he should enjoy it alone; for their Designs were to Destroy the Queen by some crafty Wyle, and so far they proceeded

ed as to disperse many treasonable Libels full of Calumny against her Majesty; and at the same time the Earl of *Murray*, the chief Engineer of all their Plots, returned from the Court of *England*, and they made him an Overture of their pernicious Councils: But he to deceive the innocent Queen with more Ease, seemed to Entertain their Actions with great Horror and Surprise; for he was not willing that his Designs should be carried on with such an Extremity of Violence. But repaired to the Queen in private, and pretended to ask Pardon for his past Offences, promising all Fidelity and Obedience; and advised her to Pardon the Murder of *Ricío*, and receive all the Offenders into her Favour. The good Queen told him that she was willing to do every thing that could conduce to the Peace and Prosperity of her People; and also told him, that altho' he had used her with too much Malice for a Brother, she was ready to esteem and cherish him as so, and assured him, *That her Heart was without Gall*. But when *Murray* was with the Queen, the King had Notice thereof, and was afraid of his evil Counsel to her, and as soon as the King entered, *Murray* went out; and the Queen seeing him displeased, Address'd him, saying: "Alas and wherefore thus Sir, is this that I have deserved for loving you above all Men in the World? Must I be forced from your Friendship to adhere to my most cruel Enemies? If I have deserved Death for doing you all the Good that lay in my Power; What hath this little innocent in my Womb committed, whom I do not preserve but only to encrease your Power? The Excess of these violent Proceedings will tear away the Life both from the Mother and the Child, and then I am afraid you will too late discover the Violence and Rage of those who persuade you to destroy that which you should hold most dear, and to bury your self in my Ruins." As she spoke those Words, which were mixed with Tears, the King's Heart was so much softened with Compassion, that he not only upon his Knees desired Pardon, breathing forth many Sighs, accompanied with Tears of Love, but also at the same Time declared unto her the Conspiracy which was plotted for her Ruin; and told her he was resolved to Live or Die with her. This Confidence rejoiced her greatly, and after having Exhort ed him to Implore the Mercy of God above all Things, for imbru ing his Hands in innocent Blood, She desired him not to discover their Love to the Conspirators, least they would turn all their malitious Fury against him for discovering their Plots. Now the Queen having believ'd *Murray*'s feign'd Repentance, took him into Favour: But the King who well knew his Deceitful; Councils,

could not endure him to come near the Queen; yet the good Queen would willingly reconcile him to her Brother, but he would not let her know how great an Enemy *Murray* was to her, and was resolved to Seize him and put him out of the Way, by confining him to a close Prison. But *Murray* coming to the Knowledge thereof, prevented it by plotting the King's Death.

The Queen was brought to Bed in *Edinburgh Castle* of a Son, the 19th Day of *June*, 1566. He was Baptized at *Stirling* the 17th of *December*, and was called *James*. The Witnesses were, Count *Briance* for the King of *France*, the Earl of *Bedford* for Queen *Elizabeth of England*, and an Ambassador for the Duke of *Savoy*. Soon after the King being at *Glasgow*, fell Sick, and had the Small-Pox, and the Queen went thither to bring him, as she intended, to the Royal Palace at *Holy-rood-house*. But in the Queen's Absence, the Earls of *Murray* and *Morton* had Concerted the King's Death, and meeting the Queen with the King, they advised her to let him lodge in one of the Suburbs, which they pretended was wholsomer Air for him till he was recovered. They at first designed to involve the Queen and her Son in the same Destruction: But *Murray* fearing that would be too apparent, they at last determined to Murder the King, and charge the Queen with it; to that End they tormented the Queen, by representing all the King's Faults in the most provoking Manner, to render him hateful to her: But they knew not of their reconciled Love. And when they found nothing could be done that Way, they contrived to Destroy the King, by undermining his Bed-Chamber with Powder, which they did; and as the Queen, without any Fear of being infected with the Small-Pox, (which she never had) visited the King, and stayed with him every Night till Midnight, she Stay'd that Night as formerly and having retir'd, they set Fire to their Train, and blew up the House where he lay, and he being thrown half Dead into a Garden, the Authors of the inhumane Act did assist the Element in dispatching him, when they found him but half dead. When the innocent Queen heard of the horrible Fact, she was surprized with Horror and Amazement, and was almost distracted with the greatest Agony of Grief and Confusion; and expected every Hour to find the bloody Tragedy end in her own Life. The Cruel Earl of *Murray*, who had now given the Blow by the Instruments of his Wickedness, had, as soon as he laid sure the Plot, cunningly retir'd the same Night, but unwarily said to the hearing of some Persons who took Notice of it the Day before, that: *That Night the King should certainly be cured of all his Distempers.* Which, with

with many other agreeing Circumstances, made it clear that it was a Plot of *Murray's* Contrivance; But he and his Confederates, with all their Art Laboured to lay the Blame of the Horrid Fact on the Queen. The Earl of *Murray* having in this Murder Employed *James Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwel*, one of the most powerful Earls of the Nation, and a very Ambitious Man: There having been several Proclamations Issued Concerning the King's Murder, but *Murray and Morton* had so great Power, that none of those who knew them to be the Authors of it, durst discover what they knew, for fear of Losing their Lives; and some Persons of no Account they caused to pretend to fly as the Authors; and as they had all the Power, the poor afflicted Queen was Glad to preserve her own Life and her Child's. The Malicious *Murray*, to accomplish his Designs, proposed the Earl of *Bothwel* for a Husband to the Queen, and never gave her rest until she had Consented; At first she was astonished at his Offer, and told *Murray* what was said to her concerning *Bothwel's* having a Hand in the King's Death, whereupon *Murray* Brought *Bothwel* to a pretended Tryal, and had him acquitted, and he brought the Earl *Bothwel* to the Queen, and declared his Innocency, with many deep Oaths and Imprecations, and reiterated his Importunities to the Queen to Marry *Bothwel*, Laying before her the Splendor of his Family, and the Exploits of his Courage, and the great Proofs of his Fidelity, which did render him most Worthy of her Love, and begged of her to receive him as a fit Assistant to appease the Troubles, and prevent the Evil Consequences of them, which She alone could never do; and that *Bothwel* having both Power and good Conduct, could defend her in any Condition. This Wicked Earl by this Subtile Device, proposed to make *Bothwel* his Tool, either to be conjunct with him in the Government (he being his familiar Friend) or by his Marriage to take Opportunity to Defame the Queen, and overthrew her Authority, as afterwards came to pass.

Murray who knew easily he could prevail with the Queen, Drew a Contract of Marriage between the Queen and *Bothwel*, and sign'd it as with the Queen's Consent, and made his Confederate the Earl of *Morton* and many other's of the Nobility, sign the same; which Contract when *Bothwel* had got in his Custody, he went with 500 Horse, and surprised the Queen as she was passing from *Edinburgh* to *Stirling* to see her Son, and carried her to *Dunbar* by Force, and then produced the Contract, where at the Queen was astonished. But *Bothwel* who had his Instructions from *Murray*, after begging Pardon for his Boldness. He Repeated what *Murray* had before say'd to the Queen in his Behalf.

Behalf, and made many Soleign Promisses of Submission to her Majesty, and that great Honour she would do him, should never raise his Ambition so far as to look upon it as his own merit; but should always acknowledge it owing to her Majesties Generous Goodness, nor should the Greatness of his Fortune ever make him forget that he was her Subject and Servant. But the Queen told him that She would not consent to any thing after a Dishonourable Manner, nor would she Give any Answer Until she was at Liberty at *Edinburgh*, and that when she arrived there she would be ready to do what would be most conducive to the Safety of her Subjects: But not without their Advice and Approbation, and the Queen came to *Edinburgh* where she was met by *Murray* and his Confederates and when the Queen Taxed him with the Contract, he plainly told her; *He knew no other Way for her to Support her Interest, but by Marrying him;* And with all the Falshood and Subtlety he could invent, prevailed upon the Innocent Queen to give Consent to be Married. *Bothwel* had been before Married, but by the Assistance of *Murray* and *Morton* he had Got his former Marriage made void, with the same Justice as they had aquitted him of the King's Murder. The Queen having given her Consent to the Marriage, they were Publickly Married at *Edinburgh* the 15th of *May 1567*, when the Report of this Mariage was made to some Foreign Courts they at first Blamed the Queen for Consenting so Easily to Marry a Subject, but when they understood her Condition, they found she had done Nothing imprudently, in taking one by Friendship, which Necessity would give by Force.

In the mean Time *Murray*, who found *Bothwel* unwilling to give him the Power he expected; He therefore designed to prosecute his other Designs, and tormented the People with infamous Lybels, Charging *Bothwel* with the King's Death; and that the Queen had employed him therein. Such was his Execrable Villany and Craft, that he set all his Confederate Villains to work to inculcate a General Belief of his Malicious Reports into the Ignorant People, as also he promised no less Reward to his Mercenary Pensioner the Famous (or rather infamous) *George Buchanan*, then that he should be made Arch-Bishop of St. Andrew's when he himself obtain'd the Crown; which induced that Miscreant to invent and Forge all the Calumny that Malice or hopes of a reward could Suggest to him after he had written and dispersed many infamous and inveterat Lybels against the Honour and Reputation of the innocent Queen the Traitor *Murray* finding the People ready to assist him he raised an Army pretending to revenge the

the Death of the King, whom he had caused to be pourtrayed on a Standard; lying Dead, with his little Son at his Feet, demanding Vengeance. *Bothwel* being surprised at the sudden Alteration of his Trusty Friend *Murray*, and the Queen was struck with Horror, to see her Brother who had declared *Bothwel* to be innocent of what he was charged with, to be now his Accuser. She immediately desired *Bothwel* forthwith to depart from her, nor would she suffer him to come near her after that Time: Altho' she was not ignorant that his Courage and Valour was needful to secure her from the Fury of her wicked Enemies, yet she chose rather to abandon her self as a Prey to their Cruelty, than keep the Person near her one Hour, she knew had a Hand in the Murder of her Husband. *Bothwel* being thus Commanded to depart from the Queen, fled into Denmark, where after living Ten Years in Trouble, and was imprison'd there; he still Living and Dying declar'd the Queen did never know any Thing of the Conspiracy against the King. The Protestation which *Bothwel* at his Death made before a Bishop and several Lords of that Realm where he Died, was afterwards sent to several Princes of Europe, and to Queen *Elizabeth* also.

The Violence of the Queen's Enemies being so great, they Killed several of her best Friends, and commanded her to Resign the Government to her Son, whom the Earl of *Murray* caused to be Crowned the 29th of *August*, 1567. when he was but a Year and Two Months old, and appointed his Confederates the Earls of *Morton* and *Hume* to take Oaths for him; That he should maintain the Doctrine of *Calvin*, then introduced by *John Knox*, who Preached a *Presbyterian* Sermon (for ought I know the first that was ever Preached in *Scotland*) before the Infant Prince; and *George Buchanan* was appointed his Tutor, who was a thorough-pac'd *Presbyterian*, and proved a stedfast Friend to that Cause, not only while he lived, but left such lasting Marks of his Friendship to the Cause, that his own Pupil, soon after, forsooth, thought it very inconsistent with his Right; and so in Parliament Condemned it as *Seditious* and *Scandalous*.

The Earl of *Murray* who had now assumed the Title of *Regent*, not being contented with Divesting the Queen of the whole Power, which he took upon himself, but soon after surprised her in a Morning as she was Dressing herself, and carried her by Force, and Confined her in the Castle of *Lochleven* in *Fife*, under the Guard of the Earl of *Douglas*, a Brother by the Mother to the Earl of *Murray*. In this mean Condition she was committed to the keeping of her Father's Concubine, a most insolent Woman, who rejoyned to see her Affliction. The

Queen being deprived of all her Attendance, except Two Women Servants, in this Condition continued, till the Regent's Brother, *George Douglass*, by a small Boat brought the Queen out of the *Lough*, She having before sent Notice to several of her best Friends the Earls of *Aran*, *Huntly*, *Argyle*, Viscount *Seaton*, and many of their Friends, received the Queen with due Respect, and conveyed her to *Hamilton*; where they in Six Days raised an Army, but the Regent *Murray* having the Treasury and Government in his Power raised a stronger Army, and came against them. They fought the 13th Day of *May*; the Queen's Army being Routed, many Persons of Distinction were Killed on her side, especially of the Name of *Hamilton* there were Fifty six Noblemen and Gentlemen slain. The Queen being sadly afflicted with so much Blood-shed, thought an innocent Retreat the only Way to hinder more. She resolved to leave her own Kingdom, and not to fall into the Hands of her cruel Brother *Murray*, who after that Victory Exercised his Tyranny over those of the Nobility and their Friends who had assisted the Queen, and further encouraged *Buchanan* and *Knox*, the one in *Libels*, and the other in *Sermons*, to Defame the Innocent Queen.

The afflicted Queen resolved at first to take Shipping and go to *France*, where indeed her Memory was still preserved with great Respect; but she was ashamed to be seen as a Banished Woman, where she had before appeared in the greatest Splendor, as Queen of that Nation: Then turning her Thoughts on the many Invitations, Oaths, and Promises, of Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*, thought better to stay in the Neighbourhood of her own Kingdom, the better to facilitate her Return to it, as soon as she could bring her Subjects to a reasonable Agreement, and thought none had a better Opportunity to engage them to it than her Cousin Queen *Elizabeth*. But when she Communicated her Designs to Arch-Bishop *Hamilton*, a Wise Old Man, who well understood the Under-hard Deportment of the Earl of *Murray* with Queen *Elizabeth*, dissuaded the Queen from that Resolution, and when he found the Queen negligent of his Advice, he threw himself at her Feet with Tears in his Eyes, Beseeching her not to make Choice of that Place for her Safety, which would certainly be her Destruction. This good Advice had alter'd her Thoughts, and she was preparing to go to *France*, when there came a Messenger from Queen *Elizabeth* to sollicit her to Repair to her Court, repeating to her with many Solemn Promises, That she should not only be protected from the Fury of her Enemies, but should have Assistance against them,

them, if Necessity required it. Upon those Assurances she took her Journey towards England : But no sooner was she entered that Nation, than she was by Queen Elizabeth's Command carried to the Lord Scoop's House, instead of being honourably received at Court, according to her Birth, Merit, and Relation ; and was from that carried to close Prison in *Feverham Castle*, where, instead of all the Civility before promised, she received most barbarous Usage ; and Queen Elizabeth instead of giving her Assistance against her Rebellious Subjects, to suppress their unnatural Insolence, gave Orders and a Special Commission to her most Malicious Enemies to form a Process against her, and admitted her Enemies to sit as her Judges. It was then the base Brother *Murray*, after he had taken a Silver Coffer he had villainously Robbed from his Sister, and broken it open, and stolen from thence many valuable Jewels, he made *George Buchanan* his Pensioner, forge several scandalous Letters, which the said Earl with strange Impudence produced before the Council appointed by Queen Elizabeth for that Purpose. But many of the Queen's Friends who were present, immediately knew those Letters to be Forged ; but knowing how great *Murray's* Power was with Queen Elizabeth, their Apprehension of Danger made them forbear offering any Thing to Vindicate her by telling the Truth. But the Lord Viscount *Herries* presented himself before Queen Elizabeth, in Defence of his Queen (before he had known what Villainy had been produced by *Murray* and *Morton*) and said :

MADAM,

THE Queen my Mistress, who is nothing Subject to you but by Misfortune, doth desire you to Consider, That it is a Work of an Evil Example, and most pernicious Consequences, to give Way that her Rebellious Subjects should be heard against her, who being not able to destroy her by Arms, do promise themselves to Assassinate her in your Breast, under the Colour of Justice. Madam, Consider the Estate of Worldly Affairs, and bear some Compassion to the Calamities of your Supplicant. After the most Horrid Murder of her Husband the King, and Servants, the cruel Designs on her own Sacred Person : After so long Imprisonment, the Subjects are heard against their Sovereign : The Guilty against the Innocent : The Felons against their Judges. Where are we ! What do we ! Tho' Nature hath Planted us in the farthest Extremity of the Earth, yet she hath not taken away from us the Sense of Humanity. Consider, Madam, she is your own Blood, your nearest Kinswoman ; she is the best of Queens in the World, for whom you are preparing Bloody Scaffolds, in a Place where

where she was promised, and expected, the greatest Favour. I want Words to express so Barbarous a Deed : But I am ready to come to the Effects, and to Justify the Innocence of my most injured Queen by Witnesses un-reprovable, and by Papers Written and Subscribed by the Hands of her Accusers. If that will not suffice, I am ready (by your Majesty's Permission) to Fight Hand to Hand for the Honour of my Queen, against the most bardy and resolute of her Accusers. In this, I do assure my self of your Equity, that you will not deny that Favour unto her who will acknowledge her self obliged to your Goodness.

Of this Queen Elizabeth (who found her own Advantages in our Queen's Misfortunes) took little Notice; but Commanded the Dukes of Norfolk and Sussex to fit as Commissioners to proceed into the Charge against her, the Earls of Murray, Morton, and the infamous Bishop of Orkney, being her Accusers. Against their Accusations, Lesty Bishop of Ross, being seconded by many others, gave into the Judges an Answer in the Behalf of their Queen (she being there present.) Which Defence, (in my humble Opinion) without any more, may be sufficient to Justify and Clear the Innocence of Queen Mary, against any thing that can be alledged to the contrary. The true Copy of which is as followeth :

My LORDS,

THIS is a great Favour of Heaven to us, that the Earl of Murray is an Accuser in this Cause, since his Name is able to justify the greatest of Crimes, much more to accuse the Innocent, before Persons so approved for their Justice and Wisdom. 'Tis sufficiently known, that by Insolence he is grown Great : The Queen his Sister has committed but one Crime, and that is : She hath advanced him against the Intentions of the King his Father, and Par-doned him, when Guilty of Unpardonable Crimes ; and now he hath Usurped almost the Crown of her Kingdom. His Desire and Endeavours are : That the Crown should be taken from the Queen, and given to him in Recompence, for having Murdered the King her Husband, Defam'd her by his Calumnies, Dishonoured her by his Out-rage, Imprison'd her by his Fury, and dispossess'd her by his Tyrany.

The Earl of Murray doth accuse the Queen for having contrived her Husband's Death, and doth accuse her in a Court where there are Witnesses unreprovable ready to Declare presently upon Oath, That

That the said Earl of *Murray* having plotted this horrible Murder the Day before it was Committed, he being in a Boat passing over the River, did say: *That Night the King should be cur'd of all his Ma-ladies.* Indeed it was easy for him to presage it, when he and his vile Confederates had before Decreed it. (And assign'd to them the Place, the Time, and the Manner of the Execution.) ' We are ready to confront him with a Paper Signed with his own Hand, and the Hands of his Confederates, where they oblige themselves conjunctly and severally to Defend against all Peril and Danger, the Person or Persons who should attempt to Execute the horrid Murder of the King. That execrable Writing was entrusted in the Hands of *Balfour Captain*, or *Depute-Governor* of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, whom at first they had drawn into their Conspiracy, but since being incensed against some of the Conspirators, hath discover'd all their Contrivance. This is what we now manifest with Reasons as clear as Day Light, and with Certification as strong as Truth can be.

My LORDS, We Demand what is that which the Rebels oppose against all these Proofs? Nothing at all but frivolous Conjectures, which are not sufficient to Condemn the vilest Creature in the World, and yet are made use of to overthrow the Person and Majesty of a Queen. Ten thousand such Tongues as *Murray's* and his wicked Confederates, are not, nor ought not, to make half a Proof against the Honour and Innocence of our Queen; and yet, you have the Patience to hear them, rather than Chastise them.

Have not her Servants been Examined again and again, Racked and Torn to Pieces to Accuse their Mistress? Could so much as one Word be Extorted from them by Tortures, to stain her Innocence? Have not those miserable Creatures in the midst of their Torments, Declared aloud before all the People: *That she was ignorant of all that was done, that they never heard the least Word proceed from her, which tended to the Murder of the King.*

All their Reasons are reduced to Two Conjectures, the first whereof is, That the Queen committed the said Deed in Revenge of the Death of her Secretary *Ricío*. The second is, That of her Love and Marriage with the Earl of *Bothwel*, the Murderer of her Husband. These Two are the inevitable Charges against her. But to Answer to the first: I demand, If the Queen had any Desire of Revenge, whether she would Execute that Vengeance? Was it on her Husband, or those he declar'd to her, had been her Enemies in Contriving and Executing the Murder? Was it on her Husband, whom she loved with

“ an entire Affection, whom in all Companies she defended as a young
“ Man seduced by evil Councils, to whom she had declared her Forget-
“ fulness of the Death of *David Ricio*, for Fear that one Day he should
“ be called to Account by his Enemies for it? Had not she from the
“ Time he declar’d unto her, who they were who deluded him to coun-
“ tenance that Murder, received him into Favour, with all the Testi-
“ monies of fervent Love and Friendship, which she testify’d till the
“ very Hour of his Death? Is it on him, or on those whom he decla-
“ red to her were the Authors and Executioners of the Fact, that she
“ would Revenge her self? If she hath Pardon’d the Earls of *Murray*
“ and *Morton*, her Sworn Enemies, whose Lives she could lawfully
“ have taken upon many Occasions: Is it to be believed, that a Wo-
“ man of the tenderest Conscience, would Destroy a Husband so agreea-
“ ble to her, and whom she knew never to offend her, but by the Con-
“ trivance of those malicious Enemies? But why then hath she Marri-
“ ed *Bothwel* who Murdered the King her Husband? This is their se-
“ cond Objection; and indeed to speak the Truth, the only one which
“ they cry up: For this it is, they have stolen away her Jewels of
“ great Value, and put in the Place of them, infamous Letters inven-
“ ted by *Buchanan* or some other like unto him; wherein they treat
“ of Love, not as in the Person of a Princess, but use the Expressions
“ of a Loose, Licentious Woman; and these Letters when produced,
“ they not only appear Forged, but to be never made up nor Seal’d,
“ but exposed to all the World; as if so Chaste and so Wise a Spirit
“ as the Queen, could be so stupid or so wicked as to publish her own
“ Infamy to the Face of all the World.

“ But in the End they say, The Marriage was accomplished; And
“ who did it but those only who now make it a Capital Crime? Those
“ are they who did Advise, Sollicite, and Constrain the Queen by
“ Force to Marry this Man: Behold we are here ready to produce to
“ you instantly the Contract of Marriage Contrived and Signed by
“ *Murray*, *Morton*, and their Confederates, before they let the Queen
“ know any Thing of their Designs. Is not their Names and Seals of
“ Arms sufficient to Witness against them? We Ask (my Lords) if any
“ of those Persons whose Names are thereto Signed, dare deny their
“ own Hand Writings and Seals? Examin if we produce any Thing
“ they can object against as Forged or False. The Queen doth protest
“ before the Living God and Men: *That she had rather Die ten thou-*
“ *sand Deaths than to have Married Bothwel, if she thought he had been*
“ *Stained with one Drop of her Husband’s Blood, and if he had not been*
“ *Proclaimed to have been Innocent, even by those Wicked Enemies.* ‘And

' And now (my Lords) with what Impudence dare they appear before you, and do believe that the Queen of England hath sent you here to serve their Passions, and Sacrifice so Great a Queen to their Vengeance? We do hope all the contrary, and do firmly persuade ourselves, that the Great God, the Undoubted Judge of the Living and the Dead, will inspire you with such Councils as shall give Way to Truth for the Safety of your own Consciences, and the Comfort of the most afflicted of Queens, who desireth to breath out the rest of her Life under the Favour of your Goodness."

After delivering this SPEECH, they Protested, *That they were not Assembled to acknowledge any Power Superior to the Crown of Scotland, but only to Declare in Behalf of their Queen*: And produced the Proofs in full Council, and defended them with incredible Vigour; making in the first Place appear, *The Falsifications of the Earl of Murray*. In the second Place, *They produced the Contract of the Marriage with Bothwel, which was Condemned to be Signed by Murray, Morton, &c.* Thirdly, *The Instrument of the Conspiracy against the King's Life, subscribed by thier Hands, and Signed by their Seals*. And lastly, *The Depositions of Hepburn, Paris, and Dalglish*. Who being Executed for that Fact, did fully discharge the Queen at the Instant of their Death before all the People.

After that the Commissioners had judged the Queen to be innocent of all the Accusations and Crimes falsely alledged by her Disloyal and Malicious Brother and his Confederates: *Murray, who never suspected that they had those Proofs, was now full of Fear and Confusion, deserted the Council and fled from the Court of England fearing his Life was in Danger*. The honest Persons among those of this Council did propose as their final Sentence, Three Remedies to take away all Differences, and Re-establish the Queen in her Kingdom. The First was, *That she should give Assurance to Queen Elizabeth, no Way to disquiet her in the Succession of the Crown of England*. The Second was, *That she should give an Act of Pardon and Forgetfulness to her Rebellious Subjects, for Fear the Punishment should extend to an infinite Number*. The Third was, *That her Marriage with Bothwel should be declared Void and Unlawful, and that she should consent to be Espoused to some Illustrious Person in England*. To the First and Second Propositions, and that her Marriage with Bothwel should be made Void, the Queen shew'd a Singular Inclination, but with very great Reluctancy consented to the Last.

Queen *Elizabeth* seem'd to be well contented with the Sentence, and the Justification of her Cousin Queen *Mary*; but some of her evil Counsellors soon turn'd that Contentment to Rage against her, insomuch, that the Time of the Queen's Liberation was delayed by Queen *Elizabeths* Orders. The Duke of *Northfolk* who was President at the Trial of Queen *Mary*, was then the First in Dignity, and was remarkable above all others in the Realm for his Greatness and Valour, look'd upon himself as the fittest Match for the Queen, with whom he realy was in Love, as was also the Earl of *Leicester*; but as *Northfolk* was a Valiant, Down-right Honest Man, *Leicester* was a Subtile Deceitful Man, and employed one *Throgmorton* to dive into the Duke's Heart concerning his Love with Queen *Mary*, which when *Leicester* was sure of; he knew he could not make his own Love to her known while he had such a Powerful Rival as *Northfolk*: He therefore contracted a more close Friendship with the Duke to have a fair Opportunity to overthrow him, which could be the only Means to give himself Success in his Love: And under a Colour of Friendship advise the innocent Duke to every thing which might be most Effectual to destroy him, and discovered his own Contrivances to Queen *Elizabeth*, as the Duke's Designs to carry on his Marriage with Queen *Mary*. The false Earl succeeded so effectually in his Villainy, That the unfortunate Duke was confin'd to the Tower, and soon after tryed before the Earl *Talbot* of *Shrewsbury*: There being a Multitude of Crimes charg'd against the Duke, but Innocent of them all, if Legally tryed, and *Leicester* had hired one *Barret*, Attorney or Advocate General to Queen *Elizabeth* (a Man bold against those who were fearful, and Fearful of those who were bold) to fall upon the Duke, and perplex him with Multiplicity of Words, that the good Duke, who knew better how to use his Sword than his Tongue, and withal had a very uncertain Memory; he being denied the Assistance of a Council, or Time to justify himself; he was forthwith Sentenced to be drawn on a Sledge to a Gibbet and there to be hanged, drawn and quarter'd. The Horrour of the Sentence startled the Duke, so that he stood up and said " Sentence is here pronounced
" against me as a Traitor, without a legal Tryal or Hearing : If I
" am deprived of your Company here, I shall rejoice in that which
" is in Heaven, in that Assurance I will prepare my self for Death.
" I desire nothing of the Queen, but only that she will be Favourable
" to my Children and Servants, and that there may be Care taken
" for the Discharge of my Debts. The Sentence of Death being
Moderated

Moderated, he was beheaded afterwards upon *Tower-Hill*. His Death was very much lamented by all Men of Worth. Thus fell the innocent Duke by the Villainous Deceit of the Crafty Earl of *Leicester*, not without the Assistance of the Earl of *Murray*; who when he found all his former Plots Discovered and Detected, did not give over his Hopes but still proceeded in his Wickedness: Having again got in secret Favour with Queen *Elizabeth*, and having well contrevived the sure Destruction of his Sister the Queen; he return'd to *Scotland* to put a stop to some Designs which were in Agitation to deliver the Queen; and as he was riding through *Linlithgow*, he was shot out of a Window by one *James Hamilton*, and died Instantly: Thus fell the unhappy Earl of *Murray* in the Midst of his Malice against his Sister the Queen, who lamented his Death very much; and the more, because he had not Time to implore Mercy from God for the many heinous Sins of his Life.

When the Queen expected her Liberty every Day, she was instead of being freed confin'd closer, her Guards doubled, and used with more Rigour and Barbarity than could be expected: Upon which she wrote several Letters to Queen *Elizabeth*, to which, she scarce return'd any Answer; for some of them her evil Councillors destroyed without letting Queen *Elizabeth* see them. Queen *Mary* was by her long Confinement fallen into constant Sickness of Body, and overwhelm'd with Affliction of Spirit; but nothing was greater Trouble to her afflicted Mind, then the Concern she was in about her young Son, who was in the Hands of his Enemies; for after *Murray* was kill'd, the Earl of *Lenox* was chosen Regent, and was also slain in *Stirling*, and was succeeded in the Regency by the Earl of *Marr*; but the disloyal Party thinking he would be too ready to assist or relieve the Queen, they took from him the Regency, and gave it to the Earl of *Morton*, which encreased the Queen's Fear: but the King at Twelve-Years of Age, took a great Part of the Government on himself, and was very much afflicted for his Mother the Queen; But knowing the Multitude and Malice of her Enemies, he was forced to conceal his Designs, as fearing that any offer of Relief to her, might endanger his Life, her Enemies being the only Persons in Power about him. The many Letters the Queen wrote to her Son, her Adversaries intercepted and destroyed them. She wrote many Letters to several Foreign Princes, but they were all intercepted and destroy'd. There was a Conspiracy discover'd against the King, and when Notice thereof was brought to the Queen, she wrote to Queen *Elizabeth* the following Letter,

N n

MADAM,

M A D A M ,

Concerning what is brought to my Knowledge touching the Conspiracy in Scotland against my Son, finding by my own Example, that I have just Reason to fear the sad Consequences : I should employ all the Strength that is left me, to discharge my Heart plainly to you, by my Complaints, which are as Just as they are Lamentable. I desire that after my Death this Letter may serve you as a perpetual Remembrance, which in the deepest Characters, I would imprint in your Conscience ; as well as for my Discharge unto Posterity, as to the Shame and Confusion of all those who under your Warrant have so unworthily and so cruelly used me : and because their Practices and Proceedings (though never so detestable) have always prevailed on your Side, against my most just Remonstrances, and all the Sincerity of my Deportment, I will therefore have recourse to the living God our only Judge, who under him bath equally, and immediately Established us for the Government of his People.

Remember, Madam, That God is a Judge whom the Painting and Policy of this World can no Way deceive, altho' Men for a Time may obscure the Truth, by the Subtilty of their Inventions : I now profess to you before that most Impartial Judge, that beholding myself pursued to Death by my Rebellious Subjects, I sent unto you Expressly by a Gentleman the Diamond Ring which you sent me, with Assurance to be protected, by your Authority ; Succour'd by your Arms, and received into your Realm with all Courtesie. This Promise so often repeated by you, did oblige me to come to throw myself into your Arms, if I could be so Happy as to approach them. But endeavouring to come to you, behold I was stopped in my Way, environed with Guards, detained in strong Holds, confined to a lamentable Captivity, in which I do at this Day Die, without numbering a thousand Deaths, which I have already suffered.

After that Truth hath laid open all the Impostures, which were contrived against me, that the chiefest Nobility of your Kingdom have acknowledged in Publick, and declared my Innocence : After it hath been made apparent, that what passed betwixt the late Duke of Northfolk and me, was treated, approv'd and signed by those who held the first Places in your Counsel. After so long a Time I have always submitted to the Orders which were prescribed for my Captivity. I do behold myself to be daily persecuted in my own Person, and in the Persons of my Servants ; and totally hinders me not only from relieving the pressing Necessities of my Son ; but from receiving the least Knowledge of his Condition.

This is that, Madam, which makes me once more Beseech you by the dolorous Passion of our Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, that I may,

may have Permission to Depart your Kingdom to Assist my Dear Child, and to find some Comfort for my poor Body, Travelled with continual Sorrows, and withal, Liberty of Conscience to prepare my Soul for God, who Hourly doth call for it. Your Prisons have destroyed my Body, there is no more left for my Enemies to Satiate their Vengance. My Soul is still entire, which you neither can nor ought to Captivate: Allow it some Place to breath more freely after it's own Safety, which a Thousand Times I do more desire than all the Greatness in the World. What Honour can you receive to see me Stifled in your Presence, and to fall at the Feet of my Enemies? Do you not consider that in this Extremity, if by your means (tho' Late) I shall be rescued from their Hands, That you shall oblige me, and all mine, especially my Son, whom most of all you may assure your own.

I must Beseech you, that I may know your Intentions concerning this, and that you will not Remit me to the Discretion of any other but your own. In the mean Time, I demand, two things: The one, That being ready to depart this World, I may be suffered to have with me some Clergy-Man of Good Reputation to assist me. The other, That I may have two Maids of my own Servants to attend me in my Sickness: Grant me those Petitions for the Honour of God, and let it appear that my Enemies hath not as much Credit with you as to Exercise their Vengeance and Cruelty in a thing of so small a Consequence. Reassume the Marks of your former Good Nature, Oblige your own to your Self. Grant me that Contentment before I die, to see all Things remitted betwixt you and my Self, to the End that my Soul being enlarged from my Body, it may not be constrain'd to lay open it's Groans before God, for the Injuries which you have suffered to be done to me upon Earth: But on the Contrary, that departing this Captivity in Peace and Concord, it may with all Content repair to him, whom I most Humbly beseech to inspire you to Condescend to the most just Requests of,

Your most Distressed, most near,

Sheffild Nov. 28th -

and most Affectionate, Kinswoman,

1585.

M A R Y R.

Judge, Impartial Reader, whether or not I may with freedom accuse Queen Elizabeth of Cruelty, when those Reimonstrances and moving Expressions could not prevail with her to return the afflicted Queen Mary so much as an Answer: I shall here forbear to Speak with that Freedom of her Character, that Cambden, her own Historygrapher

pher has done on this Occasion. But I shall proceed to the Dismal and Lamentable Catastrophe of our Injured Queen. After Eighteen Years Imprisonment, in the Last Year of her Captivity, a Conspiracy was plotted against the Life of Queen *Elizabeth*; (as *Cambden* reporteth) by an *English* Priest named *Ballard*, who drew in many Persons of Distinction to assist him, among which Number one *Babington*, Descended of a Noble Family; a Young Man of a proud Spirit and Knowledge above his Age; among the many Advantages they proposed to themselves by that Horrid Murder, they designed to set at Liberty the Unfortunate Queen *Mary*, for which they expected a Great Reward. After having drawn in many hot-Headed Young Persons to their Party, They, whithout considering the Greatness of the Crime, or their own Danger, talked freely in Taverns of their Designs: *Babington* being a Man of a Great Fortune, Looking upon himself as the Chief of the Conspirators, could not contain himself from Writing to Queen *Mary* in Prison, the Letter being brought to the hand of her Secretaries, they did not Communicate it to their Mistress, knowing her tender Conscience would never Listen nor Consent to such a Horrid Plot: However designed not to neglect that Opportunity, and therefore wrote a Letter in Answer to it, and made use of the Queen's Name without her Knowledge, wherein they praised *Babington* for his Good Designs, and adyised him not proceed in this great Affair before they were sure of Assistance from Foreign Parts; and withal to stir up the People of *Ireland*, and to endeavour to Draw in the Earl of *Arundel*, with some other Nobility, to their Party, prescribing at the same Time, Means and Ways to Release their Mistress, and promising a very great Reward to those who should undertake it. *Babington* Having received this Letter, as he imagined, from the Queen of *Scotland*, who he thought treated with him; He became mostvainly Glorious of his imaginary Encouragement; he shewed the Letter to many of his Associates, and they Declared their Designs to one *Giffard*, to whom they gave a Commission, and made him Keeper of all their Letters; Which he no sooner received, than he carried them all to *Walsingham*, Queen *Elizabeth*'s Secretary, wherein he found the whole Progress of their Design, which he shewed to Queen *Elizabeth*, who called a Council, and shewed the Letter written by the Queen of *Scotland*'s Secretaries to *Babington*. The Conspirators being Apprehended, and *Babington* being Examined, Confessed, That he had Treated with the Queen of *Scotland* on that Subject; in which he spoke

Truth

Truth so far as he knew; though there was no Truth in it against her. The Distressed Queen knowing nothing of the Matter, found her self Suddenly Confined to a Closer Prison, and her Guards Doubled, her Secretaries apprehended, her Papers taken away, and a Letter from Queen *Elizabeth*, shewing She had given Commission to her Counsellors to Try her upon the fact of which She was accused. Having Read the Letter, she Spake to those that gave it her saying; "I am much afflicted,
that my Dear Sister the Queen hath been so illinformed of me, and
that having been so many Years most strictly Guarded, and withal
Numb'd in my Limbs: The many fair Conditions which I have of-
fered for my Liberty have been Neglected, and my Self Abandoned.
I have sufficiently advertised her of several Dangers, and yet she
would never believe me, but hath always undervalued me, although
I am most near to her in Blood. I have too truly foreseen, that
any Accident that did arrive either within or without this King-
dom would be interpreted to proceed from me, and that I should be made
Guilty enough, because so Miserable already. As for the Letter I am
Charged with; I take God who knows the Secrets of all hearts to
Witness, I know nothing of it, nor the Person named in it. I do
Look upon it as a very strange Matter, that any Queen should Com-
mand me as her Subject, to appear in Judgment: I am of my self an
Absolute Queen, and will do nothing to the Prejudice of Royal
Majesty: My Courage is not yet abated; nor will I ever stoop Un-
worthily under my Affliction.

The Chancellor and Treasurer came to the Queen, and declar'd to her the Tenour of their Commission from Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Names of the Commissioners, and desired her to hear the Facts with which she was Charged; otherways, they both could and would proceed against her for Contempt. To which she answered, That she was not a Subject, and would rather die a Thousand times, than by such an Acknowledgment to prejudice Royal Dignity: She admonished them if after Condemning her before hand, they then came to her to make a Semblance of observing some formality of Justice; she desired them, to consult their own Conscience, and to Consider that the Theatre of the World is of a Larger Extent than *England*: she de-
manded of them by what Law they would proceed against Her, whe-
ther the Canon Law or Civil Law; for she knew very well that most
of her Enemies was not Lawyers, Therefore she desired that Lawyers
might be sent for from such Universities in Europe, as might be a-
greed on; But they told her: *She should be Tryed by the Civil Law of*
O o*England,*

England, in which, they told her, *they were Sufficiently Experienced*: But she who well knew they would entangle her with a new Law, (for a Precedent they had none) Answered them: *You are Brave Gentlemen, and can make what Laws you please; but I am not obliged to Submit unto them; for your Law hath no more of Example, than your Proceedings hath of Justice.*

The next Day the Commissioners assembled in the Chamber of Presence, where there was a Scaffold prepared, on the upper End whereof there was the Seat Royal under a Cloath of State, to Represent the Queen of *England*, and on the one side of it, a Crimson Velvet Chair prepared for Queen *Mary*. The Lords being Sate: The Queen enter'd full of Majesty with a modest and assured Countenance against those Stern Lords (who thirsted for her innocent Blood) and Took her Place. Burleigh the Chancellor (that Monster of Mankind, Both in Body and Mind) after having Charged her himself, according to the Tenour of the Libel of false Accusation; He gave the signal to all her Accusers, who were about the Number of Forty; they threw themselves upon her like so many Blood-hounds on a prey, propounding a Thousand Captious Questions to Surprise her: But She, without seeming to be the Least afraid of them, answered their false accusations with such undeniable Proofs as reduced all things to the Letter of *Babington*, and that she had written to Foreign Princes to invade *England*. They did press her on these Falsities, which she clearly discusted, as shall appear by the following Answers.

" If the Queen my Sister hath given you a Commission to see Justice done, It is reasonable that you should begin it by Easing me of my Sufferings, rather than by oppressing of my Innocence. I came into this Nation to Implore Succour, against my Rebellious Subjects, my Blood, Alliance, Sex, Neighbourhood, and the Title which I bear of Queen, did promise me Satisfaction: And here I have met with my Greatest Affliction. This is the Eighteenth Year that I have been detain'd prisoner without Cause, without Reason, without Mercy, (and which is more) without Hope. I am no Subject of your Mistress's, but a free and absolute Queen, and ought not to make Answer but to God alone, the Sovereign Judge of my Actions; nor bring any Prejudice to the Character of Royal Majesty either in my Son the King of *Scotland*, or his Successors; nor any other Sovereign Prince of Europe. This is the protestation which I have made, and which I Repeat again in your Presence, before I make Answers to these Crimes forged against me..

' The Blackest of all the Calumnies, do Charge me for having Conspired the Death of my most Dear Cousin; and after all their Circumventions, all the Proofs are reduced to the Letter of Babington, the Depositions of my Secretaries, and Sollicitations made to Foreign Princes, to Invade *England* with Arms. I will Answer Effectually to all these Articles, and make the Justice of my Cause appear most Clear, to all those who shall without Malice Look upon it. And in the first Place, I Swear and Protest before the Living God, I never saw nor received a Letter from this Babington, who is made the Principal in this Charge; I have always abhor'd those Violent, and Black Councells, which tended to the Ruin of Queen Elizabeth, and am ready to produce Letters from those, who having some other evil Enterprises have Excused themselves, that they have not Discovered any thing to me, because they were assured my Spirit was Opposite to such Designs. I could not know what Babington and his Confederates have done, being a Prisoner; He might write what he pleased but I am certain I never saw nor heard of any Letter to me; and if there be any Answer found written by me, to those things which never so much as enter'd into my Imagination, it is an Abominable Forgery. We Live not in an Age nor a Realm that is to Learn the Trade to Deceive. I am informed that there is one Walsingham amongst you, who hath not only Conspired my Death, but the Death of my Son also; and doth make use of such Artifices, and hath Counterfeited a Letter from me in Answer to that of Babington's, which He intercepted; which Babington ignorantly believed, and gave his Oath it came from me: But all this is no more than one simple Conjecture; and a Man unknown, a Man half Dead, is believed against me, who spake all that he knew, and what he knew not (Perhaps) to deliver him from the Horrible Cruelty of his Enemies. Let them produce but one Letter of my Hand, or but one Shadow of the Crime, and I will Submit my self as Guilty. I spake in the sincerity of my Heart, I would not Conquer a Kingdom, with the Blood of the Vilest Person, picked out of the Scum of the People, much Less with the Blood of a Queen. I will never make a Shipwreck of my own Soul, in Conspiring the Ruin of a Person to whom I have vowed so much Honour and Friendship. For my Secretaries, I did always take them for honest Men. If they do charge me in their Depositions to have Dictated an Answer to Babington's Letter, they have committed Two great Faults: The First, in violating the Oath which they gave to be secret and faithful

ful to their Mistress. The Second, in inventing so detestable a Calumny against her, to whom they owe all Reverence and Fidelity : In a Manner, all the Belief that you can draw from them, is no more than the Deceit of perfidious Man. O! Good God! in what a desperate Condition is the Majesty and Safety of Princes, if they depend upon the Witness of their Servants, in Affairs of so high a Consequence. How many are of them who prostitute themselves for the Greed of uncertain Riches? How many for Fear only do comply with the Threatnings of powerful ones? If those poor Men have taken their Oaths, as you say, it was only to deliver themselves from the Horror of your Torments, and put all upon a Crown'd Head, whieh they thought was not subject to your Punishment.

But what Lawyers are you to put *Babington* to Death, without bringing him before me Face to Face, to open his Mouth by Torments to tell a Lye, and then to shut it up for ever against the Truth? If my Secretaries are yet alive, let them come before me, and I assure my self they will not persist in that Deposition which you object against me. Doth it not easily appear, that you proceed on a bad Belief, and that you borrow those poor Formalities to give some slight Tincture to your Prejudgments.

I never did dictate any thing to my Servants, but what Nature did suggest unto me for the recovering my Liberty. This is the Third Objection of your Process; and I demand of you, If I have committed a Crime, to desire a Benefit which every living Creature doth naturally desire, which Law doth approve, which all Men doth practice, which Nature doth prompt to every living Thing. Doth not every little Bird that is imprison'd in a Cage desire Liberty? And what can they do less, who see themselves so long confined unjustly, unlawfully, and unmercifully to a Prison, and most base and barbarous Usage, but implore the Assistance of Friends, and desire that some strong Hand of Mercy may liberate them? I confess I have had the Desire of Liberty, but I deny that I sought it by the Means which you alledge. So many Years are past since I've been in this miserable Captivity, yet neither the Offers I have made, nor the Assurances I have given, nor the Encrease of my Sickness, nor the Declining of my Age, could move my Sister the Queen of *England* to my Enlargement. Have not I offer'd to Contract a strict Friendship with her, to Cherish her, to respect her above all Princes in Christendom, to forget all Offences, to acknowledge her the True and Legitimate Queen of *England*, submitting all my Right to the

the Benefit of her Peace? I long ago gave over all Pretentions I had to the Crown of *England*, and removed the Title and Arms of *England*, which I was compell'd to attribute to my self by *Henry the Second, King of France*. And yet all these Submissions have prevailed nothing for my Deliverance. Am I to be blamed so much, if I have desired my Allies to draw me out from the Depth of these Miseries? Notwithstanding all the Offers and Importunities of the King of *Spain*, I neither have nor would consent to Confirm into his Hands the Right which he pretends to the Crown of *England*. But I have respected my Sister Queen *Elizabeth* so far, that I have neglected both my Life and my Liberty to satisfie her Interest, and have contented my self with the *Prayers of Esther*, and not the *Sword of Judith*. But I now Declare, That since *England* is so unequitable and unkind to me, that as I ought not I will not Miseprize the Aid of other Kings.

I have here sincerely declared my Sentiments, and Counsel to you in Defence of these false Accusations, and if Right and Equity must give Way to Power, and Force must oppress the Truth among Men, I do appeal to the Living God, who hath an absolute Power over *Elizabeth* and my self. I Swear unto you before the same Living God, and Protest upon my Honour, that for this long Time I've had my Thoughts on no Kingdom but that of Heaven, which I look on as a Place of Rest after my Long-Sufferings.

I believe I have now satisfy'd all your Objections, and you know in your own Consciences, That nothing doth Charge me but my Birth; nor does any Thing render me Guilty but my Religion, about which I never made any Noise nor Disturbance, further than desiring Liberty of Conscience, which I was ever willing to grant to any in my Power. In this I need no Advocate to Defend me, I desire all the World to be my Witnesses, I fear not the severest Judge.

The Distressed Queen (foreseeing her Fate) did mingle these Words with Tears, considering how barbarously her Royal Dignity was exposed by the Lawyers of that Court, who did seem to have Sworn to her Death. *Walsingham* having Forged all the Accusations they made use of against the innocent Queen. As *Cambden* doth avere, that *Walsingham* did open and make up the Letters again, which *Giffard* brought him, and Counterfeited in them what he thought proper; and that the Two French Men *Curles* and *Nau*, the Secretaries of Queen *Mary*, were seduced and corrupted with Money. And *Cambden* doth

further averse, That they came to demand a Recompence from *Walsingham*, who told them, *That they ought to content themselves with their Lives.* And added, *That in Condemning their Mistress the Queen of Scotland without Witnesses, they had not proceeded according to the Rules of Justice.* O Monstrous Villain! Like *Satan* reproving Sin.

Behold, without any Regard to the invincible Proofs of the Queen's Innocence; her Enemies prevail'd amongst her most unjust and unequitable pretended Judges, who, without any Delay, and without the least Regard to Truth, Equity or Justice, proceeded to the Sentence of Condemnation, which they, before hearing her, had deliberately determined. Which Sentence they pronounced, and carried to the Parliament, where the Queen was present.

Queen *Elizabeth* seem'd extreamly afflicted for our Queen, that a Person of her Blood and Sex should be Convict'd, adding, *That she would sooner abandon her own Life, than Queen Mary should suffer by her Permission.* Yet was prevail'd upon (whether with or against her Inclination) and in the End the Sentence of Death was Confirm'd by the Authority of Parliament, and one Beal was sent to Queen *Mary* to acquaint her, *That the Estates of England demanded her Execution to be dispatched, for Justice, Security and Necessity.* The Queen received the News without shewing any fearful Concern, but lifting up her Hands and Eyes to Heaven, she gave God Thanks, without returning any Answer to the Messenger.

Pawlet who Guarded her, did use her most barbarously. After Sentence was pass'd, he commanded the Officers of her House to beat down the Cloth of State that was in her Chamber, and when he found that they would not touch it, but answer'd him in Tears and Sighs, he performed the Work himself with his Guards; and took from the poor Queen all the Marks of Royalty.

All this Time Queen *Elizabeth* seemed very much troubled. Sometimes declaring her Innocent, and that she would pardon her. Other Times she would let the Parliament do what they thought good, but deferred the Execution, and Wrote to Queen *Mary*. The Contents were: *My Spirit is tormented with incomparable Sorrow, by Reason of the lamentable Event which is arrived against my Will; Yet I have not a Soul so base, as either by Terror to fear to do what my People think just, or by Cowardice to deny it when it is done.*

At this Time King *James* her Son, who was Ruled by his Mother's Enemies, yet hearing of the Sentence pass'd against her, wrote to Queen *Elizabeth* very passionately, That the Sentence might be Reversed.

versed. But all to no Purpose; for she knew how to stop his Mouth with the Promise of her Crown. Here I must beg Leave to say: His Memory had been far more Glorious, and his Country far more Happy, had that Prince been endow'd with more *Scots* Courage, and less *English* Conduct. Judge, Reader, if it be consistent with Honour, Conscience or the Laws of God or Nature, to Sell a Mother's Life for a Temporal Addition of Wealth.

About this Time were Mesieurs *De la Mote* and *Beliures*, sent by the King of France as Ambassadors to Queen *Elizabeth*, and gave in several Remonstrances, upon which the Arrest of Death was suspended for Three Months. Many of the People of *England* did likewise Remonstrate to their Queen; That it was without Example to Commit the Queen of *Scotland*, the only nearest Kinswoman she had in the World, to the Hands of a Hangman: A Queen which was not a Prisoner of War, but her Guest, whom she had call'd and invited into her Kingdom, and sent unto her all Assurances of her Protection and Fidelity.

Queen *Mary* Wrote the following Letter to Queen *Elizabeth*, but whether it came to her Hands, or was destroyed by her Adversaries, 'tis not known.

MADAM,

I Give Thanks to God with all my Heart, who by the Sentence of Death hath been pleased to put an End to my tedious Imprisonment. I desire that it may not be prolonged; having had too long a Time to Try the Bitterness of it. Since I am not to Expect any Favour from some Zealous Ministers of State who hold the first Places in your Councils, I desire I may receive from your Self, and from none other, these following Favours: In the first Place, since I am to Expect a Burial; I beg that I may be Buried according to the Rites of my Religion, and that my Body (when my Adversaries shall be Satiated with my Innocent Blood) may be carried by some of my Servants to be lay'd by the Body of the Queen my Honoured Mother, that my poor Body which found no Rest while Joyn'd with my Soul, may now find rest being Separated from it.

Secondly, I beseech you (by the apprehension I have of the Cruelty of those to whose Power you abandon me) that I may not suffer in any private Place, but in the View of my Servants and other People, and that my Servants who have attended me with great Fidelity during my so long Affliction may have free leave to retire to any Place they please, and enjoy those small Legacies which in my Last Will my Poverty hath bequeathed to them.

I conjure you, Madam, by the Blood and Passion of our Saviour Jesus Christ; by the Nearness of Consanguinity; by the Memory of Henry the 7th, who's Grand-Children we both are, and by the Title and Name of a Queen, which I carry to my Grave; not to deny me these reasonable Demands; but by one Word under your own Hand, to appoint me an Assurance of them, and Shall Die as I have Lived.

Your Affectionate Sister,

MARY R.

As I have before mentioned, 'tis not known whether this Letter came to Queen Elizabeth's Hand; if it did, She return'd no Answer thereto. Soon after the French Ambassador departed, Queen Elizabeth Commanded the Warrant for Execution to be Sealed, but sent one Killgrew immediately to Stop the Execution till further Orders. Cambden doth mention when Drury and Pawlet (who had the Charge of Queen Mary ask't the Queen concerning the Execution, She Blamed them for not delivering her from that Pain, which some interpreted, that She meant they might have saved the pains of Publick Execution by Murdering her privately by Poison, or some Secret Contrivances. But altho' they were both wicked enough, and Enemies to Queen Mary, they were so well acquainted with their Queen's inconstant Temper, that they did not doubt She would Endeavour to Save her own Reputation at the Expence of their Lives; Therefore regarded their own Safety more than their Queen's Reputation. But in the mean Time, the Evil Councillors did pursue their cruel designs, and procured the Commission for Execution; and several of the Lords repair'd to Queen Mary to Fotheringby Castle where she was Prisoner, and caused her to Rise from her Bed, where She lay very much indisposed. And having Read their Commission to her, they told her that she must Dye the next Morning.

The Queen Receiv'd their Message without Changing her Countenance, and said: She did not think the Queen her Sister would have brought it to that Extremity; But since such was her pleasure, Death was most agreeable to her; and that a Soul was not worthy of Eternal Celestial Joys, whose Body could not endure the Stroak of the Hangman: For the rest she appeal'd to Heaven and Earth, who were Witnesses of her Innocence; Beseeching God to encrease her Constancy to the measure of her Affliction; and to welcom the Death she was to Suffer for the Expiation of her Sins.

After

After the Lords were retired, she begun to provide for her Last day as if she had deliberated on some Voyage, which she did with very much Devotion, Prudence and Courage. In the first Place She ordered supper to be dispatched, to advise of her Affairs; and according to her Custom supped very Soberly; she entertained herself on a pious Discourse; at the End of supper, She drank to all her Servants with a Grave and Modest Cheerfulness on which they all kneell'd down, and Mingling Tears with their Wine, and as soon as their Tears and Sighs could give Way to their words, they asked Pardon for not performing those Services which her Majesty did Merit. She Comforted them with invincible Courage, and Commanded them to wipe away their Tears and to rejoice, because she should now depart from an Abyss of Misery, and assured them that she would neither forget them before God nor Men. After supper she wrote several Letters with her own Hand whereof one was to her Son King *James*, one to the King of *France*, and another to the Duke of *Guise*.

After finishing her Letters, she caused an Inventory of her Goods to be read, and wrote down the Names of those to whom she gave her Ward-Robe, and Distributed Money with her own Hands among her Servants, and afterwards retired and Spent the rest of the Night in Watching and Praying; and towards the Morning she Lay'd herself Down on her Bed, and slept an Hour very Quietly to Strengthen herself for the next Day's Conflict; after that refreshing Hour, she begun to enter into an Agony with her Naked knees Humbled on the ground, in which Posture she continued until her Last day appeared; and as soon as the Sun began to rise, She put on those Habiliments which she usually did wear on Festival Days, and having again Assembled her Servants, she Caused her Will to be read unto them, and desired them to take in Good part the small Legacies, she had Given them, because the Condition of her Estate could not permit her to Give them better. She gave them all her Farewel, desiring them to remember their Creator, and Live in Concord among themselves; and desired them to pray for the Safety of her Soul, and in the end she Kiss'd all the Women and permitted the Men to Kiss her Hand, and retired to her Oratory, where she continued until *Thomas Andrew*, the Lieutenant of that County came to signify to her, that it was time to come forth: She suddenly obeyed him, and came forth in a Posture full of Majesty, and with a Joyful Countenance. Her Habit was very rich, tho' very Modest. Her head was cover'd with a Vail, which Hung down beneath her Shoulders. The Commissioners re-

ceived her in the Gallery, where all her Servants with *Melvil* her faithful Steward, presented themselves on their knees with Tears sighs and Groans, to receive her Majesty's Last Commands. The Pious Queen seeing them; said : *Weep not, but rather rejoice, for this Day ye shall see Mary Stewart deliver'd from all her Sorrows and the Power of her Enemies : I conjure you to tell my Son, to love and fear his Creator, to love Justice, and maintain the Peace and Liberty of his People, and never to enterprize any thing against the Queen of England.* God who sees the Secrets of my Heart, can witness how well I have always loved Scotland, and my Innocence in what I am charged with in England. Thou, O Lord ! who art Truth it self, and soundest the deepest Secrets of my Heart, thou dost know how much I have desired the Peace and Tranquility of the Two Reamls of Scotland and England. Almighty God, pardon those who thirst for my innocent Blood. She then turned to the Lords, and desired, that after her Death her Servants might be used with Humanity, that they might be suffered to enjoy those small Legacies which she in her Will had left them, that they might be suffered to assist her at her Death, and afterwards be permitted to go to their own Country. The inhumane Earl of Kent, who was one of the Commissioners, and one of her greatest Enemies, and most violent Prosecutors, said, *He would not let any of them assist at her Death, because they would encrease Superstition :* But she replied, Fear it not ; Those poor miserable Creatures desire nothing more than to give me my last Farewel ; and I'm sure my Sister Elizabeth would not refuse me so small a Favour, seeing the Honour of my Sex demandeth that my Servants should be present. I am Queen of Scotland, Queen Dowager of France, and the Grandchild of Henry the VII. King of England, If you will not grant this Courtesie to one of my Quality, Let me have it at least for the Tenderness of the Hearts of Men. On this they permitted her Servants to attend her to the Place of Execution ; to which she was now going.

She came into the Hall, which was all Hung round about with Black, and ascended the Scaffold, which was hung with the same, and as soon as she was sate in a Chair prepared for her; Beal read the Command of the Sentence of her Death, which she heard very peaceably, suppressing all the Strugglings of Nature ; then turning to the Multitude, which were about three hundred Persons, she thus expressed herself.

' It is a new Spectacle to behold a Queen brought upon a Scaffold to Die by the Hands of a Hangman. I have not learn'd to undress my

my self, and put off my Royal Ornaments in so great a Company, and to have Two Hangmen in the Place of the Grooms of my Chamber : But we must submit to what Heaven is pleased to have done ! I protest here before the Face of the living God, I never attempted any Thing against the Life or Estate of my Cousin Queen *Elizabeth*, neither have I committed any Thing worthy of this Usage. If any thing can be charged against me as a Crime, it is for Living and Dying in the Religion of my Ancestors, in which I was Both and Brede. I pray God forgive all those who shed innocent Blood under a Pretence of Religion. As thy Arms, O Lord Jesus ! were stretched forth on the Cross, so receive me into the stretched forth Arms, of thy Mercy ! At which Time the most Malicious of her Enemies were seen to shed Tears, and many loud Exclamations were heard against the Cruelty of Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Judges who had so unjustly taken away the Life of this Innocent Queen. Some of her Judges who were present, were seen to tremble with Horrour, and the Hangman who was cloath'd in Black Velvet fell down on his Knees, asking her Pardon ; which her Majesty most willingly granted, saying, not only to him, but all her Enemies, and Persecutors. After these Words she kneel'd down by her self praying aloud. She repeated most fervent Prayers for her Son and Native Country, for *France*, for *England*, for her cruel Murderers, for her unjust Judges and Executioner, Recommending her Spirit unto the Hands of the Saviour of the World. She then disposed her self for the Block ; the Executioner very impudently came to her Majesty, offering to help off her Gown, but she repell'd him, and say'd that Office should only be done by her own Servants. Her distressed Servants who were almost distract'd with Grief came to her and prepared her Majesty for the Stroke, she herself helping them very Diligently. Having laid open her Neck, more White then Alabaster, before those inhumane Murderers, whose guilty Consciences then extorted Sighs and Groans. Her Majesty kiss'd all her Women Attendants, and with a short Smile bid them Farewel ; to shew them that she died with Comfort and Constancy : The poor Women burst out into violent Groans and lamentable Cryes, but the Queen reproved them, saying, Nay, what do you mean, have not I answered for your Constancy, and that your Grief should not be importunate, and do you thus suffer your selves to be Transported with Lamentation when I am going to exchange a Temporal Kingdom full of Misery, for an Everlasting Empire full of Felicity.

She

She then had her most Beautiful and Majestick Countenance covered from the sight of this vain World, and applyed herself to the Block, and began the Psalm; *In thee O Lord have I hoped, &c.* repeating again and again the Sacred words, *Into thy Hands &c.* The Terrifyed Executioner Trembling, made one Stroke with his Ax, and instead of her Neck wounded the Hinder part of her Head, but Quickly dispatching two Strokes more, he took up the head all Bloody and pale, and with a Horrible Voice, pronounced, *Long live Queen, Elizabeth, so perish all her Enemies*: Which Words were repeated by the Earl of Kent after him. When all the Spectators, besides them two (*viz* the Hangman and the Earl of Kent) were in sighs and Tears. Her Majesty's Blood was gather'd up by her attendants in Silver Basons, and the People of England shewed great Respect to her Body, Except the Furious Earl of Kent, who ordered that all her Servants should be driven out of the Hall, and Caused the Sacred Body to be Locked up in a Chamber in the Castle, and ordered, that the Boards and Cloaths which were purpled with the Blood of the Innocent Queen, should be Burnt. Her poor distressed Women did not Cease to sit at the Door, Looking thorough the Cliftes of the Door on the Bloody Body of their beloved Mistress, and never left that Place till they Accompany'd her Corps to the Cathedral Church of Peterboroug^b, where she was Interred. Many of the best Sort of People let fall their Tears on her Grave, and Bewailed the Unfortunate Fate of the most Innocent Queen. When the News was Brought to London, all their Bells were Rung for Joy that they had Exceeded all the other Kingdoms of the Known World in such a barefaced Inhumane and Barbarous Murder, which was (as the Thoughts of it must ever be) abhorrd by all professors of Christianity, except the Impious Actors. When the News of Queen Mary's Death was brought to Queen Elizabeth, she seem'd to be in a Passion of Grief, and would not be seen by any for several Days. Whether she was really Sorry or not, God alone knows the Truth. But 'tis sure that Queen Elizabeth committed Davison, one of her Secretaries to the Tower, where he continued, and was never admitted again to his Place, because of his Forwardness in promoting the Death of our innocent Queen. Thus died the Best of Women, on the 8th Day of February, in the Year Christ 1586, and the 44th Year of her Age, after being detain'd Unlawfully 18 Years Prisoner in England. She was Accused, Try'd, and Sentenc'd, without any Shadow of Law, Justice, or Equity, and Murder'd without any Mercy, Compassion or Christian Charity. If my Partial

trial Reader thinks I have taken too much Liberty with the Characters of the Queen of *England* and her Councillors, I desire they may peruse the *Oxford Edition* of the Great *Cambden's Annals* of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and they'll find far more said there, than I have undertaken either to Vindicate Queen *Mary*, or Condeinn Queen *Elizabeth* and her Councillors.

J A M E S VI. the 108 King of SCOTLAND.

JAMES the VI. the Son of Queen *Mary* by *Henry Stewart*, Lord *Darnly*, was Born in the Castle of *Edinburgh* the 19th day of June 1566, and was Baptized at *Stirling* the 17th of December thereafter, and was as before mentioned Crown'd at *Stirling* the 24th of July 1567. In the Beginning of his Reign he was surrounded by his Mother's Enemies, and those who had Murdered his Father. The Earl of *Murray* continued himself Regent till he was shot at *Linlithgow* as before mentioned, and to him succeeded the Earl of *Lenox*, the King's Grandfather: But the *Reformers* having the strongest Party, they oblig'd the Regent to submit to their Pleasure: *Lenox* proposed to the *Reformers* to take the same Method in Reforming as the *Protestants* in *England* had done, but that Proposition was stiffly withstood and objected against by *John Knox* and *George Buchanan*, as being very Little altered from down-right *Popery*, as they said. *Lenox* being slain in a Tumult at *Stirling*, was succeeded by the Earl of *Mar*: But *Morton* thinking *Mar* too much in the Interest of the Captive Queen, made a Party, and took the Regency from him, and got himself chosen Regent; but *Morton* wanted the Assistance of his trusty Friend the Earl of *Murray*, and was so very Proud of his high Place, that there was no Bounds to his Extravagancy and Insolence, whereby he wrought his own Ruin Effectually: The King coming to the Age of Twelve Years took the Government upon him; he seem'd very much concern'd for the Afflicting Imprisonment of the Queen his Mother; but had too strong a Party of her Enemies about him, to attempt any Means for her Release. When the King was above Fifteen Years of Age, several Papers were found, whereby it appear'd that the Earls of *Murray* and *Morton* were the Contrivers of the late King's Murder; and that they had employed *Bothwell* and many others to execute the horrid Fact. The Earl of *Murray* being dead,

dead, *Morton* was try'd, and found Guilty of the Murder, and Sentence of Death was past upon him for being Art and Part in the Murder of the late King *Henry*; upon which many of those who had so Violently Persecuted and Defamed the Queen, fled secretly, fearing the King would then proceed to punish his Mother's Persecutors, as well as his Father's Murtherers: But that Punishment extended no further then *Morton*, who was beheaded at *Edinburgh* by an Instrument of Execution he had himself contrived, and ordered to be made for other Necks; but he himself got the first Stroke or (as they term it) Maidenhead of it, by which it was called the Maiden; which Instrument has ever since been used to behead Peers, and Persons of Quality: 'Tis certainly far before any other Instrument of Execution in the known World for Dexterity of Execution. Here let my Impartial Reader consider, that this Earl's just Suffering was an evident Testimony of the Innocence of Queen *Mary*; but yet her Friends being the weaker Party they could not attempt any Thing.

Among those who fled upon the Impeachment of the Earl of *Morton*, the Learned *George Buchanan* was one, fearing his Life might be in Danger, but after some Years Stay over Seas he returned without being suspected, and soon got into Favour with his Pupil the King; but yet his *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, was condemned by the King and Parliament, in the Year of Christ 1584; and I wonder what People of this Age mean, to have that Scandalous Seditious Libel Translated and Re-printed. Upon my Word I think it is very great Impudence in any *Scotsman* to offer to hand down to Posterity such a Seditious Treasonable Libel, expressly against the Acts pass'd by the King and People, to suppress and destroy it.

The King spent a great Part of his Time in settling Religion, but found Difficulty to bring it to any Conformity. In the Year 1589, a Marriage was treated with *Ann*, Daughter to *Frederick the Second*, King of *Denmark*: And the King hearing that his Marriage was Consummated by Proxy, he took Shipping at *Lieth*, and in Five Days after landed in *Denmark*, and was solemnly Married, and after spending some Days with the Queen Mother of *Denmark*, he set Sail and arrived safe in *Leith Harbour* the 20th of *May*. 1590, and soon after the Queen was solemnly Crown'd at *Holy-rood-house*, and on the 30th of *August* 1593, she was delivered of a Son at *Stirling*, who was Baptised by the Name of *Henry Frederick*, and was Proclaim'd Prince of *Scotland*, and Duke of *Albany*, and two Years after the Princess *Elizabeth* was Born at *Edinburgh*.

In the Year 1599 John Earl of Gowry and his Brother Alexander Ruthven attempted to kill the King at Perth: But both of them were slain in the Attempt, and all their Lands were seized for the King's Use, and the 5th of August is ever since Celebrated in Commemoration thereof. The 26th of February 1600 Prince Charles was Born at Dunfermling. About this Time the King laboured with great Care to bring the Church or Kirk of Scotland to a Conformity in Government, and Ceremonies, but had very indifferent Success in that Undertaking. On the 24th of March 1602, Queen Elizabeth of England Died, and left her Crown to King James in Return for his Mother's Head; (an Honourable Exchange indeed!) when the King received the News he called a Counsel, and the 5th of April he set out for England, and was attended by a Number of the Nobility and Gentry: But among his Numerous Train he took Notice of a certain Gentleman, who came in deep Mourning; the King knowing him asked him the Reason of his being in Mourning; he answered he could do no Less than attend the Funeral of the Nation in that Dress, The King took very great Notice of that Saying, and seem'd to be in very great Concern, but dropp'd the Thought, and went straight to London, and was with great Solemnity received at the Charter-House where he stay'd Four Days, and then conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood upon Eighty Gentlemen: And on St. James's Day, the King and Queen were Crown'd at Westminster, in the Fatal Marble Chair.

King James was not long in England before the Lords Cobham and Grey, Sir Walter Rawleigh, Sir Griffin Markham, George Brook Brother to the Lord Cobham, and several others were all convicted of High Treason, and were condemned, and brought even to the Place of Execution, and most of them freely pardoned, and some of them remitted Prisoners to the Tower: Among those who were continued Prisoners in the Tower, was the Famous Sir Walter Rawleigh, who some Years after proposed to the King to find Gold Mines in the East-Indies in a Place called Guyana, and that without any Wrong to the King of Spain, but at his Return such Complaints were made, that he was beheaded. Several remarkable Passages and Transactions happen'd during the King's abode in England, and among the Rest the Gun-Powder-Treason so much talked of. I find many People write differently of this Plot: The Roman Catholicks say, it was a contrived Plot of Secretary Cecil to destroy the Papists, and he alledged it was a Popish Plot to destroy the King and Parliament. But since it was

an English Affair, 'tis not much my Business to take Notice of it or any Part of the History of that Nation, except so far as may concern the Affairs of Scotland. Since England had the Profit of the King and Court let them be at the Pains to record the Memoirs of it.

In the Year 1612 King James translated the Corps of his Murdered Mother from Peterborough Church to the Chappel of her Grandfather Henry the Seventh at Westminster Abbey. In the same Year, on the Sixth of November died Prince Henry of a Malignant Fever. His Death was Universally lamented, for he was very well beloved by every one. The Fourteenth of February the next Year the Princess Elizabeth was married to the Prince Palatine of the Rhine.

King James had a Desire to see Scotland once more to take Leave of it, and in the Year 1617 came to Scotland, he came by easy Journeys, till he came to Berwick, where he was met by the Nobility of Scotland with their Attendance, and was received by the Earl of Hume, the Hereditary Sheriff of Mer's, with three thousand Horsemen all well Armed. Of the English Nobility there were with his Majesty the Duke of Buckingham the Earls of Arundale, Rutland, Pembroke, Southampton, Montgomery and Carlisle. When he came over the Bound Road he alighted from his Horse, and received all the Nobility of Scotland, and also welcomed the English Nobility into Scotland, and mounted his Horse and rode to Dunglass, the Earl of Hume's House, and the next Day went to Seaton House, the Earl Winton's House, and the next Day entered Edinburgh at the West Port, where the Lord Provost of Edinburgh received his Majesty, and after making an Eloquent Oration, presented to the King a Large Gold Basin with a Thousand Pieces of Gold therein. The train'd Bands of the City lined both Sides of the Street, they being all clad in Velvet and Satin, with Parizado's in their Hands. He went to the High Church, where he heard a Sermon Preached by the Arch-Bishop of St. Andrews; after Sermon the King went towards the Abbey of Holy-Rood-House, and at St. Johns Cross in the Cannon Gate, John Hay, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh was by his Majesty Knighted.

The King soon after called a Parliament at Edinburgh, and the First Day of it's Sitting he went in State attended by all the Peers, Barons and Burgesses from the Royal Palace to the Parliament House. In this Parliament the Earl of Montross was Chancellor, Alexander Seaton Brother to the Earl of Winton was created Earl of Dunfirling, Lord Fife, &c. and made Lord President of the Council. and Session. After

After this Parliament was Adjourn'd, the King set out from Edinburgh to Linlithgow, and from thence to Stirling, where he was Royally entertained by the Earl of Mar; from Stirling he went to Dunfirmling, Faulkland and Scoon, and crossing Tay went to St. Andrews, where he was Royally entertained by the Arch-Bishop, and returned to Stirling; and went to Glasgow, where he was received by the Lord Provost of that City; after staying some Days there he went to Lochlomont and Hunted, and slew many Deer there, and crossing the River Clyde came to Paisly, where he was entertained for several Days by the Earl of Abercorn; from thence he went to Hamilton, where he was entertained several Days by the Marquis of Hamilton; from thence he went to Sanghuair, and Drumfrees, where he stayed some Days: And the Fifth Day of August he cross'd the River Eske, and went to Carlisle, and crossing thro' Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire and Cheshire, returned to London, where he liv'd very peaceably. All the Princes of Europe sent Ambassadors to Congratulate him with the Title of King of Great-Britain.

The Queen Died at Hampton Court the Second of March 1618, and was Buried at Westminster. In the Year 1621, the Prince Palatine of the Rhine was Elected King of Bohemia by the States of that Kingdom: But immediately the Emperor with a great Army Assaulted him in Prague, and drove him with his Princess and Children from thence, and also deprived him of his Patrimony of the Palatinate. The Forlorn Prince and his Princess very Earnestly sollicited the King their Father, but he loved Peace far better than War, and so let their Cause drop.

This good peaceable King died at Theobalds the 27th of March 1625, and was Buried in Westminster. He Reigned 59 Years over Scotland, and 23 over England.

CHARLES I. the 109 King of SCOTLAND.

CHARLES I. the Son of James the Sixth, Succeeded his Father in the Year of the World 5682, in the Year of Christ 1624, after the Reign of Scotland 1954. He was Born at Dunfirmling the 19th of November 1600. He was Proclaimed at Edinburgh the 31st of March 1624, by the Name and Stile of Charles by the Grace of God King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, &c. He pass'd to Spain Incognito in the Year 1622, to Marry the Infanta of Spain, but that Match being broken off, he returned through France, and saw the

Princess Henreta Maria Daughter to Henry the Fourth King of France, and after his Return to England, he sent an Ambassador to France, and was Married by Proxy to the said Princess, and some Months after the Funeral of the King his Father the Queen arrived at Dover, where the King went and met her, and his first Compliment to her was: *That he Desired to be no longer Master of himself than he was Servant to her.* Which he made Good.

Upon the 29th of May 1630, the Queen was delivered at St. James's of a Son, who was Baptised by the Name of Charles, the same Day that he was Born, about Noon a Bright Star was seen in the Firmament.

The King longed to see his Native Country of Scotland, but many of the English Nobility being against his going, prevailed with the King to write to a certain Lord who had the Keeping of the Crown of Scotland, to bring it to England, that he might be Crown'd there; but that Lord returned Answer: *That he durst not offer to do so for his Life, but if his Majesty would be pleased to accept of it in the Proper Place, he should find his People of that Nation ready to render him all due Respect and Honour, as their King.*

The King was a great Lover of Scotland, as being his Native Country, and being bred amongst Scotsmen, who were still more about him at the Court of England, than the People of that Nation: On the 13th of May 1633 his Majesty begun his Journey towards Scotland: He no sooner entered Scotland, but all the English Officers and Servants Yielded up their Attendance to those of Scotland, (who had Titles to the several Offices by their Birth, as most of the Great Offices of that Nation are held by Inheritance) so that all the Tables of the King's House, which had been kept by the English Officers, were laid down, and taken up by the Scots, who kept them up with the same Order and Equal Splendor; and treated the English Nobility with all the Freedom and Civility Imaginable, as also the Nobility of Scotland did at their own Expence, where their Offices did not Entitle them to Tables at the Charges of the Crown, and kept Sumptuous Entertainments for their English Guests, in Return of the Entertainment they had from them while at the Court of England. The English Nobility themselves have not deny'd, but the Generosity and Civility of the Scots far exceeded their Expectation; nor do they deny, that the King appear'd with as great Lustre at Edinburgh, as he did at any Time at London, and in the greatest Pomp and Solemnity his Majesty was Crown'd at Edinburgh the 18th Day of June 1633: And called a Parliament, wherein all his Subjects by their Representatives

Representatives gave his Majesty all Testimonies of Loyalty and Duty.

The King seem'd Extremely pleased with his Reception, and with all the Transactions there, during his Stay. As the King was always very Zealous for the Church of *England*, his Majesty had nothing more at Heart, than to Unite the two Kingdoms under one Form of Worship; and 'tis believed, his Majesty carried Dr. *Laud* with him in that Journey, with Design to carry on that Work. Dr. *Laud* Preached in the Royal Chappel at *Edinburgh* before the King (which no *Englishman* had ever done before) and in his Sermon Exhort'd the People of *Scotland*, to a Conformity with the Church of *England*; and had all the Marks of Applause, and Approbation Imaginable: The great Love, Obedience and Civility of the People being so Universal; 'tis believed, if the King had proposed the Liturgy of the Church of *England* at that Time, it had been received and practised by the Nation, without any Opposition. But the King was advised by some of the *English* Nobility, that it was not a proper time to promote that Busines, (because forsooth they dreaded such an Agreement might obstruct their inhumane Designs.) The King made no further Motion in Church Affairs but that he left Charge with some Bishop's in *Scotland*, to provide such a Liturgy, and Book of Cannons, as might be most Suitable to the Humour of the People; and as soon as they made them ready, they should Transmit them to the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury: And the King left *Scotland* the last of August. On the 14th of October 1633 James Duke of York was Born. According to the King's orders, the Bishops of *Scotland*, sent a Liturgy and Book of Cannons to *England*, but while the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* had it to Consider of, Many Persons in *England* had employ'd their Tongues and Pens against Episcopacy and Bishops; among which was Dr. *Williams* Bishop of *Lincoln* who was fined and suspended from his Office and Benefits, and Imprisoned for Fomenting the People against Episcopacy and Bishops, and venting some dishonourable Speeches against the King: As also Mr. *Pryn*, Dr. *Bastwick*, Mr. *Burton*, a Lawyer, Physician and Divine, for writing against Episcopacy and Bishops, were sentenced to pay 5000l. to lose their Ears in the Pillory, and be branded with Hot Irons in the Forehead, and sent into Banishment. When many of the Seditious Faction found that such Men were punished without any Regard or Respect to their Degrees and Quality; they fled privately from *England* and many of them repaired to *Scotland* in Disguise, where they did

did with the utmost Industry and Diligence Foment the People of that Nation, and Hired many Common Preachers to allarm the People, that the King and Bishops of both Nations had agreed to Introduce *Papery*, as they termed the *English* Church Worship ; and also, that they designed to alter the Antient Constitution of the Nation, and to Reduce the Kingdom of *Scotland* to a dependant Province like *Ireland* : These Sowers of Sedition and Rebellion found out some of the Nobility of *Scotland*, who indeed had been bred in Anti-monarchical Principles, and were easily prevailed upon, to believe what was most agreeable to their own Humour and Inclinations : So Successful were they in their most Impious Designs, that they had possessed the Common People all over the Nation, with such an Antipathy against Episcopacy : That upon the 13th of July 1637, when the Liturgy (after it had been sent from *Scotland* as before mentioned, and perused, approved and confirmed by the King and the Bishops in *England*) was Published and appointed to be read in all Churches : The Sunday Morning when the Dean in his Episcopal Habiliments was reading the new composed Liturgy in St. Giles's Church at Edinburgh, the Common People both Men and Women flung Cudgels, Stones and Stools, or any Thing that came first to Hand, at the Dean ('tis told as a Story, that this Attack was first begun by an old Woman named *Janet Gaddess*, who stood up near the Dean, and said aloud : *What the De'il does the Fa' se Loon think to say his Black Mass at my Lugg* ; and with that she flung with all her Pith the Stool whereon she sat, which was seconded by all the Mob in the Church,) whereupon the Bishop mounted the Pulpit, and from thence put them in Mind of the Sacredness of the Place, of their Duty to God and the King : But he found no more Reverence, nor was the Clamour and Disorder lessened, till the Chancellor from his Seat Commanded the Lord Provost to interpose his Authority, to suppress the Mob ; which at last he did, by calling his Guards, who drove out of the Church the Rudest of those who made the Disturbance, and shut the Doors, which gave the Dean Leave to proceed in reading the Liturgy : But those who were turned out, continued such a Barbarous Noife without, and Endeavoured to break down the Windows and Doors, so that it was not Possible for any to follow their Devotions, and when they had done all that could be done there, when the Magistrates departed to their own Houses, the Rabble followed the Bishops with all the Opprobrious Language they could invent, accusing them of bringing in Superstition into the Kingdom, and making the People Slaves, and were

were not Satisfied with the Use of their Tongues, but also employed their Hands, and threw Dirt and Stones at the Bishop of Edinburgh (whom they looked upon as the most Active in that Cause) they treated him so Rudely, that it was with Great Difficulty that he got to his own House with his Life. And as this was the Reception the Liturgy had in the Cathedral; so it fared no better in the other Churches of the City. The Mob threatned the Men, whose Offices it was to Read it, with the same bitter Execrations against Bishops and Popery.

After this Usage the Bishops Dispatched an Express to the King (without desiring Protection, or Consulting the Council, whereat many were offended) with a full Account of what pass'd, and desired that his Majesty would take what Measures he thought most Proper and Expedient, to carry on this Busines: And as the King had always a great Regard for the Preservation of the Priviledges of his Native Country, and that they might not have any Dependance upon *England*, he never suffered any Thing Relating to *Scotland*, to be Debated or even Communicated to the Privy Council of *England*, but handled all Affairs of that Nation himself, with a few *Scots* Noblemen, who always attended the Court, for the Business of that Kingdom. The King upon this, sent such an Answer to *Scotland*, as Express'd his Displeasure, Charging the Lord of the Council to appear more Vigorously in the Vindication of his Authority, and Suppression of the Tumults: But all to little Purpose; for the Seditious People, after they had once begun, pursued their Designs Vigorously, and with all Imaginable Contempt of the Government: And tho' the first Day of their Appearance, no Persons of Distinction were seen, but the Dregs of the People; yet they were soon after Countenanced by Considerable Persons, Especially Women; even Ladies of the best Quality declared themselves of their Party, and with all the Reproaches imaginable made War upon the Bishops, and Reviled them Publickly as Introducers of *Popery* and Superstition; and by their Constant Sollicitations, and Feminine Subtilty, prevailed on their tender hearted Husbands, with Sighs and Tears to join with them in the Cause of the Lord; (as they term'd *Presbytery*) to which many of them consented (rather than disoblige their dear Wives, as all *Scotsmen* are Naturally very tender Husbands) and joyned the Ring-leaders of the *Presbyterian* Party. They all assembled at *Glasgow* the 21st of November 1638, and summon'd the Bishops to appear before them, and for not Appearing, Excommunicated

cated them ; and then they entered into a Solemn League and Covenant to extirpate Episcopacy, and to defend themselves against all Enemies whatsoever ; which Covenant they had the Confidence to desire the King to Subscribe, Alledging such a Covenant had been Subscribed by the late King James the Sixth.

The *Covenanters* being informed from their Confederates in *England*, how much the King was Offended at their Proceedings, Petitioned the King, upon which the King, who was desirous of Peace, pardoned all their past Offences, and proposed new Methods to settle the Differences in Religion. But his Clemency and Goodness encouraged their Insolence so far, that they raised an Army in the Month of *May*, and Issued their own Proclamations, and Seized the King's Revenue, and Invited over from *Germany* one *David Leslie*, whom they made their General. Upon the Account of their being in Arms, the King raised an Army in *England*, and came in Person against the *Covenanters* (as the Rebels were stiled) and provided a Good Fleet, with an Army of 3000 Foot put on Board thereof, under the Command of the Marquiss of *Hamilton*. The King made the Earls of *Arundel*, *Essex*, and *Holland*, Generals of his Army, and when the King's Army came to the Borders, he sent the Earl of *Holland* with 3000 Horse against the *Covenanters*, who had Advanced as far as *Dunce*, in the *Mers*, their Army was about 3000; but the most of them were but Country Fellows without Arms, who were got together to make a Show. But if the Earl of *Holland* had as much Conduct, Courage and Loyalty as the King expected, he might with very great Ease have nipp'd in the Bud, and destroy'd entirely the Destructive Weeds, which has ever since overspread the Face of that Nation : But the Wary Earl seeing the *Covenanters* drawn up, on a rising Ground, where *Leslie* had very Advantagiously made the Appearance of a great Body of Men, by Extending the Front as far as his Men could make one Line ; which when the Earl of *Holland* beheld at some Distance, he without so much as making any Enquiry into their Number, returned to the King's Camp ; which gave the *Covenanters* Time to put themselves in a better Posture of Defence, and also encrease their Numbers. In the mean Time, their Prompters from *England* had sent them Proper Instructions how to play their Parts, and they wrote to the Three Generals of the King's Army, (*viz.*) the Earls *Arundale*, *Essex* and *Holland*, begging they might represent their Complaints to the King ; and as they well knew the Earl of *Essex*, to be an Enemy to the Marquiss of *Hamilton*'s Interest, therefore

therefore desired him particularly, to do them all the good Offices he could, with the King ; that they might be admitted into his Majesties Presence. The Earl was not Backward in answering their Desire, as appeared by the sudden Treaty of Pacification entered upon and concluded. All this Time the Marquis of *Hamilton* lay before *Leith* with the Fleet, and when he had Notice of the Treaty from the King, he left the Fleet, and came to the King where he was Encamped at *Berks* ; the Treaty being Signed some Hours before he came to the Camp ; he found great Fault with it, and did not spare to tell the King of the Evil Censequences of it. The King returned to *London* in very great Haste, and disbanded the Army, and sent the Earl of *Traquair* to *Edinburgh*, to prepare all Things for the Parliament. But this Treaty of Pacification was of such Advantage to the *Covenanters*, that they carried on their Devices at their Leisure, without any Interruption, and though at their First Rising they were not well provided with Arms, nor Ammunition; yet now they had both sent Privately from *Holland*, by the Earl of *Argyle*'s Interest with Merchants there ; and altho' that Earl was more indebted to the King's Goodnes at that Time, than any Man in the Nation ; yet he with the Earl of *Lewdon* were the First who joined the *Covenanters* Publickly ; notwithstanding all the Solemn Protestations of Loyalty they had made to the King, when First the *Covenanters* appeared in Arms. *Argyle* having brought all his Tenants and Servants to *Edinburgh*, and Signed the Covenant, and engaged to stand by them with Life and Fortune ; the Earl of *Lowden* being joined with him, they by their Interest engaged many to the Party ; for the Earl of *Lowden* was the Man of greatest Parts among them, and was one of the First who was engaged by their *English* Contrivers. Now what was so much Detested by every one, is publickly Espoused as being a good Work, and the Cause of the Lord (as they term it :) And behold a Numerous Army is Raised, and Marched towards *England*.

The King finding the *Covenanters* proceed that Length against the Aricles of Pacification, he raised another Army, and sent the Lord *Conway* from *York* against the *Covenanters* ; but by the bad Conduct of that Lord, the *Covenanters* were again Encouraged, and took Possession of *Newcastle* upon *Tine* : In the mean Time they sent an Adress to the King, full of pretended Loyalty and Submission, desiring a Treaty : And the King who was always too ready to listen to their feigned Repentance and Pretence of Loyalty, sent Commissioners from *York* to *Rippon*, to treat with the *Covenanters*, who sent the Earl of *Lowden*.

Lowden and Alexander Henderson, a Famous Presbyterian Preacher, with some others of his Brethren, to treat with the English Commissioners, and so Complaisant were the most part of those English Peers, that they were very well satisfyed with the Alteration proposed by the Covenanters: for indeed, each of them thereby had some View of Interest; as for the King's Safety or Satisfaction, they looked upon as the Interest of another Man, quite different from their own; therefore I may freely say, *That some of those Commissioners, instead of discharging their Duty to their King according to the Trust given them; they at that Time concerted Effectual Measures for carrying on the Rebellion against his Majesty.* They there agreed on a Cessation of Arms, and the English Commissioners returned to the King, and advised his Majesty to remove the Treaty to London, which they had before concerted, to the End that the Covenanters might have their Commissioners to reside at London, to carry on their Designs there with the greater Safety and Expedition for both Parties: Altho' they at first had contrived the horrid Schemes of the Rebellion, yet had no Mind to appear Publickly in it; but still plotted Secretly, and prompted to the Covenanters, among whom they had distributed several Persons fit for that Purpose. The Covenanters Commissioners being now at London, they were mightily Careſſ'd by their Confederates there, and had Places appointed for the Exercise of their Worship, and indeed, their Preachers being joined by the English Diffenters, did Publickly deliver in Sermons their Designs, which was very much listened to by the Credulous People, who resorted to their Conventicles in great Numbers. These Preachers got such Preheminency over the People, that they reprehended the Husbands, Governed the Wives, Chaitised the Children, and insulted the Servants, even in the Houses of great Men. In the mean Time the Ableſt Heads and Hands in England were at Work; and made Religion the Bait to delude the Giddy People, though they from the Beginning had no leſs treacherous Designs than to destroy the King; yet that could not be done at once without discovering the Actors; they therefore went the cunningeft Way to Work, and in England, they advanced a very great Step, by cutting off the Earl of Strafford, one of the King's best Friends: (tho' a Man Ambitious and Covetous enough.) The Rebels like Skilful Wood-Cutters knew they could not easily ſtrike the Tree untill the moſt defensive Branches were Lopped off. After the Earl of Strafford was Beheaded, the Rebels in England began to declare their Designs to Extirpate Episcopacy, and to get the Covenanters Army continued, and to that End,

End, Voted in Parliament, to give them a Gratuity of 300,000 Pound, Sterl. besides Twenty Five Thousand Pounds a Month, during the time of their stay in *England*. (This was Really the Price that was Paid afterwards for the King, when He was Delivered up to the *English* Rebels, by the *Covenanters*.) The *English* Rebels in Parliament alledged, that the Clergy of *England*, designed to Raise an Army against the Parliament, and at last brought in a Bill against Episcopacy, and at the same time, plainly declared the *Covenanters* Army should not depart *England*, until that Bill was past in Parliament : The King being strangely Surprized at this sudden Attempt, at first desired, that both the *English* Army, and *Scots-Covenanters* Army should be Disbanded, and told them, that He would go to *Scotland* to Settle the Disturbances there, because He Suspected the Grounds of those Speeches in the *English* Parliament, proceeded from the *Covenanters* in *Scotland*. But the King's Enemies in *England* were very much against His going to *Scotland*, fearing that His Majesty might easily perswade their Confederates the *Covenanters* to an Agreement : And when they found the King was determined to go to *Scotland*, they appointed a small Committee of one Peer, who was the Lord *Howard* of *Escrick*, and two from the House of Commons, whose Names were Sir *Philip Stapleton*, and Mr. *Hambden*, those three Persons were sent by the Houses of Parliament of *England*, to see all things performed (according to the Articles of Pacification) in the Parliament of *Scotland*, as they pretended ; but in truth they were Spyes upon the King, to inform His Enemies in the Parliament of *England*, in case any thing should be carried on, or concerted in *Scotland* contrary to their Interest ; and they were of the same Use to the *Covenanters* while they were in *Scotland*, as their Commissioners were to the King's Enemies, while they Recided in *London*.

The King began His Journey to *Scotland*, the Tenth of *August*, 1642. And when He Arrived at *Edinburgh* : The *Presbyterian-Faction* (who carried on their Designs in Parliament, and every where against the Bishops and Church-Party) appointed the 7th of *September*, for a Solemn Day of Thanksgiving, for the Peace between the two Kingdoms ; which Thanksgiving was Published also throughout *England*, and the Dominion of *Wales* ; and on that Day the Factious Preachers in all their Pulpits, took Occasion to applaud the Proceedings of the Parliament of *England* and the *Covenanters* ; and to infuse as much Malignity into the People, against all those who were not of their Faction, as Subtlety and Malice, could invent : But those who had been busiest in carrying on the Rebellion with the *Covenanters*, begun to despair of the

Promises of their *English* Confederates, and every one endeavour'd to excuse themselves as much as possibly they could, and reconcile themselves with the King, which they did very easily.

The two Armies of the *Covenanters*, and that in *England*, were Disbanded in *September* following; but the King was very much troubled about the Accounts He had of the Animosities in the Houses of Parliament in *England*, and used all possible means to Pacifie them, but all to no purpose. His Majesty was still Ignorant of the *Traytors*, who attended Him with no other design, then to represent and advise His Majesty (according to their Daily Instructions from their Confederates) to every thing which might Contribute most to His own Destruction, and the Interest of His Enemies.

The Earl of *Montrooss* who was a Young Man, but very Populous, was at first very much Courted by the *Covenanters*, and Inticed to take the *Covenant*; but upon the King's coming to *Scotland* he Declined their Interest, and Declared for the King, and was privately Introduced by Mr. *William Murray* of the King's *Bed-Chamber*, to His Majesty, and then made those Solemn Vows of Loyalty, which he never after Broke (I may say) in Thought, Word or Deed; he Informed the King of many Particulars of the first Rising of the Rebellion, and at the same time, told the King that the Marquis of *Hamilton* was too easily advised by the Earl of *Argyle* in many things, contrary to His Majesty's Interest. *Argyle* having Notice of this Information, he made *Hamilton* believe that there were Designs to Assinate them both, upon which he went speedily out of Town, according to the Earl of *Argyle's* Advice, and *Argyle* who knew the Business of the Committee from *England*, told them the same Story, adding, that the like Designs were to cut off all the Heads of the Parties both in *England* and in *Scotland*. And they gave such Accounts to their Confederates in the Parliament of *England*, as gave them Opportunity to make Motion in both Houses of Parliament in *England*, and ordered that the Earl of *Essex*, who was left General by the King, should appoint such a Number of Forces, as he thought Sufficient, to Guard both Houses of Parliament while they Sate: All this was done to Amuse the People, as if the Parliament were in Danger, when really they only wanted to Raise an Army, to Rebel against the King.

At this time all things were almost Pacifyed in *Scotland*, and the Marquis of *Hamilton* finding himself unjustly accused to the King, repair'd to the King at *Edinburgh*, and having Vindicated himself, was Created a Duke; as also the Earl of *Argyle* made Interest with the King, and after being received into Favour, was Created a Marques;

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the King at that time was too easily perswaded to believe His Enemies, and was so much Directed by them, that every thing in Church and State was carried on, as seem'd most agreeable to them. The *Covenanters* Expell'd all Bishops, and Canonical Clergy, from being Members of the Assembly. The King foreseeing the troubles in *England*, Endeavoured to make the People of *Scotland* His Friends, by all possible means : The Lord *Lowden* he made Chancellor, and Created him an Earl, altho' he had been the greatest Manager of the late Insurrection of the *Covenanters* : And their General *Lesly*, He made Earl of *Leven*, and their Lieutenant-General *Livingston*, was made Earl of *Callander* ; all the above Named Persons, gave the King all the Assurances and Promises of Fidelity and Loyalty : Yet they instead of being Grateful to His Majesty for such great Favours, made use of their Preferment, to make themselves more powerful Enemies.

The King Returned to *England* in November, and was Received with as great a Shadow of Loyalty and Joy, as ever had been seen upon any Occasion : The Affairs of *Ireland* at that time, occasioned very great Noise, and the King Proposed to go there in Person, not doubting but His Presence might have Pacified the Commotions of that Country : But as that seem'd Disadvantageous to His Enemies, they diswaded His Majesty from that purpose, and labour'd Daily to Alienate the Affections of His People from Him, and to make His Majesty Odious to them. The Animosities growing still greater ; the King begun to suspect what soon came to pass, and removed from *London* to *Hampton-Court*, and from thence to *Windsor* ; and from that the Queen went with the Princess *Mary* (Accompanied by the King) to *Dover*, and took Shipping, and went to *Holland* ; the Princess being Married by Proxy to the Prince of *Orange*, and was then Solemnly desired by the States Ambassador, who Waited on the Queen and Princess to *Holland*, and the King returned to *Theobalds*, and sent for the Prince ; and after some Days stay there, finding the Parliament still proceed in their Factiousness : His Majesty thought fit to remove to the City of *York*, where He continued for some time, having Daily Messages from the Parliament of *England*, who had then Declar'd Publickly what they had so long carried on Secretly : Seditious Pamphlets and Libels, were Daily Printed and Published and so War was Denounced by their Express Orders against His Majesty. The Parliament having Money and Ammunition, they soon got Men enough to take their Parts, and what deluded many Honest Men to Joyn them, was, that in all their Declarations, their pretence of Raising an Army, was to defend the King's.

King's Person, Parliament, and the Liberty, Religion, and Laws of the Nation ; alledging that the King by the Instigation of Evil Counsellors, had Raised an Army of Papists, by which He intended to Destroy the Parliament, and Introduce Popery. The Rebels appointed the Earl of *Essex* their General, and the first Step of the Rebellion was begun by taking Possession of the Magazine at *Hull*, by Sir *John Hotham*, and the Command of the Fleet was taken by force from Sir *John Pennington*, by the Earl of *Warwick*. The King went from *York* by *Lincoln*, to *Beverly*, and desired Possession of *Hull*, but was refused by Sir *John Hotham*, who Declared his Commission from the Parliament ; upon which the King went to *Nottingham*, and about Six a Clock in the Afternoon the 25th of *August*, 1642. His Majesty's Royal Standard was set Up, with little other Ceremony, then Beating of Drums, and Sounding of Trumpets ; many Persons observed some ill Presages at that time especially, what seem'd very Ominous : That the Standard was Blown Down by a Tempest of Wind ; the same Night it was set Up, and could not be fixed for two Days after, until the Tempest was allayed. All the Forces the King had at that Place, was only the Train'd-Bands of the Shire, which the Active Sheriff, Sir *John Digby*, had drawn together, to Guard the King's Person. After the King's Proclamation was Issued, many of His Loyal Subjects repair'd Daily to His Majesty : But as the King was unwilling to Declare War against His own Subjects, though they had entered into an Unnatural Rebellion against Him : His Majesty sent several Messages to both Houses of Parliament to desire Peace ; but they received them with Unheard Insolence and Contempt.

The King removed to *Darby*, and after a Day's stay there, He brought His small Army to a Rendezvous at *Wellington*, within a Day's March of *Shrewsbury* : His Majesty caused His Millitary Orders for the Discipline and Government of the Army, to be Read at the Head of every Regiment. And then (which should not be forgotten) putting Himself in the Middle; where He might be best Heard : Like the Emperor *Trajan*, who when He made *Sura* Great Mareschal of the Empire, gave Him a Sword ; saying, *Receive this Sword from Me, and if I Command as I ought, Employ it in My Defence ; if otherwise, draw it against Me, and take my Life from Me.* These Words with the Declaration and Speeches His Majesty made at that time, did very much Satisfie and Encourage, not only the small Army, but also the Gentry and the Inhabitants of the several Places thereabouts, to whom the King's Enemies had represented His Majesty's Designs, after a very strange Manner.) The

The King having thus formed an Army, the People of the Counties of *Darby, Stafford* and *Shropshire*, Joyned His Majesty; and He made the Earl of *Lindsey* His Lieutenant General, and Prince *Rupert*, (His Sister's Son) General of the Horse.

Upon the 9th of *September*, the Earl of *Essex* set forth out of *London*, with the Parliament-Army call'd the Round Heads, (from a Custom the *Puritans* had of cutting their Hair short to their Ears.) And the King's party were call'd the *Cavillers*. The first Action of any Note, was at *Worcester* by Prince *Rupert*, and His Brother Prince *Maurice*, where they Routed a Body of the Rebels, and Kill'd most of their best Officers, and took many Prisoners: This Victory was of considerable Advantage to the King, as also it rendred the Name of Prince *Rupert* terrible to the Rebels: The next Battle was the 23d of *October*; the Battle of *Edghill* was Fought where the King had the Victory, but lost the Earl of *Lindsey*, the Lord *Stewart*, Son to the Earl of *Lenox*, and Sir *Edward Varney* the Standard Bearer. The King afterwards went to *Brentford*, from thence to *Oxford*, where His Majesty was received with all the Demonstrations of Loyalty and Affection; especially by the University, to whom the Fidelity and Integrity of that Place was Owing.

All this time the *Covenanters* in *Scotland* were quiet, having given the King (when in *Scotland*) all possible Assurances of their Loyalty and Good Behaviour for the Future. And their Old General *Lesly*, being then in *Ireland*, where he had Rooted out many of the Inhabitants of the Province of *Ulster*, and Planted it by the *Covenanters*, and *English* Protestants: This General, when the King had made him Earl of *Lenven*, Swore Solemly to His Majesty, not only never to bear Arms against Him, but also, that he should Serve His Majesty upon any Call, without asking the Cause; The Earls of *Argyle* and *Lowden*, having made the like Promises: Yet notwithstanding of all this, they were prevailed on, by their Correspondents in *England*, by the Bait of Religion, to Violate all their Oaths and Promises to the King, and renew their former Under-Hand Treachery, but did not think proper to Declare their Designs: The Duke of *Hamilton* who was Witness to most of their Proceedings, (but with no other Design, than to acquaint the King therewith, altho' a certain Great *English-Author*, has very Grossly Misrepresented his Actions in General, and that of His stay with the *Covenanters* in particular,) and when he found that their Designs were against the King's Interest, he went to His Majesty at *York*, and Declared all that had Past, and desired of the King to Impower him to hinder the *Covenanters*, to keep any Correspondence with the Rebels in

England, but the King was so very well Assured of their Promises, that He could not believe they would Joyn His Enemies upon any Account.

The General Assembly finding their Godly Work carried on with so much Zeal by the Rebels in *England*; they thought proper to assure them by their Private Agents, that they were ready to Joyn with them in the cause of the Lord : As they Term'd their Horrid Treason against the King. The Rebels in *England* made an Overture of all their designs to the *Covenanters* ; wherein they Declar'd to them, that their main Intention was to pluck up by the Root and Extirpate Prelacy, the cause of all their Calamity ; and because that Government was Offensive and Burthensome to the Nation, and a great Impediment to the Reformation and Growth of Religion, they were therefore resolv'd to Abolish it, and settle such a Government as might be most agreeable to the *Word of God*, and most apt to procure and preserve the Peace of the Church at Home, and happy Union with the Church of *Scotland*, and other Churches Abroad, and to Establish the same by a Law ; which (says they,) *We intend to form for that Purpose*. This Declaration of the Rebels in *England*, pleased the *Covenanters* so much, that they promised to Joyn their Hearts and Hands with them : Yet the King was still very Confident of their Loyalty, altho' they were Playing their own Cards Under-Hand.

The Queen being in *Holland*, sent all possible Assistance to the King of Arms and Ammunition, and several good Officers were sent by the Prince of *Orange* to the King ; and about the Month of *December*, Her Majesty came over in one of the States-Men of War, and Arrived safe in *Burlington Bay* ; the Earl of *Warwick* sent his Vice-Admiral *Batten*, with four Men of War to Intercept the Queen, and when he had Notice that the Queen was Landed, and Lodged in a House on the *Key*, he brought the Ships as near as possible, and Fired above two hundred Cannon, Loaded with *Croſe Bar-Shot* at the House where Her Majesty lay, it being then Early in the Morning, She was forced out of *Bed*, (some of the *Shot* having made way through Her *Bed-Chamber*,) and fly out of the Town, and Shelter under a *Bank* in the open *Fields* ; 'tis not to be doubted if they had taken the Queen at *Sea*, but that they would have destroyed Her Majesty : Yet the Parliament approved of all this Barbarity, and what was most Surprizing, they Impeached the Queen of *High-Treason*, for Assisting the King Her Husband with Arms and Ammunition against them. The Queen was Conveyed to the King, by one Sir *Hugh Cholmondy*, who had the Command of the Garrison of *Scarborough* from the Parliament, but delivered it up to the Queen, and

and the Command thereof was given him again by the King, all this Winter and Spring there were daily Skirmishes, wherein the King's Army still had the Victory. But the Rebels in *England* finding the *Covenanters* very slow in Joyning them, were afraid they favoured the King's Interest, whereupon they sent Terms for a Treaty and Cessation of Arms to the King, to which His Majesty shewed a singular Inclination, which Treaty lasted long, but ended without any Agreement; for the Parliament-terms were for entire Alterations in the Church, as also to Abridge the King's Priviledges, to which his Majesty could not consent. But the Rebels indeed did not propose any Agreement, but to have time to work up their Confederates. The *Covenanters* to Joyn with them in their inhumane Proceedings, which they had done by that time most Effectually.

For the *Covenanters* sent to the King, as Commissioner from the Lords of the Secret-Council, the Earl of *Lowden*, and one *Alexander Henderson* a Preacher, (a Man very Famous for his Activity, in sowing Sedition) as Commissioner from the General-Assembly, with a Petition to the King, demanding his Concurrence to Extirpate Episcopacy, and to Establish their Holy Form over the two Nations; the Petition which was most unreasonable, was not so great a Testimony of their Rebellious Designs, as the Circumstances that attended it, before it was delivered to the King at *Oxford*, it was sent to *London*, and Printed and Dispersed with all possible Industry, to let the Rebels in *England* see how much they were Engaged in the Destruction of the Church of *England*, and their Commissioner *Henderson* told the King, that he had Letters, which were from three or four of the Heads of the first Rebellion in *Scotland*, directed to the most Active and Seditious Preachers about *London*; notwithstanding of all which, the King used *Henderson* very kindly, and returned such Answers to their Petition, as might have satisfied any reasonable People, but nothing could satisfy them, unless the King would consent to all their most unreasonable demands.

The King's Army had Fought several Battles in *England* during this time, but the *Covenanters* had not gotten any assurance of the *English* Rebels to joyn them, but had their Bargain in Agitation, and was managed by the most Active Persons, of both Nations, and at last they concluded their Hellish Paction, by taking and Subscribing their solemn League and Covenant, a Copy of which, I think proper to Insert here, that Posterity may judge, how far those Rebels Acted even against what they Swore, and took the Sacred Name of God-Almighty,

Almighty to Witness : And altho' they designed to Extirpate Monarchy as well as Episcopacy, yet they deluded the People, pretending Profound Loyalty and Respect to the King, as in the 3d Article of their Covenant, they promise to Preserve and Defend the King's Majesty, Person and Authority which clearly, proves their base Hypocrisie and Deceit. The Exact Copy of the Covenant is as follows.

A Solemn League and Covenant for Reformation, and Defence of Religion, the Honour and Happiness of the King ; and the Peace and Safety of the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

WE Noblemen, Barons, Knights, Gentlemen, Citizens, Burgeesses, Ministers of the Gospel, and Commons of all sorts in the Kingdom of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, by the Providence of God, living under one King, and being of one Reform'd Religion, having before our Eyes the Glory of God, and the Advancement of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Honour and Happiness of the King's Majesty and his Posterity, and the true Publick Liberty, Safety and Peace of the Kingdoms, wherein every ones private Condition is Included ; and calling to mind the Treacherous and Bloody Plots, Conspiracies, Attempts, and Practices of the Enemies of God, against the true Religion, and Professors thereof in all Places, especially in these Three Kingdoms, ever since the Reformation of Religion, and how much their Rage, Power and Presumption are of late, and at this time Encreased and Exercised (whereof the Deplorable Estate of the Church and Kingdom of *Ireland*, the Distressed Estate of the Church and Kingdom of *England*, and the dangerous Estate of the Church and Kingdom of *Scotland*, are Present and Publick Testimonies.) We have now at last (after other means of Supplication, Remonstrance, Protestation, and Sufferings) for the preservation of our Selves, and our Religion, from utter Ruin and Destruction, according to the commendable practice of these Kingdoms in former times, and the Example of God's People in other Nations after mature deliberation, resolv'd and determin'd to enter into a Mutual, and Solemn League and Covenant, wherein we all Subscribe, and each one of us for himself, with our Hands lifted up to the most High God, do Swear.

1st. That we shall Sincerely, Really and Constantly, through the Grace of God, endeavour in our several Places and Callings, the Preservation of the Reform'd Religion in the Church of Scotland, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government, against our common Enemies, the Reformation of Religion

Religion in the Kingdoms of England and Ireland. In Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, according to the Word of God, and the Example of the best Reform'd Churches, and we shall endeavour to bring the Churches of God in the three Kingdoms, to the nearest Conjunction and Uniformity in Religion, Confession of Faith, Form of Church-Government, Directory for Worship and Catechizing; that we and our Posterity after us, may as Brethren, live in Faith and Love, and the Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of us.

2d. That we shall in like manner without respect of Persons, endeavour the extirpation of Popery, Prelacy (that is of Church-Government, by Arch-Bishops, Bishops, their Chancellors and Commissaries, Deans and Chapters, Arch-Deacons, and all other Ecclesiastical Officers, depending on that Hierarchy) Superstition, Heresy, Schism, Prophaness, and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound Doctrine, and the Power of Godliness, lest we partake in other Mens Sins, and thereby be in danger to receive of their Plagues; and that the Lord may be one, and his Name one in the Three Kingdoms.

3d. We shall with the same Sincerity, Reality and Constancy, in our several Vocations, endeavour with our Estates and Lives, mutually to preserve the Rights and Priviledges of the Parliaments, and the Liberties of the Kingdoms, and to Preserve and Defend the King's Majesty's Person and Authority, in the Preservation and Defence of the true Religion and Liberties of the Kingdoms; that the World may bear witness, with our Consciences, of our Loyalty, and that we have no thoughts or intention to diminish his Majesty's just Power and Greatness.

4th. We shall also, with all Faithfulness, endeavour the Discovery of all such as have been, or shall be Incendiaries, Malignants, or evil Instruments, by hindering the Reformation of Religion, dividing the King from his People, one of the Kingdoms from another, or making any Factions or Parties among the People contrary to this League and Covenant, or that they may be brought to Publick Tryal, and receive Condign Punishment, as the degree of their Offences shall require or deserve, or the Supreme Judicatories of both Kingdoms respectively, or others having Power from them for that effect shall judge Convenient.

5th. And whereas the Happiness of a Blessed Peace between these Kingdoms, denied in former times to our Progenitors, is by the good Providence of God granted unto us, and hath been lately Concluded, and Settled by both Parliaments. We shall each one of us, according to our Places and Interest, endeavour, that they may remain conjoyned in a firm Peace and Union to

all Posterity, and that Justice may be done upon the wilful Opposers thereof, in manner expressed in the Preceeding Articles.

6th. We shall also according to our Places and Callings in this common Cause of Religion, Liberty and Peace of the Kingdoms, assist and defend all those that enter into this League and Covenant, in the maintaining and pursuing thereof, and shall not suffer our selves directly or indirectly, by whatsoever Combination, Perswasion or Terror, to be divided, and withdrawn from this blessed Union and Conjunctiōn, whether to make defection to the contrary Part, or to give our selves to a detestable indifference of Neutrality in this cause, which so much concerneth the Glory of God, the Good of the Kingdoms, and the Honour of the King ; but shall all the Days of our Lives, Zealously and Constantly continue therein against all Opposition, and promote the same according to our Power, against all Letts and Impediments whatsoever, and what we are not able our selves to suppress, or overcome, we shall reveal and make known, that it may be timely prevented or remov'd ; all which we shall do as in the sight of God.

And because these Kingdoms are guilty of many Sins and Provocations against God, and his Son Jesus Christ, as is to, manifest by our present Distresses and Dangers, the Fruits whereof we profess and declare, before God and the World, our unfeigned desire to be humbled for our own Sins, and for the Sins of these Kingdoms, especially that we have not, as we ought, Valued the Inestimable Benefit of the Gospel, that we have not labour'd for the Purity, and Power thereof ; and that we have not endeavoured to receive Christ in our Hearts, nor to walk worthy of Him in our Lives, which are the causes of other Sins and Transgressions, so much abounding amongst us; and our true and unfeigned Purpose, desire and endeavour for our selves, and all others under our Power and Charge, both in Publick and in Private, in all Duties we owe to God and Man, to amend our Lives, and each one to go before another, in the example of real Reformation, that the Lord may turn away his Wrath and heavy Indignation, and establish these Churches and Kingdoms in Truth and Peace : And this Covenant we make in the presence of Almighty God, the Searcher of all Hearts, with a true Intention to perform the same, as we shall Answer at that Great Day, when the Secrets of all Hearts shall be Disclosed ; most humbly beseeching the Lord to strengthen us by his Holy Spirit, for this end, and to bless our Desires and Proceedings, with such Success, as may be a Deliverance and Safety to his People, and Encouragement to other Christian-Churches, groaning under, or in danger of the Yoke of Anti-Christian Tyranny, to joyn in the same, or like Association and Covenant, to the Glory of God, the Enlargement of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the Peace and Tranquility of Christian-Kingdoms and Common-Wealths.

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As soon as this Covenant was taken by the Rebels in *England*, the Heads of them gave Special Orders, that all the Ministers of Parish-Churches, within *London* and *Westminster*, and as far as their Power Extended should, (on a Fast-Day appointed by them for that purpose) Read and Explain the said Covenant, to their several Congregations, and use all possible means to Encourage them to take it. The Rebels in *England*, to Encourage the *Covenanters*, not only took their Covenant, but also obliged themselves to advance one Hundred Thousand Pounds to them, before they should stir from *Edinburgh*; they found great Difficulty to raise this Sume, but at last prevailed with the Giddy People to Contribute to advance it: Whereupon our *Covenanters* resolved to raise an Army and enter *England*, to Joyn their Confederates, and called over their Old General *Lesty* from *Ireland*, who notwithstanding of all his Solemn Oaths and Promises to the King, Accepted of the Commission, to Act as General against his Majesty; but before the *Covenanters* could get matters brought to pass to their satisfaction, they contrary to the Laws of the Nation, without the King's Consent, called a Parliament, but many of the King's Friends, among whom were the Earls of *Montross*, *Airly*, and many others declared against the Illegality of their meeting in Parliament, but they Proceeded and Issued their Proclamations, in the King's Name, for a General Rendezvous, of all the Men in the Nation, from Sixteen to Sixty Years of Age. The Duke of *Hamilton*, having taken Notice of all that past, but because he had not Opposed their Proceedings, as he was desired by some of the King's Friends, but listned to the Advice of his Brother the Earl of *Lanerick*, (who indeed was too much in the *Covenanters* Interest, and had too great Influence over the Duke his Brother) the Earl of *Montross*, who first deserted the *Covenanters*, and went to the King to *Oxford*, again Accused the Duke of being too favourable to the King's Enemies; and when the Duke, with his Brother *Lanerick* came to *Oxford*, they were Confin'd to their Lodgings, but *Lanerick* (who had advised the Duke to any thing, which could be Constructed against the King's Interest) made his Escape, and left the Duke to bear all the blame, altho' Innocent, and by the King's Orders he was sent Prisoner first to *Bristol*, and then to *Pendinis's Castle* in *Cornwell*.

The *Covenanters* being now Married with the Rebels in *England*, by the Solemn League and Covenant, they Published their Declarations in the Name of both Nations, and as they made use of the King's Authority to all their Rebellious Proceedings, they likewise took the Sacred

cred Name of God to Witness, all their Impieties, and made use of an outward Pretence of Reforming Religion to palliate their most Horrid and Irreligious Actions. Thus the Rebels in both Nations cheated the Ignorant People out of their Lives, by the Bait of Pretended Religion, for in their Declarations and Sermons; which as they Alledged, they spoke by the Inspiration of the Spirit (for the *Covenanters* and *English* Rebels mutually affected one another's Dialect, as well as Pretended Religion) they Declared that now they saw the Light of the Gospel shine clearly amongst them, that their Confidence was not in their own Strength, but in the Lord of Hosts, whose Cause they were maintaining, and that all the Prospect they had before their Eyes, was the Exaltation of the Kingdom of Jesus, and the Extirpation of Antichristian Prelacy.

In January 1643, the *Covenanters* entered *England*, and were Joyned by a Body of Horse and Foot of the *English* Rebels, Commanded by the Earl of *Manchester*. The King who was at *Oxford*, being Surprized at the News of their March, sent the Marques of *New-Castle* against them with a small Army, but that Army being Defeated, as *Selby*, by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, were obliged to return, which gave the *Covenanters* leave to Advance.

The Earl of *Montross*, who was with the King at *Oxford*, procured the King's Commission to Act as General, and was then Created Marques ; as also the Earl of *Antrim* in *Ireland*, who was then also with the King, was then Created Marques, and Promised to raise Men in *Ireland*, and to send them over to *Scotland*, to Joyn *Montross*, as soon as he could Arrive in *Scotland*, the Marques of *Montross* left *Oxford*, with his two Trusty Friends, the Lord *Ogilvie*, Son to the Earl of *Airly*, and Sir *William Rollo*, and having past the *Covenanters* Camp in Disguise, went to *Annandale*, where he Trusted himself to a Gentleman of his Name, who Conveyed him safe to *Perth-Shire*, where he stayed some Days, and had Notice of the Landing of 1500 *Irish* sent by the Marques of *Antrim*, Commanded by one *Alexander Macdonald* (a *Highlander* by Birth, commonly called in *Ireland Culkittoch*) a Man very much Famed for his Great Loyalty to the King, as also for his Great Courage and good Conduct. *Montross* having notify'd his Commission from the King to the *Macdonalds*, and the other *Clans*, they very speedily raised a small Army, the *Irish* no sooner Joyned them, then they were obliged to Fight thrice their Number of the *Covenanters*, Commanded by the Lord *Elcho* and Sir *James Scot*, at *Tippermuir* near *Perth*, where the Marques of *Montross*, with his few *Highlanders*, and the Brave *Irish*, Totally

Totally Routed the *Covenanters*. There were about 2000 Slain, and as many taken Prisoners ; this first Victory made him Master of the Town of *Perth* : He had not long stay'd there, when he had Notice of the Marques of *Argyle's* Approach, with a Great Number of the *Covenanters* ; whereupon he March'd towards *Aberdeen*, and at the Bridge of *Dee* he Fought and Defeated the *Covenanters* Army, Commanded by the Lord *Burleigh*.

After this Victory, he went about many of the *Northern-Parts*, and brought them under Subjection, notwithstanding of all the Hardship he Endured, (it being then in the Cold Winter) he never gave over his Enterprize, but went over all the *Highlands*, and to *Argyle-shire*, where he took many of the Marques's Friends Prisoners, until they Ransomed themselves with Sums of Money, which he Distributed among his Soldiers. He returned over *Lochaber*, and heard that the Marques of *Argyle* was Coming against him, with a Great Army ; he resolved to Fight him, which he did, and Routed and Slew many of them near *Inverness* : The Marques of *Argyle* having Fled himself, at the first Engagement, was hard Pursued by some of *Montross's* Soldiers, but Escaped, and sent one Major *Hurry* with another Body of the *Covenanters* against *Montross*, but they were also entirely Routed at *Aldern*. The *Covenanters* being very much Weakned, could not for some time Raise an Army, but the Lord *Lindsey*, who was the next Ringleader of the *Covenanters* to *Argyle*, Raised some Forces, and being Joyn'd by one Colonel *Baily*, they were also Routed by *Montross* at *Alford*.

The next Victory *Montross* obtained was at *Kilsyth*, on the 15th of *August*, 1645. which was a Fatal Battle to the *Covenanters*, for they lost Six Thousand on the Spot, among which were many of their best Officers : The Marques of *Argyle* made his Escape, and put to Sea in a small Vessel. In this Battle the Earl of *Airly*, with the *Ogilvy's* of his Name Fought bravely, and Slew above thrice their Number of the *Covenanters*. This great Victory made many, who had Risen in Arms with the *Covenanters* renounce them, and openly Avow their Allegiance to the King, and many who were Raising Forces, Disbanded them ; and all the Nobility of the Nation, except the Marques of *Argyle* submitted to the Marques of *Montross*, as the King's Vice-gerent in *Scotland* ; he having the whole Kingdom thus under his Command, Released all the Prisoners who had been taken and Confined by the *Covenanters*, in several Places of the Kingdom ; whilst the Marques had Subdued the whole Kingdom : Yet some of those who had submitted to him only, did so, to have the better Opportunity to betray him ;

him ; they sent secret Intelligence to General *Lesly*, who was with the *Covenanters* then in *England*, Joyn'd to the Rebels of that Nation : He having Fought several Battles by that time, and had begun to get the better of the King's Army, which had several times Worsted the *English* Rebels. *Lesly* came very quietly with 6000 Horse, and what gave him the better opportunity to Surprize *Montross*, was ? The King had sent Notice to *Montross* to March Southwards, and that His Majesty would Joyn him, with some of his *English* Army (who were in a Prosperous Condition, when the King sent that Notice, but the Rebels having obtain'd several Victories, disappointed His Majesty's Hopes. And those who had sent secretly to *Lesly*, when they knew he was upon his March, deceived *Montross*, by perswading him to believe, that *Lesly*'s Army was the King's Reinforcement, which he believed, until they were within a Day's March of him ; whereupon those of the *Covenanters*, who had pretended to submit and Joyn *Montross*, Deserted him, and Joyned *Lesly*, who came upon *Montross* unawares at *Philliphaugh*, and over-powered his small Army, but yet *Lesly*'s Victory was not so very Compleat, for *Montross* carried off the Royal-Standard, and all his Standards and Ensigns, and all those who escaped at this Battle, he March'd to the *Highlands*, and began to Raise more Forces for the King's Service, which he did with good Success, until he received the King's Orders to Disband his Army.

About this time *Cromwel* and *Fairfax*, having obtained several Victories over the King's Army in *England* ; His Majesty's Friends were very much Discouraged, and several Treaties for Peace (Especially at *Uxbridge*) having been slighted by the Rebels : The Queen having by the King's Advice retired to *France*, as also the Prince of *Wales*, and Duke of *York*, who was carried off in Woman's-Apparel, were both gone to *France* to the Queen, where they were Royally Entertained. The Rebels in *England*, and the *Covenanters*, having obtained several Victories over the King's Army, His Majesty was resolved to go into *Scotland*, to Joyn *Montross*, but was diverted from that by his Loss at *Philliphaugh*. But *Montross*, as I said before, begun to Recruit his Army, but the King finding no Possibility to bring the Rebels in *England* to any reasonable Terms of Peace, and finding His Army Daily Worsted by *Cromwel* and *Fairfax*, having no hopes of an Army to keep the Field. His Majesty first enter'd into a Treaty with the *Independants*, but to no purpose ; and afterwards with the *Covenanters* in that Treaty, *Monsieur Montrevil*, the *French* Resident, was very much to Blame ; he having taken upon him to Treat with the *Covenanters*, in the King's Name : He Transgressed

gressed both in his Commission from the King, and also in his Answers from the *Covenanters*, to the King. He Condescended to several unreasonable Demands of the *Covenanters*, without the King's Commission, and also returned Answers to the King, which the *Covenanters* had not agreed to.

The King left *Oxford* very Early the 27th of April, 1646. and took with him only two Persons, who were *John Ashburnham*, and one *Hudson* a Divine, and came privately to the *Covenanters* Camp, where they lay before *Newark*, and went straight to *Lesly* their General, who seemed very much Surprized at the sight of the King. He pretended to shew all due Respect to His Majesty, but did not look upon Him, as if he had any Dependance on His Majesty, nor did he ask the King's Advice, nor Orders in any thing concerning the Army : But at first sent Notice to the Rebels in the pretended Parliament, of the King's being in His Army, and afterwards forbid *Montrevil* the *French* Resident, to have any Conference with the King, as also *Ashburnham* and *Hudson*. *Lesly* began to consider, that while the Marques of *Montross* had an Army, they were in Danger ; therefore when the King proposed terms of Agreement to *Lesly*, his Answer was, That whilst the Marques of *Montross* was in Arms, they would not Treat with His Majesty, and this Perjur'd Traitor *Lesly*, press'd the King, to send Orders to the Marques to Disband, as the only means to be sure of the Affection and Assistance of the Army where he then was. The King was at first very unwilling, but at last was prevail'd upon, and sent Orders to the Marques to Disband His Army, but *Montross* knowing the Deceit and Treachery of the *Covenanters*, returned an Answer to His Majesty's Orders, signifying the Pernicious Consequences of his so easy Compliance, with the Advice of his Enemies ; but the King who was too easily Advised by the Traitor *Lesly*, sent His second Orders, not only that the Marques of *Montross* should Disband his Army, but also Commanded himself out of the Kingdom, which he Complied with, tho' with very great Reluctancy, as foreseeing the King's Fate. The King also, at the desire of the *Covenanters*, Surrendred the Garrison of *Newark*, as also *Oxford*.

The *English* Rebels sent Messengers to the *Scots*, to know why they detained the King of *England* in their Camp, and desired them to deliver Him Up ; but at first they denyed to Deliver His Majesty Up to them, pretending (as they really ought to have done) that they did not Keep, nor Confine His Majesty, but that as He was their Lawful and Native King, and that the Crown of *England* was no more then the

Legacy of a Relation to the King's Father. That the People of *England* had no Right to desire His Majesty to leave His Native Subjects, to go to them, who were no more than Strangers to Him. That if His Majesty's Birth gave Him a Right to their Crown, He might Renounce it at His Pleasure, but the *English* Rebels, Replyed to them, that they were only call'd to Assist the Parliament of *England*, but not to Act by themselves? Adding, that if the King were then in *Scotland*, as He was in *England*, they would not Presume to keep Him from His Subjects there, as the *Scots* did in *England*. The *Scots* told them, that they did not design to detain His Majesty, but only desired to see a well-settled Peace between His Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament of *England*. The *English* sent another Message, desiring the *Scots* to return Home, for the Parliament had no further Service for them; thanking them with all, for the Service they had done: The *Covenanters* replyed, that they came not to *England* without the Parliament's Call, and the Terms upon which they were Invited thither, were not fulfill'd by the Parliament; their Army wanting almost 500,000. of their Arrears; that upon Receipt of it, they would go Home. At last it was Agreed, that the *Covenanters* should have 200,000. in Hand, and the rest at a Day agreed on by them, and that they should draw their Army out of *England*. As for the King's Person, the *English* Promised with many Solemn Oaths, that He should be Received and Kept by them, with all Honour and Respect, Due to His Majesty, and that nothing should be Transacted in *England* without Advice and Consent of the *Scots*. Thus were they befool'd by Perfideous Rebels, which brought a great Reproach upon them, and their Posterity thought it to be False; that the *English* say, that the *Scots* sold the King: Yet 'tis a sad truth, that His Majesty then told them, that the *English* would stand no longer to their Agreement, then they thought it for their own Interest. This was the base Agreement, which gave Occasion to the Scandalous By-word; *False Scot, Sold thy King for a Groat*: Which Reflection, I think may be lay'd aside by the Posterity of the *English* Betrayers and Murders of the King, contrary to their Agreement and Promise. I am very far from justifying my Rebellious Country-Men the *Covenanters*, who certainly were Secret to all the Transactions of the Rebels in *England* till then; but I am Confident they never Designed, nor would Consent to the King's Murder, as is Clear from their Behaviour, after the time the King was Confin'd in the Isle of *Wight*. To return to the King, who was Received by the *English* from the *Covenanters*, and carried to *Holmby*, where they Deprived His Majesty of His

His Servants and Chaplains, and instead of them, appointed such as they thought fit to Attend His Majesty.

June the 3d, 1647. the Rebels sent one *Joyce* (a common Fellow, and a Taylor by Trade formerly, but then a Cornet of Horse) with 50 Horse to *Holmby*, where the King was, and entering His *Bed-Chamber* before Break of Day, with their Pistols in their Hands, forced the King out of *Bed*, and without any Respect to His Majesty's Person, Carried Him to *New-Market*; where He found Himself in the midst of the Army: The Army permitted the King's Chaplains and Servants to attend Him, and they pretended Great Respect to His Majesty, which was only with View of Lessening the Parliament's Interest, and Encreasing their own. The King being Carried from Place to Place, according to the Motion of the Army, for some time was sent to *Hampton-Court*, where His Majesty had leave to see His Children, the Duke of *Gloucester*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*.

The *Covenanters* sent their Commissioners to the *English* Rebels, to know why the King was Confined in their Army, but having got very harsh Answers, they went to the King, and took opportunity to apply to the Marques of *Ormond*, and the Lord *Capell*, to beg leave of the King, to Represent their Designs to His Majesty; they with very great Confidence offered to Vindicate themselves, for their giving Up His Majesty, and offer'd to Engage themselves, to defend His Royal Authority, altho' they hitherto had Joyn'd their Power to destroy it, but no doubt they repented of their Basenes and Folly, but 'twas too late. The King foreseeing what was like to come to pass, by the Behaviour of the Insolent Officers of the Army. He made His Escape from *Hampton-Court* the 11th of November, 1647. Having left two Letters, Written with His own Hand, one to the Parliament, and another to the General; wherein His Majesty Declar'd, that He was Apprehensive, that some Desperate Persons had a design to Assassinate Him, and that He was remov'd to conceal Himself, until the Parliament had Agreed upon such Propositions, as should be fit for Him to Consent to: That He would then willingly Appear, and Consent to any Thing that could Contribute to the Peace of the Nation, and Happiness of the People. The King Attended by Sir *John Berkely*, Mr. *Ashburnham*, and one *Leg*, went to *Titch-Field*, to the Countess Dowager of *North-Hampton*, who received His Majesty with all Marks of Fidelity and Sincerity: But having sent *Ashburnham* to provide a Ship, His Majesty was by the said *Ashburnham's* Treachery Betrayed, and Delivered Up to *Hammond*, Governor of the Isle of *Wight*, who Carried the King from *Titch-Field* to *Carisbrook Castle* in the Isle of *Wight*.

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Here the King was Betrayed by His Servant, who had Promised and Sworn Fidelity to His Majesty ; yet certain *English Authors* must offer to Excuse *Ashburnham*, and give his Treachery the milder Term of bad Conduct ; which indeed Treachery very well may be Termed, if they would compare Eternity with Time.

If the *Scots-Covenanters* Betrayed and Sold the King, they were not so much to Blame ; for their being in Arms against the King, Declared them His Avowed Enemies : His Majesty ought not to have Trusted them so far, either with His Person, or to have been Advised so far to His Destruction, to compel his Faithful General the Marquess of *Montrose* and his Loyal Army, who were willing to lose their Lives and Fortunes for His Majesty, to lay down their Arms and Disband ; for if they had not been Disbanded, the *English Rebels* durst not have Ventured to Try, nor Murder the King. But I ask my Impartial Reader, who Advised the King to go into the *Covenanters*, was there any false *Scots-Man* with His Majesty, or was it the false *Scots*, who Promised to those *Covenanters*, the King should be Safe and Royally Entertain'd, or was it the false *Scots*, who after the King had Escaped from those Inhuimane Rebels, among whom His Majesty fear'd being Assassinated, who instead of providing a Ship for His Majesty, or Place of Safety, deliver'd Him Up to a Secure Prison, from which He could not Escape ; and yet behold the Odium of all the vile Treachery of the *English*, must be thrown on the *Scots*. But let us proceed, and with all due regard to the Memory of this most Pious Monarch, Prosecute the Proceedings of the Inhumane *English Rebels*, who first Plotted and Contrived the Rebellion, and after drawing in a Number of the Giddiest Biggots of the *Scots* by the Bait of Religion, they made Tools of them, to Accomplish their Base and Barbarous Designs.

The King was brought to *Carisbrook-Castle* by Colonel *Hammond*, who immediately sent Notice to the Army (who then Commanded the Parliament) that he had the King Prisoner : *Cromwel* and *Irton*, as soon as they had News of the King's being Secured, had a Meeting at *Windsor*, where they Consulted the King's Destruction, and forthwith sent Commissioners to His Majesty, to Propose such Terms, as they well knew He would not Consent to, and after Receiving His Majesty's Answer, which they Termed Unsatisfactory ; they ordered that none should any more Address the King, and so Proceeded to Settle the Government according to their Pleasure.

The *Covenanters* seeing the bad Consequences of their Baseness, in giving up the King to the *English*, they Protested against their Proceedings,

ceedings, declaring they Violated their Oaths and Solemn Promises, according to the Articles of their Covenant, but finding their protestation slighted by the *English* Rebels, they found means to Treat Privately with the King in the Isle of *Wight*, and gave Him New Assurances of their Readiness, to Engage for the Safety of His Majesty's Person and Authority ; and at the same time, Imputing all they had done against Him, to the Malice and Power of the Marquess of *Argyle* ; they Proposed to Raise an Army, and that the Marquess of *Ormond* might make the like Preparations in *Ireland*, that they might be ready at the same time to Rise, and they desired the Prince of *Wales* might come over and Head their Army, but the King was not willing the Prince should come into the Kingdom.

The Duke of *Hamilton* who was sent to *Pendinis-Castle*, Prisoner, and was Released by the Rebels, had Retired to his Palace of *Hamilton* (some Days before the King was delivered Up by the *Covenanters*) where he lived without meddling with any Party ; yet did not fail to take every opportunity, to Testify his steadfast Loyalty to the King : The King being then Convinced, that the Duke had unjustly Suffered under His Displeasure ; and the *Covenanters* mention'd the Duke to the King, as a fit Person to Head their Army ; The Earl of *Lanerick* the Duke's Brother, and the Earl of *Lauderdale* being then with the King in the Isle of *Wight*, as Commissioners from the *Scots*, His Majesty seem'd Pleased with their Propositions, and Consented to many things proposed by them for the Peace of His People. This Treaty being Concluded the 26th of December, they Promised in the Name of their Party, to Hazard their Lives and Fortunes, for the Safety and Security of His Majesty's Person and Authority.

The Rebels in both Nations, being Distinguished by the Names of *Presbyterians* and *Independants* ; by the Former, was known the Covenanted *Scots* and *English*, depending on the Houses of Parliament ; the Latter, the Army Commanded by *Cromwel* and *Irton*, whose Power prevail'd against the Former. The Repenting *Covenanters* now Represented to the Parliament in *Scotland*, how the *English* Rebels had Violated the Laws of the Nations, by their Perfideous Breach and Contempt of the Solemn League and Covenant, and Declar'd how far they were Bound and obliged to Engage their Lives and Fortunes, to Preserve the King's Person and their own Liberty, which the People of *England* seem'd to Destroy, and desired the Parliament, might with all Possible Expedition, Raise an Army to Enter *England*, Assuring them, that all the People of that Nation would Joyn them, except those who were
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Joyned with the Army. These Representations being very well received, was Seconded by the Principal Persons of the Nation, except the Marquess of Argyle and his Party, who kept still a Private Correspondence with Cromwel and Irton; but finding he could not openly oppose them, he studied to Contrive their Destruction by Secret Treachery, and seem'd very forward to Raise the Army. The Duke of Hamilton was made General, and Lefly, Earl of Leven, their old General, was made Major-General, and they Invited to their Assistance from England, Sir Marmeduke Langdale, and Sir Philip Musgrave, two Gentlemen of Great Estates and Interest in the North of England; and when those Gentlemen had been some time in Edinburgh, Argyle being Seconded by the Earls of Lauderdale and Loordan, began to make a Party against the Duke of Hamilton, and stopped his March with the Army, until they would send Lauderdale to France to the Prince, which they did: But the Duke gave orders to Sir Marmeduke Langdale, and Sir Philip Musgrave, to March to the Borders, and to Surprize Carlisle and Berwick, which they both did with very Great Courage and Conduct: The Duke after that, ordered Sir George Monro of Fowlis, to be ready with the Forces, which he had Raised in the North of Scotland, and the Forces which had come over from Ireland. The Duke met with many Interruptions from the Marquess of Argyle and his Party, but hearing, that many People in Kent, and several Places in England, were in Arms to Serve the King, and that the Lord Byron who was Landed from France in North-Wales, had gotten Possession of Anglify, by the help of one Colonel Robinson; They were afraid the King would be Restored without their help, therefore they Consented, that the Duke of Hamilton shou'd March with his Army. About the middle of July, the Duke, with his Army entered England, and was Joyned by Sir Marmeduke Langdale, and Sir Philip Musgrave near Carlisle, and by Sir George Monro, whom they left with his Forces at Kendal, and went from thence to Preston in Lancashire, where Cromwel Attacked this Army, and Routed them, and some Days after, the Duke, with Sir Marmeduke Langdale, were taken Prisoners at Uxeter, the rest of the Officers made their Escape, with most of the Soldiers: This great Loss, disappointed all the King's Friends: After this Cromwel went into Scotland, and was received by the Marquess of Argyle and his Party, with the Greatest Solemnity Imaginable, and Conducted to Edinburgh; whereupon the Earl of Lanerick, with all those of the Duke Hamilton's Party Retired, and Argyle call'd a Parliament, and therein Condemned the Duke of Hamilton's Engagement, and ordered Monro to

to Disband the Forces which he Commanded in *England*, they not being come up to the Engagement at *Preston*, retired to *Scotland*. *Cromwel* returned to *London*, and *Argyle* (with the Assistance of the Earl of *Lothian*, one of the King's greatest Enemies, (now ruled all things in *Scotland* as he pleased, having none to contend with, he Model'd all Affairs, as he thought might be most Grateful to his New Superior, *Cromwel*.

The King being still in *Carisbrook-Castle*, several Attempts were made by His Friends, particularly by the Earl of *Holland*, and Lord *Capell*, who were both Routed and taken Prisoners.

The Army now having the whole Power, removed the King from *Carisbrook-Castle* to *Hurst-Castle*, and after several unreasonable Terms had been Proposed to the King, they renewed the Vote, of no Addresses to the King; whereupon the Queen sent a Messenger, as also the Prince, to the Rebels, but they took no Notice of either, but Proceeded and Prepared a Charge against the King, which they called *an Impeachment of High-Treason against Charles Stewart, King of England*, which was Rejected by the Lords, but those of the Commons who had Joyned the Army, with the Assistance of *Cromwel*, Locked up the Door of the House of Lords, and gave them no further Leave to Sitt: The Lords being thus Excluded, the Independants erected their High-Court of Justice, and sent one *Harrison* with a strong Party of Horse, and carried the King from *Hurst-Castle* to *Windsor-Castle*. This *Harrison* was the Son of a Butcher in *Nantwich* in *Cheshire*, who was made a Colonel by *Cromwel*.

Cromwel and *Irton*, who directed all things, Erected their pretend Court of Justice at *Westminster-Hall*, which was made up of the Vilest of the People, such as they knew fitteſt to countenance ſo Horrid, and Execrable a Deed, as they intended, and made one *Bradshaw*, an Obscure Fellow, their President, a Man fit for that Office, he being Mean, Infolent and Ambitious.

The *Scots* Commissioners Protested against the Illegality of their Proceedings, and as the Parliament of *Scotland* had Declared against this Horrid Injustice, the Lords in *England*, Joyn'd with the Commissioners, both Publickly and Privately, to Diffwade them from Proceeding in ſuch a manner, contrary to the known Laws of both Nations; but all was in Vain, for the Contrivers of the Horrid Action, had Assurance of their ſeveral Rewards.

January the 20th, His Majesty was brought to *Westminster-Hall*, where he Appear'd with a Countenance full of Courage and Majefty, and took the Seat prepared for Him. Here was the King brought as a common Criminal, before the Vileſt Sett of Villains, that ever was Conveen'd in

one Place. The King Sate down, and looked upon His Pretended Judges, who shewed no Respect to His Majesty, but Sate still Cover'd, fixing their Eyes upon His Majesty, and caused the Charge against Him to be Read, with all those Reproachful Terms of Tyrant, Traytor and Murder, and Impleaded in the Name of all the People of *England*. But General *Fairfaxe's* Lady, Cryed Aloud, from a Gallery in the Court, *That not half the People of England would be Guilty of such a Base Crime, but what they did, was by the means of that Rebellious Traytor, Oliver Cromwel.* Some of the Traytors desired the Soldiers to Fire at the Lady, but she withdrew. The King having denied the Authority of the Court, His Majesty was returned to St. *James's*, and the 22d, His Majesty was again brought before those Miscreants, who Treated Him with unheard Impudence and Insolence, as also the 23d; and 27th, those Vile Reprobates Sentenced His Majesty to be put to Death, by Severing His Head from His Body: After the unjust Sentence was Pronounced, the King offered to Speak, but the Insolent Villain *Bradshaw*, would not suffer Him, but like as the Blind *Jews*, Cryed out against our Saviour *Jesus Christ, Crucify Him, Crucify Him*; they Cryed out against the Pious King for Justice, and in the like manner, as His Blessed Saviour was Treated by the *Jews*, the King was by the Base Crew, who Reviled His Majesty with many Irreverent Taunts, and some Spit in His Majesty's Face as he was passing along, which He Wiped off with His Handkerchief, and said, *My Saviour Suffer'd more than this for Me*, and said, *He Pitied them, for they would do the same to those who Commanded them for a small Reward.*

January the 28th, the King was Guarded from St. *James's* to *White-Hall*, where Doctor *Juxton*, Preached a Sermon before His Majesty, and on the 29th, the Lady *Elizabeth*, and the Duke of *Gloucester*, were Permitted to take their last Farewel of His Majesty; and on Tuesday the 30th of January, 1648, about one of the Clock in the Afternoon, one Colonel *Hacker*, with other Officers, and a Regiment of Foot, brought His Majesty through the Banqueting-House of *White-Hall*, and through a Window upon the Scaffold, which was Hung with Black; where He was Received by one Colonel *Thomlison*. His Majesty made a most Heroick and Pious Speech, and after some short Discourse with Doctor *Juxton*, who Assisted Him, He prepared Himself for the Fatal Stroak, with most Heroick Patience, Constancy and Fervent Devotion; His Majesty Submitted His Head to the Block, which after the Sign given, was at one Blow, Cut off by the Executioner; whose Face was Masked. It was Affirmed, that no Executioner would undertake the Horrid Murder, but fled the City; and that it was one *Hulet*, one of those Rufians,

fians, who Assisted at the Tryal, that for a great Reward, undertook and Executed the Horrid Fact. The King's Blood was gather'd up by several Persons for different Ends: By some, as the Trophies of their Execrable Villany, by others, as Relicks of a Martyr. His Sacred Corps was Embalmed and put in a Lead Coffin, Cover'd with Velvet, and was Conveyed to *Windsor*, where it lay in State. His Majesty's Servants, Attended it in Mourning, and on the 9th Day of *February*, 1648. was by the Duke of *Lenox*, Marques of *Hartford*, Earls of *South-Hampton* and *Lindsey*, and the Bishop of *London*, Interr'd in *St. George's Chappel* in *Windsor*. The Impious Miscreants denied the use of the *English Service* at the Interment; but the Reverend Bishop, with the before Named Loyal Peers, and all others Present, let fall many Tears, Accompanied with sad Sighs and Groans, Lamenting the Unfortunate and Barbarous Fate of their Royal Master.

Thus fell *Charles* the First, King of *Scotland*, *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c. The Martyr of the People; a Prince certainly Endowed with as much Piety, Magnanimity and Patience, as any that ever Ruled either of the Kingdoms; who by the Confession of His Enemies, was Endow'd with the Highest Virtues that might Dignify a Man, a Christian, or a King. Let this most Barbarous, Bloody, and Inhumane Murtherer, with the like Murther of His Royal Grand-Mother, *Mary*, Queen of *Scotland* (the only Precedent of this) be Commemorated with Prayers to the Almighty God, that the Punishment due to those Impious Miscreants, and their Posterity, may not fall upon the Posterity of those who were Innocent of those Execrable Crimes.

Altho' this Pious Prince was Destroyed by those Cruel Murderers, (to the Everlasting Shame and Reproach of them and their Nation) yet 'twas not in their Power to Destroy His Memory, which must ever be Dear to all Good Men.

CHARLES the II, the 110th King of SCOTLAND.

Charles the Second, was with the Queen in *France*, and as soon as the King's Murder was made known in *Scotland*, the Parliament Met, and by Unanimous Consent, He was Publickly Proclaim'd, *Charles the Second*, by the Grace of God, King of *Scotland*, *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c. And immediately after they sent over Commissioners to Treat with His Majesty, who was then in the *Isle of Jersey*, and afterwards they removed the Treaty to *Breda*.

In the Year, 1649. The Loyal Duke of *Hamilton*, was Tryed, Sentenced and Beheaded, by the Rebels at *London*; as also at the same time, the Earl of *Holland*, and Lord *Capell*, were Beheaded for their Love and Loyalty, to their Lawful King.

In the Year, 1650. The Valiant Marques of *Montross*, Arrived from *Germany* in the *North of Scotland*, with several Officers and Servants, having Raised a small Body of Men, in the Shires of *Caithness*, *Strathnaver* and *Sutherland*, he Marched Southwards, but was Defeated by Colonel *Straughan*, and taken Prisoner in the Laird of *Affin's House*, in the Shire of *Ross*, where he had been some Days in Disguise; 'tis said that *Affin* Betrayed him, but the Truth of that Report is uncertain. His Standard was Found, whereon was Pourtrayed, King *Charles the First*, Beheaded, and Bleeding, with this Motto, *Judge and Revenge my Cause, O Lord*. The Marques was by *Straughan* deliver'd to General *Lefly*, who carried him to *Edinburgh*, where, by *Argyle's Orders*, he was received at the *Water-Gate*, by the common Hangman, who took off his Hat, and made him go into a Cart, where there was a Chair set for him, to be the more Conspicuous to the Eyes of the Mob. But the Heroick Marques, with a Countenance full of Courage and Cheerfulness, obeyed their Orders. He was carried to the *Tolbooth*, where he was, by the Treacherous Marques of *Argyle's Party*, Sentenced to be Hanged on a Gibbet 30 Foot High, and then taken down and Beheaded, and his Body Divided, in 4 Quarters, his Head to be fixed on the *Tolbooth*, and his four Limbs to be sent and put up in the Cities of *Aberdeen*, *Perth*, *Stirling* and *Glasgow*. When the Sentence was Read to him, he Expressed how much he was obliged to them, for the Honour they had Conferred on him; for said he, *I account it a Greater Honour, to have my Head stand on the Prison-Gate, for my Loyalty to my King, then to have my Picture placed in his Bed-Chamber. And I wish, instead of having my four Limbs put up in four Cities, I had Limbs and Parts enough of my Body, to send to every City in Christendom, to Testify my Loyalty, to my Lawful King, and Love, to my Native-Country*.

May the 31st 1650. He was brought to the Place of Execution, at the Market-Cross of *Edinburgh*, where there was a Scaffold, and a Gibbet 30 Foot High. He there made a very Pious and Heroick Speech, telling the People, *That God doth often Suffer a Just Man to Perish in his Righteousness, and a Wicked Man to Prosper in his Wickedness*. With several Reflections on the Martyrdom of the Late King, his Royal Master, saying, That his Majesty Lived a Saint, and Died a Martyr, and Prayed to God, he might End as he had done. After Praying for the

the King and his Native-Country, and even his Murders : He prepared himself for to mount the Ladder, but the Hangman brought the Declaration of his Charge, which was Tyed by a Cord to his Neck, having Ty'd it on, he said, *He thought not himself so much Honoured, by Tying on the Garter, as by that Cord and Paper.* And desired, that if they had any more Dishonour, to put it upon him, he was ready to Accept it. And then with a Cheerful Countenance mounted the Ladder, and desired the Executioner to turn him off, when he spread abroad his Hands. Having continued some time Praying on the Ladder, he gave the Signal, and the Executioner performed his Office ; at which time his greatest Enemies, were seen to shed Tears. This Brave Man was thus Destroyed by the Treacherous Marques of Argyle, and his Party.

When this Noble Lord, first heard of the Murder of his Royal Master, King Charles the First, he Wrote the following *Epi gram.*

*Great, Good and Just ! could I but Rate
My Griefs, and thy too rigid Fate ;
I'd weep the World to such a Strain,
As it should, Deluge once again :
But since thy loud-tongu'd Blood demands Supplies,
More from Briareus's Hands, than Argus's Eyes :
I'll Sing thy Obsequies in Trumpet Sounds,
And write thy Epitaph in Blood and Wounds.*

When the Death of this faithful Peer, was made known to the King at the *Hague*, His Majesty was very much Afflicted, but the *Scots* Commissioners, perswaded his Majesty to hasten over to *Scotland*, as the only way to repair that Loss, which His Majesty did, accordingly He Embargued at the *Hague*, and Landed in the River *Spey*, in the Shire of *Murray*, in the North of *Scotland*, and was received by all the People with great Cheerfulness ; and they with all possible Expedition, Raised an Army. *Oliver Cromwel* being called over from *Ireland*, where he was sent as Governor, and had Destroyed many of the Ancient-Natives of that Nation, and given their Inheritance, to his Inhumane Soldiers, (whose Posterity possess many fair Estates there this Day.) He entered *Scotland* the 22d of *August*, and the King's Army advanced against him, but were Defeated at *Dunbar*, which scattered all that Army, and the King retired beyond *Perth*, and *Cromwel* came unto *Edinburgh*, and layed Siege to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, but it held out till the 24th of *December*.

January the first, 1651. His Majesty was Crowned at *Scoon*, with as great Solemnity, as the State of the Affairs could allow. The Ceremony being over, His Majesty removed to *Stirling*, and in a short time he had a good Army, but a Party of that Army being Routed at *Innerkeithing*, the King applyed to his Friends to go with him to *England*, to venture all the Three Kingdoms in a fair Battle, to which the Nobility very Cheerfully Consented, and with an Army of 16000 Men, His Majesty March'd through the *South West* Parts of the Country, entered *England*, and Marched by *Carlisle* through *Lancashire*. A Body of the *English* Rebels were at *Warrington*, and were about to cut down a Bridge to hinder the *Scots* Army to pass, but they coming suddenly upon the Rebels, routed them, and forced their way over the River. Hence His Majesty marched to *Worcester*. *Cromwel* hearing of the King's Motions, sent *Lambert*, with a select Party of Horse after him, and the Rebels Raised numerous Forces over all the Counties of *England*, all which Marched to *Worcester* against the King. In the mean time, *Lambert* having gain'd a most advantageous Pass at *Hopton*, by a Desperate Attempt, having caused some of his Troopers to Swim the River on Horse-Back, carrying their Arms in their Hands to save them from the Water; *Cromwel* coming up, by this means past over the River by a Bridge which *Lambert* had made, and Joyned all their Army together, and Attacked the City upon all Parts, whereupon his Majesty Marched out of the City with Horse and Foot against them, and begun a most desperate Battle, His Majesty's Horse was twice Shot under Him, yet He was nothing dismayed, finding all the *Scots*, as also the *English* Loyalists, were resolved rather to Die in the Bed of Honour, then to have their King and Country Trod upon by the Base Usurper, they Fought Valiantly, but the Rebels advanced with fresh Supplies, wherewith they over-power'd the King's Forces, that they were at last forced to give Ground, and after twice Rallying, to Retreat to the City. His Majesty seeing that all was Lost, retired to the City by the same Gate he went out at. The Duke of *Hamilton*, Earls of *Lauderdale*, *Rothess*, *Carnmath* and *Kelly*, the Lord *Sinclair*, Sir *Charles Cunningham*, Major-General *Montgomery*, Sir *John Dowglass*, and Sir *Alexander Forbes*, being taken Prisoners (the Duke of *Hamilton* being Wounded died soon after) the King was very much afflicted for the Loss of such brave Men, especially the Duke, who his Majesty had seen, behave with Incomparable Valour in the Battle.

The King had Notice that all the Country about, was in Arms against Him, he was resolved to Retire, and with some few Attendants, he

he Marched out of the Town at Midnight, and fearing their Number might discover them, ordered every one to shift for himself, and His Majesty, with one Colonel *Carless*, came to a Place called *Boscoble*, where he Dis-robed himself, and for want of Scizars, had his Hair cut off with a Knife, and went to a Wood, where he Lodged in the Famous Royal *Oak*; where Colonel *Carless* brought him such Provision as the place could Afford, which was no better then some Milk and Coarse Bread: All this time the Soldiers were Hunting about for His Majesty, and often past through the same Wood where his Majesty was. There was also a Reward of a Thousand Pounds promised to any who would take him Dead or a Live. This Colonel *Carless* being a Roman-Catholick, knew all the People of every Rank, in that part of the Country (which was in the Border of *Staffordshire*) the most of them being of his own Profession, he brought the King to the House of one *Pendrel*, a Faithful Person, known to *Carless*, where the King rested in the Night, and went to the *Oak-Tree* in the Day. When His Majesty was in the *Tree* with *Carless*, they saw several of the Searching-Soldiers pass about them, and heard them talk, how they would use the King, if they could Apprehend him. After some Days being spent in this Condition, *Carless* went to another little House, which he thought more convenient for the King, and sent a Guide for the King, who Advised his Majesty to change his Cloaths with *Pendrell*, which he did, but would willingly have kept his own Shirt; but considering that nothing could sooner discover one then Fine Linnen with bad Cloaths, He was content to put on a *Canvase-Shirt*, which his poor Land-Lord had worn some Days, instead of Fine Linnen: His Majesty that Night, Travell'd Twelve Miles, with most Excessive Pain, he having got Old Shooes, he was forced to take them off, and walk in his bad Stockings, which were soon Torn, and his Feet Wounded, going over Thorny-Hedges, to shun the High-Roads. At last His Majesty came to His Lodging, where there was a Barn and Straw-Bed, provided, with some Butter and Cheeze, wherewith he thought himself well Feasted; the next Day, Colonel *Carless* sent one Mr. *Hudleston*, a Roman-Catholick-Clergyman, a very Discreet Man, who very much comforted His Majesty, and let him know where the Lord *Wilmot* was Conceal'd, whom he brought to the King; the Lord *Wilmot* and *Hudleston*, brought His Majesty to the House of one Mr. *Lane*, a very Faithful and Loyal Gentleman. Here the King, instead of his former hard Fare, had every thing that was useful: His Majesty there Saw, and Read the Rebels Printed Proclamations, offering a Thousand Pounds for

for the Person of *Charles Stewart*, and the Penalty of High-Treason, declared against those who presumed to Harbour or Conceal Him, by which he had reason to Esteem those who were Faithful to him, He thought upon all possible means to Transport Himself, and they concluded, that Mrs. *Lane* should pretend to Visit one Mr. *Norton* a Cousin of her's, who Lived within Five Miles of *Bristol*, and that the King should Ride before her as her Servant, and to that purpose they fitted His Majesty with Livery-Cloaths and Boots; and by Ease Journies they came to Mr. *Norton's*, where Mrs. *Lane* was made very welcome. The King going by the Name of *William*, she order'd special Care to be taken of Him, that He was the Son of a very honest Man, and had been lately Recover'd of an *Ague*, and desired a convenient Room and Fire might be got for her Servant, who was taken all care of by the Servants, but at Supper, she ordered the Buttler to carry some Broth from the Table to her Servant *William*; the Buttler no sooner looked upon his Brother-Servant, then he knew him to be the King, and fell upon his Knees, and Prayed to God to bless His Majesty, shedding Tears, to see him in that Condition; but the King, tho' Surprized, was resolved to Laugh the Buttler out of his fancy, and asked, why he mocked Him, but the Buttler, who very well knew His Majesty, told Him, he was ready to Sacrifice his Life, to Serve and Obey, what ever His Majesty order'd him; he having been a *Falconer* to Sir *Thomas Fermyn* formerly, put the King in mind of several Particulars, which His Majesty well remembred: Whereupon the King, made him Swear, that he would never take any Notice of Him, even to his Master, altho' he was sure of his Fidelity, the Buttler obeyed the King's Orders, and still gave the King all possible Attendance while there.

One Dr. *Gorges*, who had been one of the King's Chaplains, chanced to be also at Mr. *Norton's* that Night, and at Supper. This Gentleman finding the Rebels prevail, (like many others of his Function) declined his Profession, and pretended to practice Physick; and hearing Mrs. *Lane* speak of the Servant *William*, that he had an *Ague* lately; he went after Supper, out of good Nature to see *William*, without telling any one; but the King seeing him enter the Chamber, withdrew to the Back-side of the Bed, to be far from the Candle; the Doctor came and Sate down by the Bed, and felt his Pulse, and asked Him many Questions, which he Answered in as few words as possible, the Doctor left Him, and went to Mrs. *Lane*, telling her he had been with *William*, and that He was in a very fair way of Recovery, and advised her what to give Him; next Day the King told Mrs. *Lane*, who his Doctor was, but

but he being then gone, they saw him no more that Day : The Lord *Wilmot* came there, and the King having Notice of one Colonel *Windham*, sent the Lord *Wilmot* to him, and with Mrs. *Lane*, went to his House, where they stayed till the Colonel went to *Lyme* in *Dorsetshire*, and found the Master of a small Bark, and after they had Agreed for it, and brought the King to an Inn in the Town, they were disappointed by the unruly Wife of the Master, who Locked him up, when he was getting ready, and Threatned to bring him before the Mayor, because he would not tell her where he was bound : They being thus Disappointed, they Carried the King to a small Fisher-Town in *Sussex*, call'd *Bright-Hemsted*, where they found a small Bark, on Board of which His Majesty went the---Day of *November*, and by God's Blessing, Land-ed Safe at *Frecam* near *Haver-de-Grace*, from whence His Majesty went to the Court of *France*, where the Queen's Mother was.

Cromwel having the whole Kingdom of *Scotl^{and}* under his Command, sent General *Monk* there, as his Deputy-Governor, who Planted Gar-risons over all the Kingdom : The behaviour of *Cromwel* in *England*, being so well Recorded by able Authors of that Nation, I find no ne-cessity, for my taking any Notice of it further, then, 'tis certain, he Ruled the three Nations with greater Severity, than those so very Hateful Persons, call'd Lawful Kings.

General *Middleton*, who had been Prisoner in the Tower, some time after *Worcester* Fight, found means to make his Escape, and went over to the King ; and at the Entreaty of several of the King's Friends in *Scotland*, obtained His Majesty's Commission, and Landed in the *Hight-l^{ands}* with a small Supply of Arms and Ammunition ; a great Num-ber of the King's Friends Joyn'd Him, and He continued for some time very Successful, against the Usurpers Forces ; but at last finding, that those who had promised to Joyn them from *England*, did not fulfill their Promise ; *Middleton* Disbanded his Party, and returned to *France*.

But when the Vile Usurper was Mounted to the Highest Pinnacle of Fortune, behold Death Snatched him away from the midst of his Pleasure, on the 3d of *September*, 1558. The Rebels kept him in State at *White-Hall* six Weeks, and then Buried him with Great Splendor in *Westminster*, among the Princes of the Royal Blood ; and his Son *Rich-ard* Succeeded him as Protector. The Son being as Noted for his Folly and Simplicity, as the Father was for Crafty-Deceit, and Treacherous Policy : He was not well Settled in his Government, when *Fleetwood* and *Lambert*, with the rest of the Army, thrust him out, calling the Long Parliament again : This Revolution was followed by another, for

soon after several Gentlemen in *Cheshire*, under the Conduct of Sir *George Booth*, rose for the Defence of their Priviledges, but were Defeated by *Lambert*, who immediately after, turned out the long Parliament, and Erected a Committee of Fasity.

All this time the King's Friends beheld the strange Metamorphosing of Government, and begun to have new Hopes for the so long Wished for Restoration of the King, and Royal Family. General *Monk*, who was in *Scotland*, from the time of *Oliver's* Death, gave great Testimonies of his Favour to the King's Friends in *Scotland*; as there were many had still Testifyed their Loyalty, notwithstanding the Power of their Enemies; and what is most Remarkable, even the Presbyterian-Preachers, did not cease to Pray for the King in Publick. *Monk* hearing how Matters went in *England*, Marched with his Army thither, and having an Invitation from the Members of the Long Parliament, to come to *London* with his Army: *February* the 3d, General *Monk* went to *London*, and after several Consultations with the King's Friends; the Long Parliament was Dissolved, but *Lambert*, thinking to Raise a New War, was Routed, and taken Prisoner by Colonel *Richard Ingoldsby*.

April the 25th, 1660. a Free Parliament was called at *Westminster*; where it was Voted, that the King shculd be called Home from Exile, to His Hereditary-Right, and accordingly the 8th of *May*, by Order of Parliament, the King was Proclaimed at *London*, and the 13th of the said Month, His Majesty was again Proclaimed at *Edinburgh*, by the Name and Stile of *Charles* the 2d, by the Grace of God, King of *Scotland*, *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c.

May the 22d, General *Monk* went from *London* to meet the King, who Landed the 26th at *Dover*, with His Brothers the Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester*, and the 29th, being His Majesty's Birth Day, He Entered *London*, to the Great Joy of all His Loyal Subjects, who had so long Groaned under Usurpation and Tyranny; and His Majesty Created General *Monk*, Duke of *Allemarle*, &c. And gave the Signet to one Mr. *Morrice*, a Gentleman of *Devonshire*, who was the first who Advised the General to Press the People to Restore the King; all those of the King's Party, who Suffered under the Tyranny of *Cromwel*, were now sufficiently satisfied with the Favour and Protection of their Lawful King; but indeed, His Majesty Extended His Royal Clemency, far beyond Expectation.

January the 30th, the Bodies of the Infamous Traytors, *Cromwel*, *Ireton* and *Bradshaw*, were taken out of their Coffins, and Drawn on Hurdles to *Tyburn*, where they were Hang'd by the Necks for some Hours, and then

then their Heads Chopt off, and put upon Westminster-Hall, and their Bodies thrown into a Hole under the Gallows; all the other Regicides were Apprehended, and most Part of them Hang'd and Quartered.

At this time in Scotland, John Middleton, Earl of Middleton, Represented the King as High Commissioner, and William Cunningham, Earl of Glencarn as Chancellor, in a Parliament held at Edinburgh, Past many Acts, for the Relief of the Subjects, who had Suffered under the Usurpation and Tyranny of Cromwel. Sir George Mackenzie of Rosburgh, was Advocate, and was very Diligent in Apprehending and Punishing the Ring-Leaders of the Rebels.

The Head, Limbs, and Body of the Valiant Marquess of Montross, were taken down from the several Places where they were, and by the King's Orders, were Interred with Great Solemnity. May the 27th, 1662. The Marquess of Argyle, for his former Disloyal and Treasonable Practices, was Beheaded at the Market-Cross of Edinburgh, and his Head was Fixed one the Tolbooth, where the Marques of Montross's Head had formerly been: The Solemn League and Covenant was, by the Order of Parliament, Burnt by the Hangman, and all the Bishops and Episcopal-Clergy Re-established, and all the Presbyterians turned out, except such as Conformed to the Episcopal-Government.

May the 14th, Catherina Infanta of Portugal, (who was by Proxy Married to the King,) Arrived at Portsmouth, and was Solemnly Married to the King by the Bishop of London. She was the Daughter of John, the 4th King of Portugal, and Sister to Alphonso, the 4th.

In the Year, 1666. several Persons committed many Insolent Riots, those Persons were some of the old Covenanters, not being contented with the Government, Designed to have Raised a New Rebellion, but they were suddenly Routed and Dispersed, by the King's Forces, Commanded by Lieutenant-General Dalziel, and Major General Drummond, the Ring-Leaders of that Party; being taken, were Executed at Edinburgh.

In January, 1667. The Parliament Met at Edinburgh, and put the Nation in a Posture of Defence, by Raising a Competent Number of Forces, and Assessed the Kingdom in an Imposition of 6000*l.* per Month: About the latter End of April, the same Year, the Dutch Fleet came up the Firth of Forth, and made an Attempt upon Brunt-Island in Fife, but were Beaten off with Great Loss.

On the 31st of August, 1670. The Queen Dowager, Departed this Life in France. This Year the King Proposed to Unite the two Kingdoms, which Proposition was represented to the Parliament at Edinburgh, where the Duke of Lauderdale Represented His Majesty as High-Commissioner,

missioner, but Insuperable Difficulties appeared in the Matter, and it was wholly laid Aside.

In the Year, 1679. The Restless Fanaticks begun again to kindle the Fire of Rebellion, and on the 3d of May, a Party (of that Sect called Cameronian Presbyterians) Way-lay'd and Beset. Dr. Sharp, Arch-Bishop of St. Andrew's in his Coach, as he and a young Lady, his Daughter, was returning from Edinburgh, near his own House, in the Shire of Fife, and most Barbarously Murdered that Reverend Prelate: After having Poured in several Shots into the Coach, they most Inhumanly Run their Swords several times through his Body; the Distressed young Lady, by Divine Providence, very narrowly Escaped their Fury, but Death could not been so great Pain nor Affliction, as to see her Reverend Father so Cruelly Butcher'd, by such Cruel Villains. But Just Heavens soon brought those Murderers to Condign Punishment; they were Hanged afterwards in the Grass-Market at Edinburgh.

Immediately after this Murder, the Presbyterians broke out into open Rebellion, but were Totally Routed at Bothwell Bridge, by the King's Forces and Friends, under the Duke of Monmouth, and the Brave, and Loyal Lieutenant-General Dalziell.

In the Year, 1661. His Royal Highness, James Duke of Albany, and York, came down to Scotland, as High-Commissioner, with the Dutchess and Lady Ann, being Attended by a Number of the Nobility of both Nations. He was received by the Nobility and People of all Ranks at Edinburgh, with the utmost Demonstrations of Joy and Respect, and was Universally beloved by all People, which indeed his Deportment, as well as Birth and Place, equally Merited. His Highness kept a Splended Court, at the Palace of Holy-Rood-House, where the whole Form and Ceremonies of the Court were observed with the same Exactness, as if the King had been Present. In the Year, 1682. His Royal Highness returned to England in March, and after some short stay there, Embarked in the Gloucester Frigat, Attended by several of the Nobility and Gentry of both Nations, the Ship having an Yatch, and three other small Ships in Convoy, set Sail for Scotland. And on the 5th of May early in the Morning, being off of Yarmouth Road, the Ships struck upon the Lemon-ore-Sands, upon which the Duke, with as many Persons as could get into the Pinnace, saved themselves on Board the Yatch, where his Highness was no sooner Entered, then with great Sorrow and Compassion, he beheld the Frigat sink to the Bottom, with above an Hundred and Fifty Souls, among which were the Earl of Roxbrough, Laird of Hopton, with many other Persons of Quality of both Nations,

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the Dutches of York, and the Lady *Ann*, being then at Edinburgh ; were first Surprized with the Dismal Account of the Ship being lost, but to their great Comfort, His Royal Highness Arrived safe at Edinburgh the next Day ; and after some stay returned to England.

In the Year, 1683. Two Horrid Plots was Discovered at London, against the King, the first was carried on by the Citizens of London. The Chief Managers were *Josiah Keeling*, a Silter by Trade, *John Rumsey*, *Thomas Shepherd*, *Robert West*, a Lawyer, *Zach. Bourne*, a Butcher, and others, who contrived a general Insurrection, and to Murder the King and Duke of York, with a Design, to give the Crown to the Duke of Monmouth, the King's Bastard-Son : The Duke was Assisted in his Ambitious Hopes, by the Lord *Shaftsbury*, as also the Earl of Argyle, and Sir *John Cochran*, who desired to Raise a Rebellion in Scotland at the same time.

The Earl of Argyle, had some time before made his Escape out of the Castle of Edinburgh, where he lay under Sentence of Condemnation, for High-Treason, for Refusing the Test enjoyned by Act of Parliament : Their first Contrivance being almost Discovered, they Set all Hands and Heads to work again, to Destroy the King, and Duke of York ; and they Concerted that one *Richard Rumbald*, who Lived at a House, called the *Rye*, about two Miles from *Hoddesden* in *Hertfordshire*, which stood in the King's Road to New-Market, should have a Party in his House ready to beset the King and Duke, and Murder them ; and then the several Ring-Leaders were to Raise their Parties, and Proclaim the Duke of Monmouth. As the Duke had Declared himself a great Friend to the Rebellious-Fanatics ; all that Party was very Busie in this Conspiracy, but Divine Providence Discovered their Inhumane Practices, and many of them were Deservedly Executed, and many others fled with the Duke beyond Seas ; but he returned some Months after, and was Pardon'd by the King his Father. This was the so much Talked of *Rye-House Plot*. During this King's Reign ; *Scotland*, Enjoyed great Plenty, Prosperity and Peace, except the little Disturbances of these unruly Parties, who where soon quashed by the King's Forces and Friends.

This King, who had Lived 12 Years in Exile after the Martyrdom of his Royal Father, and had Ruled the Isle of Britain and *Ireland*, 24 Years with great Ease, notwithstanding, the many wicked Conspiracies Plotted against his Majesty's Life, by the Restless English. His Majesty Departed this Life at *White-Hall*, the 6th Day of *February*, 1685. He left no Lawful Issue, but had several Natural Children of both Sexes, by several Women.

He was Buried in Henry the 7th's Chappel in Westminster, where there is an Effigy in Wax Placed. His Death was very much Lamented by every good Man; except those Restless Rebels who longed, to see it.

JAMES the 7th, King of SCOTLAND.

James Duke of York, Second Son to King Charles the First, was Born the 14th of October, 1618; and Succeeded his Brother, King Charles the Second, the 6th of February, 1685. The News of the King's Death being brought to Edinburgh, the Lords of the Privy-Council, were called immediately together by the Earl of Perth, Lord High-Chancellor, and the Duke of Queensberry, Lord Treasurer; who being Assembled, and all Sworn Anew, gave Orders for Proclaiming King James, which was accordingly done on the 10th of February, with all usual Ceremonies, their Lordships Assisting at it; after which by his Majesty's Command, a Proclamation was Published, to continue all Officers, Judges and Magistrates in their Respective Places, till further Orders. This being done, the Lords of the Council sent a Letter to the King, containing an Account of their Proceedings; with Assurance of Hazarding their Lives and Fortunes, in Defence of his Majesty's Royal Person and Dignity; and at the same time the Arch-Bishops, and Bishops of the Kingdom, Addressed the King, Expressing their Sorrow, for the Death of his Late Majesty, and their Duty to him. The 20th Day of February, a Proclamation was Published to Summon a Parliament to meet at Edinburgh, the 19th of April following, and an Address of Congratulation was sent to the King, from the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, as also at the same the several Corporations of that City, and the other Cities and Towns in the Kingdom, did in like manner send their Addresses. The 23d of April (which was the same Day, the King and Queen were Crowned at Westminster) the Parliament met at Edinburgh, where the Duke of Queensberry Represented His Majesty as High-Commissioner; who at the Opening of the Parliament, Read the King's Letter, wherein His Majesty exprest His Great Concern, for the Peace and Prosperity of the Nation, promising to Maintain and Protect the Laws and Liberties, especially the Church; as then by Law Established. After Reading the Letter, the Commissioner made a Speech, Declaring his Instructions from the King, injoining the Parliament to study effectual means to destroy the Fanatick-Party, that had brought that Kingdom, almost to the Brink of Ruin.

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The Lord Chancellor also made a Speech, wherein he put them in Mind, by what gentle means the King, when He was High-Commissioner, had quieted the Rebellious Party, and therefore urged them to Serve the King, Promote His Interest, and Destroy the Brood of Villainous Men: Which Speeches being over, the Parliament drew up a Letter to the King, Expressing how Sensible they were of His Majesty's Remembrance of their former Services, and their Resolution to exceed what they had formerly done, and be Exemplarily Loyal, in Advancing such Laws, as might Secure His Authority, to extirpate the Fanatical-Party, and Punish the late Conspirators.

In the beginning of this Parliament, they Passed these 4 Acts, (*viz.*)
1st. An Act for Securing the Church, as then Established by Law. 2d. For Annexing the Excise upon Foreign and Inland-Commodities, to the Crown of *Scotland* for ever. 3d. An Act, Ratifying the former Customs of Justiciaries-Proceedings, against Pannels already in Prison; and concerning Process and Citations for High-Treason. 4th. Concerning Witnesses: That no Infamous Persons should be admitted Witnesses, especially in the Case of Life and Death, or Treason, and that such Persons as were Cited to give Testimony in Case of Treason, and refused to Appear, should be Proceeded against, as Guilty of the same Crimes they were to Witness.

April the 18th, a Proclamation was Published, for putting the Kingdom in a Posture of Defence, against the Enemies of the King and Government, Commanding all the King's Subjects, to be in Readiness, with their best Arms, to Assist against any Commotions and Insurrections.

The Earl of Argyle as before-mentioned, fled over to *Holland*, and the Duke of Monmouth, who had been Pardoned, by his Father King *Charles*, having again Offended, was Banished the Court, and went to *Holland*; where *Argyle*, with many of those Concerned in the *Rye-House* Conspiracy, met the Duke, and upon the Late King's Death, set themselves at Work, to form a New Rebellion, and determined to Invade *England* and *Scotland* at the same time; the Earl of *Argyle*, promising to Raise an Army of the Fanaticks in *Scotland*: They having got all the Men, Arms, and Ammunition, they could Procure in those Parts, the Earl of *Argyle*, with Five Ships, set to Sea for *Scotland*, and on the 9th of May, appeared before *Orkney*: He sent his Secretary and Chirurgeon, on Shore, but they were both Seized by the Inhabitants, who sent News immediately to the Council at *Edinburgh*, from whence they immediately Dispatched an Express to the King.

The King's Speech was by the Commissioner Deliver'd to the Parliament, Sitting at *Edinburgh*, and in Pursuance of His Majesty's Desire, they Passed an Act ; wherein they Ordain'd to Suppress all Field, and Conventicle-Preachers, and Punish them, and their Hearers with Death, and Confiscation of their Goods. And another Act, declaring it Treason, to take the Solemn League and Covenant, as formerly Imposed on the Nation. The Third Act, to Raise the Sum of 260, 000*l. Sterl.* Yearly, for the King's Life-Time.

The Earl of *Argyle*, upon his Secretary's being Seized, quitted *Orkney*, and Pursued his Course to the West of *Scotland*, and Landed at *Dunstaffnage*, and put a Garrison in the Castle, and Marched further into the Country, and Published his Declaration, the Title of which was.

The Declaration of the Protestant-People: That is to say, *The Noblemen, Barons, Gentlemen, and Commoners of all Sorts, in Arms, in the Kingdom of Scotland, with the Concurrence of True and Faithful Pastors, and of several Gentlemen of the English Nation, Joyn'd with them.*

In this Declaration, they pretended that many Advantages had Accrued to the Protestant-Religion, by the War against King *Charles the 1st*, Extolled the Fidelity of the *Covenanters* ; Declar'd against the King's Authority, Terming Him only *James Duke of York*. Exclaim'd against the *English Parliament*, calling them Destroyers of the True Protestant Religion.

The Parliament at *Edinburgh*, gave Speedy Testimony of their Loyalty to the King, by Raising Forces under the Command of the Marquess of *Athole*, the Earl of *Broadalbin*, Sir *Ewen Cameron*, of *Lochyell* ; who in Ten Days time, Raised from *Caithness* to the *Firth of Forth*, 22000 Men, well Armed. *Argyle*, with Sir *John Cochran*, were very Active, in Raising Men, and Dispersing their Declarations : The Earl Marched to *Campbelton*, and sent his Son *Charles* to *Cowall*, to Raise all his Vassals and Tenants, from 16 to 60 Years of Age, which he did so Effectually, that they had an Army of 500 Men in few Days. They Marched from *Campbelton*, and Embarked to the Isle of *Bute*, and took the Town of *Rothsay*, but were Beat from that Isle, by the King's Ships. They Marched from *Bute* to *Loch-Finne*, and *Innery*, and from thence to the Castle of *Allengreg*, and Lodged their Arms and Ammunition there.

The 11th of June, the Marquess of *Athole*, with a Party of three hundred Men, Defeated a Party of the Rebels of 400 Foot, and 80 Horse, Killing and Wounding most of them ; the rest they took Prisoners : The same Day, the King's Ships took the Castle of *Allengreg*, where they found 500 Barrels of Powder, with a great Number of Arms.

Arms. On the 16th of June, the Earl of Argyle Marched to Gairloch, and to the Fords of the River Leven. On the 17th, the Earl of Dunbarton, Commander in Chief of the King's Army, Marched from Glasgow, and overtook them in the Parish of Kilern near Stirling; but being Late, they Encamp'd that Night, and Argyle Marched off in the Night silently, and took his way over Clyle; Dunbarton missing them in the Morning, Pursued them with the Horse, and left the Foot to come up at their Ease. At Renfrew, Sir John Cochran, undertook to Provide Guides, but they mistook their way, and led them into Boggs; where having Lost their Horses and Baggage, the Foot were Dispersed into small Parties, and were Pursued, and many of them taken by the King's Forces. The Earl of Argyle being alone, was Set upon by two Servants, at whom he Fired, and refused to yield, but Receiving a Wound in his Head, he left his Horse, and run into the Water; upon the Noise, a Country Man, a Weaver, by Trade, came out of his House, and run into the Water after the Earl, who Presented a Pistol at him, but missing Fire, the Country-Man gave him a severe Blow over the Head, with which he fell, and in falling, Cryed out, *Unfortunate Argyle!* And was taken by some Soldiers who came up, and carried him to the General, who sent him Prisoner to Edinburgh. The Lord Ross took Sir John Cochran, who Defended himself for some time, and gave a slight Wound to the said Lord, and Wounded Sir Adam Blair, and Sir William Wallace, but at last they Defeated his Party, and took himself Prisoner. The Maltster Rumbald, and Colonel Ayloff, the Managers of the Rye-House Plot, and 200 more with them, were taken by the Earl of Arran's Militia, and carried to Glasgow, and from thence to Edinburgh.

Tuesday the 26th of June, the Earl of Argyle was Beheaded, on a Scaffold, at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, his Head was Fixed on the Tolbooth, and his Body Buried in St. Mighalen's Chappel in the Cow-Gate, he made no Speech on the Scaffold, but gave a Paper to the Dean of Edinburgh, to be given to the Chancellor.

Colonel Ayloff, Ripped up his own Belly in the Castle of Edinburgh, and Rumbald was Condemned and Hang'd, with several others of the Ring-leaders, and the rest were Pardoned.

At the same time, the Duke of Monmouth Landed in England, at a Place called Lyme in Dorsetshire, on the 11th of June, with 4 Ships, and 150 Men, and was suddenly Joyn'd by the Rebellious Party in England, and Published his Declarations; and having an Army of 5 or 6000 Men, gave Battle to the King's Forces, Commanded by the Earl of Feversham, and the Lord Churchill at Bridge-Water, on the 4th of July, but was

Routed; 2000 Men being Slain, and a great Number taken Prisoners. The Duke was taken in a Wood, and brought to *London*, and was Beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, the 15th of *July*, 1685. Thus fell the unhappy Duke of *Monmouth*, he was the Eldest, Natural Son of King *Charles the Second*, by one Mrs. *Walters*: He was Married to *Ann Scot*, Daughter to *Francis Earl of Bucclegh in Scotland*, who Succeeded her Father, in as Plentiful a Fortune, as any in the Isle of *Britain*; the Duke upon his Marriage, Changed his Name to *Scot*. He left Issue by his Dutches, *James Scot*, Earl of *Dalkeith*, the Apparent Heir of the Dutches his Mother, and *Henry Scot*, Earl of *Delorain*, both Peers of *Scotland*.

April the 26th, in the Year, 1686. The Parliament met at *Edinburgh*, where *Alexander, Earl of Murray*, represented the King as High-Commissioner in this Parliament, several Acts were Past, concerning Trade, which at that time Flourished, there was then a Free Trade open'd with *England*. An Act of Indemnity was also Past to all those, who had been Out-lawed in the late Rebellion. About this time some Divisions were Arising in *England* about Religion, the common Cause of all Calamities, and occasioned great Grumbling in Court and Country, which ended in the King's Dethronement.

The 17th of *January*, 1688. An Express Arrived at *Edinburgh*, with a Proclamation, Appointing a Day of Solemn Thanksgiving, for the Queen's Conception. The 9th of *May*, the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, was Read Publickly in the Churches throughout *Edinburgh*, and the whole Nation, which Declaration, gave great Offence to many: It was for withholding this Declination. The Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *St. Asaph, Ely, Chichester, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, and Bristol*, were put in the Tower. The 14th Day of *June*, an Express Arrived at *Edinburgh*, shewing, that the Queen was Brought to Bed of a Son, upon *Sunday*, the 10th Day of that Month, and Ordain'd a Publick Day of Thanksgiving throughout the Nation, which was accordingly Observed.

The Animosities in *England* still growing Higher, the Discontented Party, Invited over *William*, Prince of *Orange*, who accordingly came over, and Landed in *England*, the 6th of *November*, 1688, and immediately Published a Declaration. Whereupon the King Order'd 6 Regiments of Horse and Foot from *Scotland*, which Marched straight to *Salisbury* Plains, where they Joyn'd the *English* Army: They by degrees, Deserted the King, who soon found His Party so weak, that on the 23^d of *December*, He Embarked for *France*, and Arrived at *Calice* the 10th of *December*. Several of the *Scots* Nobility being then at the Court

Court of *England*, they were Divided in the two Parties, as were all the People of that Nation for some time ; some were for the King, who desired that Regents might be Appointed, but at last it was Agreed, that the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, should have the Crown, and accordingly they were both Proclaim'd, King and Queen, of *England* and *Ireland*, the 13th of February, 1688-9. And on the 11th of April after, they were Crown'd at *Westminster*.

At this time the Royal Regiment of Horse, and *Dunbarton's* Regiment of Foot, who were the last that stay'd with King *James*, Deserted the Government, and came down to *Scotland*. Several Debates was at that time, among the Peers of *Scotland*, upon the Orders they Received from those Peers, who were at *London*, who soon Repaired to *Edinburgh* ; and the 14th of March, the Convention of Estates Met at *Edinburgh*, and after Prayers ; wherein the Bishop of *Edinburgh* Prayed Earnestly for the Restoration of King *James*, they Proceeded to the Election of a President, and the Marques of *Athole*, was Proposed by King *James's* Party, and the Duke of *Hamilton*, by the Prince of *Oranges*'s Party, and the latter Carried it by 40 Voices, and after some Warm Debates, it was Carried, That the Prince and Princess should be Declar'd King and Queen, and they were Proclaimed at *Edinburgh*, the 11th of April, 1689.

The Duke of *Gordon*, who held the Castle of *Edinburgh*, would not Surrender it, but upon Receipt of a Letter from King *James*, sent Notice to the Viscount of *Dundee*, who went to him, and Concerted Measures with him, about Carrying on a War, and the 22d of March, he sent Notice to the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* ; that having Received a Letter, that King *James* was Safe Arrived in *Ireland*, he was obliged to Fire all his Cannon, but would do the City no Harm.

The 25th of March, Major-General *Macky*, Arrived at *Leith*, with 6000 *English* and *Dutch* Troops, and being appointed Commander in Chief, he laid Siege to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, but with little Success, for the strength of the Castle, having all the City and Suburbs at Command, forced the Inhabitants to furnish them with Provision.

The Parliament Met at *Edinburgh*, the 17th of June : The Duke of *Hamilton* being Commissioner, and the Earl of *Crawford*, President : An Act was Past, for Abolishing Episcopacy. The Siege of the Castle being continued still, and the Viscount *Dundee*, having Raised a small Army of *Highlanders*, to the Number of 2300 Foot, and 100 Horse, and was Joyn'd by 300 Men, sent by King *James* out of *Ireland*. General *Macky* Marched against him, with 6000 *English* and *Dutch* Forces, and

and near 2000 New-raised Men: And on the 16th of July 1689, they Fought at Killcranky in Perth Shire, and after a Desperate Engagement and Great Slaughter, the Dutch and English were Routed, but the Viscount Dundee being Slain, they looked upon their Loss to be Greater then the Victory.

All the Chiftans of the Clans, having got Terms, Retired to their own Homes, 'Tis said that the next Day after this Battle, that after they had Capitulated, some of the English and Dutch Officers desired leave of General Macky, to see the Corps of the Viscount Dundee, who lay in State with his Friends, but he denied them, saying, he had so great Regard for so Brave a Man as he was; that they, who could not abide the sight of him while a Live, should never be allowed to gaze on his Body, when Dead.

The Duke of Gordon, hearing of the Death of the Viscount Dundee, Surrendred the Castle of Edinburgh, upon the Terms before offered to him, which were to March out of the Castle, Bag and Baggage: After that, several of those who were at the Battle of Killcranky, went over to King James, who was then in Ireland, except Colonel Cannon, who stayed some time in the Highlands; but after went over to Ireland, and Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochyell, Headed a Party of those who stood up for King James, but after a Skirmish, with Sir Thomas Livingston, they Disbanded.

Little matter worth taking Notice, happen'd in this Nation, during the Wars in Ireland, which lasted till the 3d of October, 1691. At which time they Surrendred.

In the Year, 1692. The most Inhumane and Barbarous Massacre of Glencoe, was Committed. A Proclamation was Published, that all the Highlanders should come in, and take the Oaths the first of January, and the Laird of Glencoe went to Colonel Hill, the Day limitted, but he not having Power to Administer at the Oath, he went to the Sheriff of Argyll Shire, who with great Difficulty, Administred the Oath, and gave him a Protection, he thinking himself and Tenants safe, returned Home to his own House.

In January, 1692. The Earl of Argyle's Regiment came to that Country; the design of their coming was then Suspected to be, to take a Course with those who should stand out, and not submit, and take the Oaths: The Garrison of Inverlochy being thronged, and Glencoe being Commodious for Quartering, as being near the Garrison, those Soldiers were sent thither to Quarter: They pretended, they came thither to exact Arrears of Cess, and Hearth Money (a Tax never known in Scotland,

land, until laid on by the Parliament, in 1690. after the Parliament of England had eased themselves of it.) Before they Entered Glenco, the Laird, and his Sons came out to meet them, and asked them, if they came as Friends or Enemies: The Officers answered as Friends; and gave their Paroles of Honour, that they neither would do him, nor his Friends any harm; upon which he welcomed them, promising them the best Entertainment the place could afford. This he really performed, as all the Soldiers confess. He and they lived together in mutual Friendship Fifteen Days or thereabouts; so far was he from fearing any hurt from them, and the very last Day of his Life was Spent, in keeping Company with the Commander of that Party. Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, Playing at Cards with him till Seven or Eight at Night, and at their parting, mutual Protestations of kindness were received; some time that very Day; whether before or after their parting, I know not. Captain Campbell had these Orders sent him from Major Ducanson, a Copy whereof, I here Insert.

BALLACHOLIS, February 12th, 1692.

Sir,

You are hereby ordered to fall upon the Rebels, the Macdonells of Glenco, and put all to the Sword under Seventy; you are to have special Care, that the Old Fox and his Sons, do upon no account escape your Hands; you are to secure all the Avenues, that no Man escape: This you are to put in Execution at Five of the Clock in the Morning Precisely, and by that time, or very shortly after it, I'll strive to be at you with a stronger Party; if I do not come to you at Five, you are not to tarry for me, but to fall on. This is by the King's Special Command, for the Good and Safety of the Country, that these Miscreants may be cut off, Root and Branch: See that this be put in Execution without Fraud or Favour, or else you must expect to be Treated as not true to the King and Government, nor a Man fit to carry a Commission in the King's Service, expecting you will not fail in the fulfilling hereof, as you love your self. I subscribe these with my Hand.

Robert Ducanson.

For their Majesty's Service, to Captain Robert Campbell of Glenlyon: As for Ducanson's Orders, they bare the same Date with the other; and are from the same Place in these Words.

G g g

Sir,

Sir,

Per Second, to the Commander in Chief, and my Colonels Orders to me for putting in Execution the Service, Commanded against the Rebels in Glenco, wherein you, with the Party of the Earl of Argyle's Regiment under your Command, are to be Concerned; you are therefore forthwith to order your Affairs so, as that the several Posts already Assigned, be by you, and your several Detachments fallen in Action, with Precisely by Five a Clock to Morrow Morning being Saturday; at which time, I will endeavour the same with these appointed of this Regiment, for the other Places: It will be most necessary you secure those Avenues on the South-Side, that the Old Fox, nor none of his Cubs get away: The Orders are, that none be spared under Seventy, nor the Government troubled with Prisoners. This is all until I see you, from

Your Humble Servant,

James Hamilton.

Please to order a Guard to secure the Ferry, and the Boats there; and the Boats must be on this side the Ferry after your Men are over.

For their Majesty's Service, for Major Robert Ducanson, of the Earl of Argyle's Regiment.

The Soldiers being dispos'd Five or Three in a House, according to the Number of the Family they were to Assassinate, had their Orders given them secretly: They had been all received as Friends by those Poor People; who intending no Evil themselves, little Suspected their Guests, designed to be their Murderers. About five a Clock in the Morning they began that Bloody Work, Surprized and Butchered Thirty Eight Persons, who had kindly received them under their Roofs. Macjan himself was Murdered, and was much Benioaned: He was a Stately, well-favour'd Man, and of good Courage and Sense, as also the Laird of Archintriakin, a Gentleman of more then ordinary Judgment and Understanding, who had submitted to the Government, and had Colonel Hill's Protection in his Pocket, which he got three Months before. none can without Horror repeat, how that a Boy, about Eight Years of Age, was Murdered; he seeing what was done to others in the House with him, in a Terrible Fright ran out of the House, and espying Captain Campbell, grasped him about the Legs, crying for Mercy, and offering to be his Servant all his Life. I am informed Captain Campbell inclined to spare him, but one Drummond an Officer,芭芭图斯 run his

his Dagger through him, whereof he Died immediately. The Rehearsal of several Particulars, and Circumstances of this Story, makes it appear most Doleful ; as that *Macjan* was Killed, as he was putting off his Breeches, standing before his Bed, and giving orders to his Servants for the good Entertainment of those that Murdered him ; while he was speaking the Words, he was Shot through the Head, and fell Dead in his Lady's Arms, who through the grief of this, and other bad Usages she met with, Died the next Day. It is not to be omitted, that most of these poor People were Killed when they were a Sleep, and none was allowed to Pray to God for Mercy. Providence ordered it so, that the Night was most Boisterous, so as a Party of four hundred Men, who should have come to the End of the other Glen, and begun the like Work there the same Hour, (intending that the Poor Inhabitants Should be Inclosed, and none of them Escape) could not March that length, till it was Nine a Clock ; and this afforded to many, an happy opportunity of Escaping, and none were Killed, but those in whose Houses *Campbell of Glenlyon's* Men were Quartered ; otherwise all the Males under Seventy Years of Age, to the Number of two hundred had been cut off, for that was the Order, and it might have easily been Executed, especially considering the Inhabitants had no Arms at that time ; for upon the first warning, that the Soldiers were coming to the Glen, they Convey'd them all out of the way ; for though they had relied upon the Promises made them for their Security, yet they thought it not improbable, that they might be Disarmed.

I know not whether, to impute it to the Difficulty of Distinguishing the Difference of a few Years, or to the Fury of the Soldiers, who being once Glutted with Blood, stand at nothing ; that even some of above Seventy Years of Age were Destroyed ; they set also the Houses on Fire, drove off all the Cattle to the Garrison of *Inverlochy*, viz. 900 Cows, 200 Horses, and a great many Sheep and Goats, and there they were Divided among the Officers : And how dismal may we imagine the Case of the Poor Women and Children then was ? It was Lamentable, past Expression : Their Husbands, and Fathers, and nearest Relations, were forced to fly for their Lives, and they themselves almost Stript, and nothing left them, and their Houses being Burnt, and not one House nearer than some Miles ; and to get thither, they were to pass over Mountains, and Wreaths of Snow, in a Vehement Storm, wherein the most of them Perished through Hunger and Cold : It fills me with Horror, to think of Poor Children Stript, and Women, some with Child, and some giving Suck, Wrestling against Storms, in Mountains and heaps of Snow, and at length to be overcome and giye over, and fall down and Die Miserably .

serably : You see in *Hamilton's* order to *Ducanson*, there is a special Caution, that the old *Fox*, nor none of his *Cubs* should Escape, and in *Ducanson's* order to Captain *Campbell* of *Glenlyon*, that the old *Fox*, nor none of his *Sons* Escape : But notwithstanding, all this wicked Caution, it Pleased God, that the two young Gentlemen, *Macjan's* Sons Escaped ; for it happened that the younger of these Gentlemen, trusted little to the fair Promises of *Campbell*, and had a more Watchful Eye over him, than his Father or Brother, who suffered themselves by his reiterated Oaths, to be deluded into a Belief of his Integrity ; he having a strong Impression on his Spirits, that some Mischievous Design was hidden under *Glenlyon's* Spacious Pretences, which made the Youth Retire to a private Corner, where he had opportunity to observe their Guards, without being seen by them, and having seen several Signs of Danger, acquainted his Elder Brother, and they went to their Father, but he was so confident of *Glenlyon's* Promises, that he would not give Ear to the Words of Children, looking on their Account to proceed from Childish Fears, but did not hinder them, to go again to make their Observations, which they did, and knowing the Skulking Places, they placed themselves Securely, where they staid till about a few Minutes before the Inhumane Murder was begun, and hearing some of the Guards say to one another, that they did not like this Work at all, that they were willing to Fight against the *Glenco* Men, but that it was Base to Murder them ; but another Answer'd, they were not to be Blamed for it, they who gave the Orders, were only Guilty, that they were obliged to Obey their Commanders.

The young Gentlemen hearing this, Retired as quickly and quietly as they could, to inform their Father, but as they came near, they perceived the Houses Surrounded, and heard Guns Discharged, and People Shrieking ; they having no Arms, were not in any condition to Rescue their Father, they Preserved their own Lives by flying, not doubting to see Justice done upon those Base, Treacherous Murderers, the Shame of their Country, and Disgrace of Mankind. Two of the Officers sent upon this Command, refusing to Joyn in so Horrid a Fact, for which they were sent Prisoners to *Glasgow*.

This is a True and Faithful Account, of the Horrid Murder of *Glenco*, which according to the Baseness of the Fact, exceeds any thing of that kind, committed among Christians. This Murder was committed about 5 a Clock in the Morning, the 13th of February, 1692.

James Hamilton and *Robert Campbell*, were the Commanding Officers in this Horrid Murder : This Murder was laid before the Parliament,

as all good People expected to see the Contrivers of the Horrid Fact duly Punished : The Master of *Stairs*, now Earl, was Secretary of State, and his Letter to the Lord *Tiviot*, Commander in Chief, was Produced, and several other things needless to be mentioned, but Colonel *Hill*, and Colonel *Hamilton*, were Summon'd to appear, before the Parliament at *Edinburgh*. Colonel *Hill* appeared and Clear'd himself, but *Hamilton* would not Appear, but fled into *Ireland*, and was Voted Guilty of the whole Murder, by his Flight, all further knowledge of his Superior Orders, were kept as a Secret from the knowledge of the World : Sir *John Lawler* of *Fountain Hill*, refused to be made Lord-Advocate, unless he had liberty to Prosecute the Murderers of *Glencoe*, but the Place was given to *James Stewart*, (who was soon after Knighted, and has ever since Enjoy'd the Place of Lord-Advocate.)

All the Nation being now quiet, and all the Clans enjoyed their Possessions and Liberty, except the Laird of *Glengary*, who had his Castle taken from him, and a Garrison put therein ; and Sir *John Maclane* of *Dowart*, who was Forfeited and Out-lawed, and the Gift of his Plentiful Fortune given to the Earl of *Argyle*, who was afterwards Created Duke.

The 17th of November, 1695. The Earl of *Brodalbin* was by the Parliament, Sitting, Impeached of High-Treason, but it was Dropt. But the Earls of *Middleton* and *Melfort*, and Sir *Adam Blair*, were by Sentence of Parliament, Out-lawed, and the Parliament was Adjourned to the 7th of November.

About this time, our Merchants Procured an Act of Parliament, for Erecting an *East-India Company*, and after having been at vast Expence and Trouble about that Affair, they were by their good Neighbours, the People of *England*, Out-witted in that Project, because they found by that means, the People of *Scotland* might by degrees, understand that happy method of Trade, which is all that *England* could ever yet exceed *Scotland* in. When first they found the People of *Scotland* undertake this Project, they made some of their Merchants Joyn with them in their Company, that they might with the more Ease, baffle their Designs. The whole Progress of this Affair, being so common in the Histories of this Reign, and in separate Pamphlets, I shall say no more of it, but that the *Scots*, after they had fitted out several Fair Ships, with several Rich Commodities, and a Sufficient Force of Men, well Supplyed with Arms and Ammunition : In the Year, 1699. they Landed at *Darien*, upon the *Isthmus* of *America*, and were kindly received by the Inhabitants : The *Spaniards* having no *Colonies* there, nor did they design to trouble the *Scots* but the *English* : First, by their

Agents, made the *Spaniards* complain against the *Scots*, and seconded their Complaint, with orders to the Governors of their several Plantations, to give no Relief nor Assistance to the *Colonies* of the *Scots*, and according to their Orders, in April, 1699, a Proclamation was Published at *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, *New-England* and *New-York*, to forbid all Commerce with the *Scots* of *Darien*; and at the same time Assisted the *Spaniards*, who came down in great Numbers on those *Colonies*, so that our People were Betrayed and Destroyed by their Faithful Fellow-Subjects of *England*.

The Parliament met at *Edinburgh* the 21st of September, 1700. The Duke of *Queensberry* being Commissioner, delivered King *William's* Letter, Promising His Protection of the Company, and desiring that the Forces for that Purpose, might be Maintain'd, and a Supply given for that Purpose: The Parliament being then Adjourned, met again in November, and having Accounts of the *Colonies*, quitting *Darien*; the Nation was in a great Uproar: When they received by the Commissioner another Letter, wherein King *William* Declared, He was Concern'd for not being Able to Maintain the Companies Right, of Establishing a Colony at *Darien*, without Disturbing the Peace of *Europe*. Great Contention and Disturbance arose upon this, and many of the *Adventurers* turned very Out-ragious, but the Court-Party prevailed, and all the Affair was Dropt. About this time great Motion was made for Uniting the two Nations, but could not be Carried on.

March the 14th, Arrived an Express at *Edinburgh*, with Orders to Proclaim *Ann*, Princess of *Denmark*, and accordingly She was the same Day, Proclaimed at the Market-Cross of *Edinburgh*, *Ann by the Grace of God, Queen of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, &c.* And the 9th of May, an Express, for Declaring War against *France*, which was Proclaimed with the usual Solemnity at the Market-Cross, of every Town and City in the Nation.

June the 9th, 1702. The Parliament Met at *Edinburgh*, the Duke of *Queensberry* being Commissioner, and as he was about to Read the Queen's Commission, he was Interrupted by the Duke of *Hamilton*, who with 80 other Members of both Houses, Protested against the Illegality of the Meeting of the Parliament, the Duke desired to be heard, and in his own Name, and in the Name of those that adhered to him, spoke as follows.

We are come here in Obedience to Her Majesty's Command, and we are all heartily glad, of Her Majesty's Happy Accession to the Throne, not merely on Account that it was Her Right, as being Lineally Descended from the Ancient

Ancient Race of our Kings ; but likewise, because of the many Personal Virtues and Royal Qualities, Her Majesty is endowed with, which gives us Ground to Hope, we shall Enjoy under Her Auspicious Reign, all the Blessings that can attend a Nation, which has a Loving and Gracious Sovereign, United with a Dutiful and Obedient People : We are Resolved to Sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes, in Defence of Her Majesty's Person and Government against all Her Enemies. But at the same time, that we acknowledge our Submission to Her Majesty's Authority, We think our selves Bound in Duty, by Virtue of the Obedience, We owe to the Standing-Laws of the Nation, and because of the Regard we ought to have for the Rights of our Fellow-Subjects, to Declare our Opinion, as to the Legality of this Meeting, viz. That We do not think our selves Warranted by Law, to Sitt and Act any longer, as a Parliament, and that by so doing, we shall incur the hazard of losing our Lives and Fortunes, if our Proceedings shall come to be Questioned by Subsequent Parliaments.

Then his Grace Read a Paper, containing the Reasons of their Protest, as follows.

Forasmuch, as by the Fundamental-Laws and Constitution of this Kingdom, all Parliaments do Dissolve, by the Death of the King or Queen, except in so far, as Innovated by the 17th Act of the last Parliament of King William, which was to Meet and Act what should be needful, for the Defence of the Protestant Religion, and Maintaining the Succession to the Crown, as Settled by the Claim of Right, and for Preserving and Securing the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom. And seeing that the said Ends are fully Satisfied by Her Majesty's Succession to the Throne, whereby the Religion and Peace of the Kingdom are Secured ; We conceive our selves not now Warranted by the Law, to Meet, Sitt or Act, and therefore do Dissent from any thing that shall be Done, or Acted. And thereupon his Grace took Instruments, and Craved an Extract of his Protest, and went out of the House with the other Members, who adhered thereto, and left the other Part to Sitt and Act by themselves ; in the mean time, the Parliament went on, and the first thing they did, was for their own Security, by Passing an Act, Declaring this Session, to be a Lawful and Free Meeting of Parliament, Discharging any Person to Disown, or Impugne their Authority, under the Penalty of High-Treason. Yet when the Taxes they afterwards Imposed, came to be Uplifted, near one half of the Nation refused to Pay the same, and all that could be Raised, was by Quartering Soldiers, and Poynding Goods, and the like Methods, usual in cases of Deficiency.

Next

Next the Parliament Proceeded to form an Act, Recognizing Her Majesty's Authority ; and another for the Security of the *Presbyterian* Government : And *Alexander Bruce*, upon Account of a Speech made against the same, wherein among other things he Affirmed, that *Presbytery* was Inconsistent with Monarchy ; he was Expell'd the House. The Dean and Faculty of Advocates, were pursued by the Lord-Advocate, for having Passed a Vote among themselves, in favour of the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Protestation, and after several Debates in Parliament, they were Severly Repremonaded. On the 25th of June, An Act for Enabling Her Majesty to Name Commissioners, to Unite the two Kingdoms, received the Royal Assent : It was then proposed to the Parliament, that in regard *England* had Settled the Succession on the House of *Hanover*, it would be proper for *Scotland* to do the like ; but this met with such Opposition, that the High-Commissioner, thought fit to Adjourn the Parliament on the 3d of July. This Parliament was Dissolved, and the 6th of May, 1703. a New Parliament was Call'd, and the Duke of *Queensberry*, was again made Commissioner, and the Earl of *Seafield*, Chancellor : This Parliament continued from the Date aforesaid, for four Years, during which time, nothing Remarkable, or fit for History was Transacted in *Scotland*, except the Treaty of the Union, which was the main Business of the Parliament all that time ; about which there was many Warm Debates, and many Protestations against it ; notwithstanding of all which, a powerful Party Prevail'd, and that Treaty was Concluded the 16th Day of *January*, 1707.

The whole Transactions of that Treaty, being so very Intricate and Tedious, that it is impossible to give an Exact Account of it, without Exposing Persons and Parties, which is not the Business of an Impartial Historian ; which Designation (though among the Weakest) I have the Ambition to Assume, and I am Hopeful, my Impartial Reader, will do me the Justice to Acknowledge, that I have with all possible Exactness, given a Description of what is necessary, to acquaint the Reader with the Ancient History, as well as latest Transaction of our Ancient Kingdom, from the time that it first became a Monarchy, until the Commencement of the Union.

So any, who will begin where I End, must call that Antient Nation, *North-Britain*, which is this 2037 Years past, been known to the World, by the Name of *SCOTLAND*.

A N

Impartial Account O F T H E R E B E L L I O N

In the Year 1715.

AMONG the many and various Accounts of the Rebellion, which has been the Subject of many Sheets, I have never seen any so very Brief, as an Account contain'd in a Letter from a Gentleman in *Scotland* to his Friend in *New-England*; an exact Copy whereof I have been obliged with; and since I cannot contain the whole Proceedings of that Affair at Large, I humbly beg Leave to insert the Substance of that Letter, which is Sufficient to inform the Reader of the most Material Passages of the Rebellion, as it was begun, carried on, and ended.

S I R,

ACcording to your Desire, I shall give you an Account of the Unfortunate Affair, in as few Words as I possibly can contain it. After the Disappointment at the Queen's Death, the Party's Hopes were again Elivated by the Promisses of the French King, and so they continued till *May 1715*, when they had some Accounts, that the *Chevalier* was removed from *Barleduke*, and every one believed that he had everything Necessary to come over to *Scotland*, but those Hopes also proved Fruitless; so that all their Hopes from *France* expired with the King. But the Earl of *Mar* having concerted Matters with certain Persons in *England*, he left *London* the Second of

A

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August, and came down Privately by Sea to Scotland, with one General Hamilton, and two Servants and crossed the Firth of Forth in a Boat, from Dunbar to Crysie, and went to the Laird of Balfour's House (he being married to General Hamilton's Daughter) from thence my Lord Mar went to the Breas of Mar, where his Lordship sent Notice to several Noblemen and Gentlemen, that he intended to have a General Deer-Hunting, as was usual in that Part of the Country at that Season: The Persons who met, were the Marquises of Huntly, Tulibardin, Seaforth and Drommond; the Earls of Marshall, Linlithgome, Southesk, Strathmore, Broadalbin, &c. the Lords Kil'syth, Stratbatten, Rollo, Ogilvy, Pitfiego and Duffus, the Lairds of Glengarry, Clanronald, Genco, Appin, Innernytie, Garntully, Balcasky, General Gordon, Logialmond and many other Gentlemen of the First and Best Families in the Nation: After Matters were concerted in this Meeting, Orders were given to get Possession of the Strong Castle of Edinburgh, in which they so far advanced, that one Mr. Arthur an Officer of the Castle, consented to them, and ordered every thing so, that with Ease it might been got; but by bad Conduct the Attempt was frustrated, for when they had fixed their Ladder to the Wall, and having the Centinal hired, on whose Post it was fixed, yet the Officers (whether by Intelligence of the Attempt or not, 'tis not well known) with a Party went over the several Centinal Posts, about that Time, and the Centinal who watched the Ladder, upon Sight of the Officer and Party, beat down the Ladder, and fired his Piece, and gave the Alarm; upon which the whole Party fled, and left one Captain Allan Maclean who was First in the Ladder, one Mr. Ramsey, and two more entangled in the Ladder under the Wall. (This Captain Maclean had been formerly an Officer at Killicranky,) he was by the Fall very much bruised, as also Mr. Ramsey, and the other Two were hurt, that they could not make their Escape, and were taken by a Party of the Town Guards, who issued forth at the West-Port upon the Alarm. This Disappointment was entirely owing to the bad Conduct of a Certain Person very unfit for that or any Command.

The Earl of Mar being Removed from his Seat at Killdrumy to Logaret, and accordingly, on the Sixth of September the Earl of Mar, being joined by, near 600 Men, most of them Gentlemen and their Servants, set up the Standard, and Proclaimed the Chevalier De St. GEORGE by the Name and Stile of James the Eighth King of Scotland, &c. The Number daily Encreasing; and all possible Care was taken, that none should give the Enemy any Account of the Smallness of the Number, and if any Account was given, it was, that they were

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were a 1000 for every 100 they really were, which Encouraged many to make all Haste to join them ; and upon the Sixteenth Collonel *John Hay*, Second Son to the Earl of *Kinule* surprised and took the Town of *Perth*, with about 30 Gentlemen of *Fife* and their Servants, the next Day the Earl of *Strathmore* came into *Perth*, with a good Body of Foot, as also, the Earls of *Southesk* and *Panmure*, and the Master of *Sinclair* from *Fife*, with a Body of Horse consisting of Gentlemen and their Servants. By this Time the Duke of *Argyle* arrived at *Stirling*, which allarm'd the People at *Perth* ; upon which the Earl of *Mar* Marched down to *Perth* with his Army, and the Earl of *Marshal* joined with a Squadron of Horse, consisting of the Gentlemen of *Mers*, and *Aberdeenshire* with their Servants. The Earl of *Mar* had Notice of some Arms and Ammunition being in a Small Vessel, lying in the *Firth* opposite to *Burnt-Island*, which were put on Board to be sent to the Earl of *Sutherland*, who was then Defending the *North*. The Master of *Sinclair* with a Party went down to *Fife*, and with great Ease got the Arms and Ammunition, and brought them to *Perth*. October the Fifth, the Marquits of *Hunly* came to *Perth*, with Two Squadrons of Horse, and some Foot, all to the Number of 700 ; the same Day the whole Army March'd from *Perth* to *Tippermuir*, where the Earl of *Mar* Read his Commission, and Sir *John Erskine* of *Alva*, and Collonel *John Hay* were sent off to *France*, with an Express to the *Chevalier*. Some Days after all the Sea-port Town of *Fife* were taken into Possession, and a strong Garrison was put in the Castle of *Burnt-Island*. All this Time, the *Clans* with the Marquiss of *Seaforth* were raising all the Men they could in the *West* and *North* ; and met a Party of the *Monroes*, *Russes* and *Sutherlands* at the Bridge of *Annis* in *East Ross*, but they fled, and the *Clans* Returned, and came *West* about to *Inverlochy*, but could not get Possession of the Garrison. They took some Soldiers Prisoners in the Castle of *Glenarry*, and so proceeded over the Country. But to Return to *Perth*, when *Borlum Mackintosh*, (with the Laird of *Mackintosh*, the Chief of the *Clan*,) came to *Perth* with about 700 Men, the Earl of *Mar* had Notice from the Lord Viscount *Kenmure*, that many People were in Readiness, both in the *South* of *Scotland*, and in *England*, upon which, the Earl of *Mar* ordered the *Mackintoshes*, and a Party of *Lowland* Foot, to pass over the *Firth* of *Forth* to join them, which they accordingly did, and landed safe on the *South* Side, except the Earl of *Strathmore*, and some of his Men were chaced by a Man of War, and put into the Island of

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May, and were obliged to return to *Perth*; and another Boat was taken by a Man of War, wherein was Mr. *David Threpland* Son to Sir *David Threpland* of *Fingask* and some other Gentlemen, who were carried Prisoners to *Edinburgh*:

Brigadier *Mackintosh* having got safe over, took Possession of *Seaton House*, and from thence Marched into *Leith*, and Fortified the *Citadel*; whereupon Notice was sent to the Duke of *Argyle* to *Stirling*, who came with a Body of the Forces towards *Edinburgh*; the Earl of *Mar* having Notice thereof, Marched the whole Army out of *Perth* the Fifteenth of *October*, and Quartered about *Auchterarder* that Night, and the next Day, Marched to *Dunblain*, and were in Arms all that Night. The Report of this March made the Duke of *Argyle* return in great Haste from *Leith*, where his Grace saw *Mackintosh's* Party well Fortified in the *Citadel*, but did not offer (as he found it impossible) to disturb them: The Earl of *Mar* returned with the Army to *Perth*; and *Mackintosh* Marched from *Leith* straight to the Borders, and soon after was joined by the Earls of *Nithsdale*, *Winton*, *Carnwath*, Viscount *Kenmure*, and a Number of Gentlemen and their Servants. I had almost forgot to take Notice, that the Lord *Nairn* and Lord *Charles Murray* Third Son to the Duke of *Athole*, went over with the *Mackintoshes*. When the Viscount *Kenmure* with the other Noblemen and Gentlemen joined the *Highland Army*, they had Notice from the *English*, who were in Arms, and a Motion was made by some, to go thither to join them; but great Division arose upon it, and when at last it was resolved, many of the *Highland Foot* deserted, as also some of the *South Country Gentlemen* returned. However they proceeded, and joined with the *English*, who were then without any one Commander. But as soon as the *Scots* join'd them they made Mr. *Forrester* their Général. At this Time the Marquess of *Seàforth's* Men had taken Possession of the City of *Inverness*, the Earl of *Sutherland* having made his Escape in a Ship: Sir *John Mackenzie* of *Coul* was made Governor of it, and a Sufficient Garrison put in it, and the Rest of their Men with the *Clans* under the Command of Major General *George Gordon* Laird of *Achintowle*, begun their March towards *Perth*. All this Time happened nothing Remarkable at *Perth*, but a Party which went down to *Fife*, being carelessly Quartered in *Dunfermline*, were surprised in the Night by a Party of Dragoons from *Stirling*, and they getting out of their Beds fired upon them, and Received several Shots from the Dragoons, they lost one Mr. *Forbes* and two more; the Dragoons retired, and the

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the next Day the Party returned to *Perth*: The *Clans* being advanced towards *Perth*, the Length of *Auchterarder*, General *Gordon* with the Laird of *Glengarry*, and all the Chieftains came into *Perth*, and after some Days Consultation, a Council of War Determin'd the whole Army to March out of *Perth*, and to leave Collonel *Balfour* the *Governour*, with the Lord *Ogilvies* Battalian, and the Inhabitants to keep the Town, and on the Eighth of *November*, the whole Army Marched to *Auchterarder* and Quartered there, and in the Circumjacent Villages; and rested the Ninth: The Tenth the Army being joined by the Marquess of *Seaforth's* Men, to the Number of 1500, and the Earl of *Broadalboin's* Men, the Number of 500, and 2500 *Clans*; the whole Army being Reviewed on the *Muir* of *Tulibardin*, the whole Number was about 7800. The two Regiments of Lord *George Murray*, and John Stewart Laird of *Innernyte* were then in *Fife*, and were ordered to March to join the Army; but they did not come up till after the Action at *Dunblain*. After the Review, the Army returned at Night, to the same Places where they had Quartered the Day before, and rested the Eleventh; and the Twelfth they drew up at *Auchterarder*, and Marched to *Ardoch*, where the Earl of *Mar* ordered Lieutenant General *Gordon*, Brigadier *Ogilvie*, and the Master of *Sinclair*, with two Squadrons of *Huntly's*, and the *Fife* Squadron of Horse, and all the *Clans* to March and take Possession of *Dunblain*, and the Rest of the Army to parade at *Ardoch*. The Earl of *Mar* went to *Drummond Castle*, to meet the Earl of *Broadalboin*, and ordered General *Hamilton* to have the Army in Readiness, to March upon the Firing of three Cannon; hearing nothing from General *Gordon* till near Sun-set, the Army was disposed to lye there all the Night; but a Little after the Guards were Posted, the Earl of *Mar* returned to the Army, and immediately after an Express arrived, giving an Account, that General *Gordon* had Certain Account, that the Duke of *Argyle* with his whole Army was in and about *Dunblain*: Upon which, an Express was Dispatched to General *Gordon* to Halt till the whole Army came up, which they did; and the Three Guns were Fired; and the Army formed immediately, and Marched up to Lieutenant General *Gordon*, and Encamp'd at *Kinbuck*, within a small Mile of *Dunblain*, where the whole Army lay under Arms all the Night (it being then very strong Frost, they lay Dry enough, whither Cold or not you may Judge.)

Sunday the Thirteenth of *November*, Orders was given for the whole Army to Form on the *Muir*, to the Left Hand of the Road that

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leads to Dunblain, fronting to Dunblair; the General Persons were ordered to their Posts. The Stirling Squadron with the Standard, and two Squadrons of the Marquess of Huntly's Horse formed the Right of the First Line of Horse; all the Clans formed the Right of the First Line of Foot; the Perthshire and Fife Squadrons formed the Left of the First Line of Horse; the Earl Marshal's Squadron on the Right of the Second Line; three Battalions of the Marquess of Seaforth's Foot; two Battalions of the Marquess of Huntly's Foot; the Earl of Panmire's; the Marquess of Tulibardin's; the Marquess of Drummond's Commanded by the Viscount Strathallan and Logialmond, and the Laird of Strowan's Men, and the Angus Horse on the Left formed the Second Line. When the Army was Forming they discovered a small Body of the Duke of Argyle's Horse, on the Height of the West End of Sheriffmuire, which looks to Dunblain; from whence they could easily Discover the Earl of Mar's whole Army. The Earl of Mar called a Council of War, Consisting of all the Noblemen, Gentlemen, General Officers and Heads of the Clans, where it was Voted to Fight the Duke of Argyle's Army *Nemine Contradicente*; upon which the Earl of Mar ordered the Earl Marshall Major General of the Horse; with his own Squadron, and Sir Donald Macdonald's Battalion to March up to the Height, where they saw the Body of Horse, and to dislodge them, and send an Account of their Motions. He no sooner begun his March, but they disappeared, and the whole Army by the General's Orders begun their March. The Lines Marched off the Right, and divided in the Center, and Marched up the Hill in Four Lines. After Marching about a Quarter of a Mile, the Earl Marshall sent back Word, That he saw the Enemy Forming their Lines very near him, to the South of the Top of the Hill; upon which, the Army (particularly the Horse) was ordered to March up very quickly, and Form to the Enemy; but by the breaking of their Lines, in Marching off, they fell in some Confusion in the Forming, and some of the Second Line jumbled into the First, on or near the Left, and some of the Horse, which should have been on the Left Wing formed near the Center, which left the Lowland Foot without any Horse, and the Strength of the Duke of Argyle's Army of Horse were on his Right Wing against them.

The Earl of Mar placed himself by the Standard, with the Stirling Squadron on the Right of the Clans; General Gordon having the Command of them, as soon as they came in Sight of the Enemy, Orders was given to Attack them, and accordingly James and William...

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liam the Brethren of Sir Donald Macdonald, the Laird of Glengarry, the Captain of Clanronald, Macdonald of Glencoe, Sir John Maclean, Campbell of Glenlyon, and Brigadier Ogilvie, with Collonel John Gordon of Glenbriach made a most Furious Attack; so that in 17 or 18 Minutes, they broke through the whole Left Wing of the Duke of Argyle's Army; so that they could not perceive the Form of Battalion nor Squadron, but drove them for about half a Mile; but while this was a doing, there was Notice brought to the Earl of Mar, that the Lowlanders on the Left Wing, and most of the Second Line had given Way, and that Argyle's Right Wing was pursuing them, and had taken their Artillery; whereupon the Earl of Mar gave Orders to the Horse, to Wheeles; and when they had put the Horse and Foot in all the Order they could; they Marched back with them over the Field of Battle; but when they were on the Top of a Little Hill, they perceived a Squadron of the Gray Dragoons Advancing, but seeing the Number, they turned back, and fled down the Hill, and joined the other Dragoons, and a small Body of Foot in the Low Ground, and as soon as they saw the Earl of Mar Advance they Marched into Dunblane. All this Time the Highland Foot were Busy Plundering the Field of Battle, and the Earl gave Orders to search for all Persons of Note, which were Missing; the Earl of Strathmore was found Dead to the great Affliction of all the Army, as also the Loss of the Laird of Clonronald, was very much lamented by his Friends, they both being taken up, as were every one they could know; about Day-set there was Orders given to March to the Adjacent Villages, which they did; but many had not better Quarters than they had the Night before.

There are various Accounts of this Skirmish (for a Battle it was not) for altho' both Armies had their Artillery near the Field of Battle, none of them were made use of; and the Duke of Argyle had Possession of the Earl of Mar's Artillery, as also the Earl of Mar had Possession of the Duke's Artillery, but each of them past by them without meddling any further than the Duke's Dragoons broke Two of the Carriages of the Earl of Mar's Guns. The Misbehaviour of the Left Wing was by some imputed to the bad Conduct of General Hamilton, and 'tis alledged, that one Laurence Drummond a Lieutenant in the Duke of Argyle's Army, who some Time before that came over to the Earl of Mar's Army, and being some distant Relation of the Marquess of Drumond, he was made *Aid du Camp* to General Hamilton and was ordered by the General, to take Notice of the Motion of the Right Wing, where the Earl of Mar was, while

General

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General Hamilton was giving Orders to the Center and Left Wing; and, that this Drummond as soon as the Action begun on the Right Wing, he came in great Surprise to the General, and Swore that the Earl of Mar was Slain, and the Standard taken, and begged that the General might draw off the Army to some more advantagious Ground, and 'tis said the General was so Discouraged, that instead of giving any Orders, he Rode straight off; and Drummond went straight into the Duke of Argyle's Army. Be it as it will, the Left Wing misbehaved grossly; and indeed, they lost more Men in their Flight than those who Fought; so that of all the alledged Number of Men, the Earl of Mar had not above 2300 did engage Close, and the Regiment of Lord George Murray and Innernyte were not come up to join the Army, and the Macgregors and Macphersons were left to secure the Pass of the River of Allan, and did not at all advance to join the Army.

Monday the 14th the Earl of Mar Drew out his Scattered Army Early in the Morning to the Roman Camp at Ardoch, and about Eleven a Clock, they perceived some Squadrons of the Duke of Argyle's Horse upon the Hill near the Field of Battle; and soon after, Account was brought they were with the rest of the Army, gone into Stirling. Of the Duke of Argyle's Army the Earl of Forfair was deadly wounded, but the Earl of Mar (out of Respect to him,) sent one Captain Thomas Calder with his Lordship to Stirling: Captain Calder was Kindly entertain'd by the Duke of Argyle, and permitted to Return.

The Prisoners taken in the Battle were Lieutenant Colonel Laurence of Montague's Regiment, 12 Captains and Subalterns, about 200 Servants and Centinalls, besides the Laird of Glenkindie, with 4 pair of Collours, 1500 stand of Arms, and by some Accounts they alledge, that there were but 7 or 800 Slain in the Field, but I've heard several Persons say, there were no Less then 1200 Slain, and wounded. Of the Earl of Mar's side several Prisoners were taken on the Left Wing of the Gentlemen, and Lowlanders; but 'tis not believed there was above 160 Slain in the Field: The Earl of Panmure, who had received several Wounds in his Head was taken Prisoner, but by the hasty Retreat of the Enemy, he was Rescued by his Brother Mr. Henry Maule and his Servants.

The Duke of Argyle's Officers were by my Lord Mar's Orders civilly entertain'd among the Gentlemen in the Army, nor were they at any time Confined to any Close Prison. The Army Marched back to their former Quarters at Auchterarder, and rested the 15th; and Wednesday

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Wednesday the 16th they canton'd about *Dupline Forglen*, and the Adjacent Villages; and the 17th they Marched into *Perth*.

Saturday the 19th the Earl of *Mar* Received a Letter from Brigadier *Mackintosh*, dated from *Preston* Sunday the 13th, Giving an Account of their Action, and hopes of Victory over General *Wills*; and Orders was given for publick Rejoycing the next day being *Sunday*, but in the Midst of the Rejoycing, the Dismal Account of the Surrender of *Preston* came into *Perth*: The particular Account of that Action, and the Consequences thereof, I reckon you have before now from some of those Unfortunate Persons, who were Witnesses of it; therefore shall not take any Notice of it, but continue the Thread of my Story in so far as concerns the Party in *Scotland*. After the Accounts were brought to *Perth* of the Surrender of *Preston*, and many of those who had fled from the Battle of *Sherriffmure* went straight Home; the Number then at *Perth* being very few, many of the Principal Persons began to Grumble, which occasion'd great Disturbance at *Perth*, insomuch that the Earl of *Mar* had much to do to pacify them. The Discontented Persons held several Meetings, and were called, *The Grumbling Club*, of which the Marquiss of *Huntly* was the Chief Tool, for the Master of *Sinclair* and Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Gordonston*, Led his Lordship by the Nose. Their Letters to the Duke of *Argyle* were intercepted, and brought to the Earl of *Mar*; upon which they with all the Members of the Club, pretended to come into my Lord *Mar's* Measures, and make all up. But then the Earl of *Sutherland* had Repossess'd himself of *Inverness*, the *Grumbling Club*, (at least those who Ruled the Marquiss of *Huntly*,) Contrived to get a Commission to March North their Forces to retake *Inverness*, to which the Earl of *Mar* Consented, and the Marquiss with the Master of *Sinclair*, Brigadier *Ogilvie* and Sr. *Robert Gordon* his Governours, with all his Horse and Foot left *Perth*, and Marched Home, the Marquiss of *Seaforth* had also at that Time gone North to Recruit his Forces after the Battle, which he was some time about, it being then in the midst of Winter and a prodigious deal of Snow on the Ground, he could not be very Expeditious in gathering them. In the mean Time when the Earl of *Mar* Expected the Marquiss of *Huntly* to have gone against *Inverness*, he had an Interview with the Lord *Rhae* at *Elgin*, and agreed upon a Cessation of Arms: And Treated by the Lord *Rhae* with the Earl of *Sutherland* for a Protection or Pardon from the Government; which 'tis believed he procured at that Time, tho' he could not get all his

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Governours Included. The Marquiss of *Seaforth* at Last having some of his Forces in Readiness to attack *Inverness* on the *North* side, sent Notice to the Marquiss of *Huntly*, but could have no Answer from him, further than it was not fit to Stir till after the *Christmass* Holy days, upon which all Hands went to Work to Keep *Christmass*, as did many of the Nobility and Gentry from *Perth* to their own Houses, not Suspecting any Disturbance till Spring. About the 15th of December the Marquiss of *Tinmouth*, the Lord *Talbot*, General *Eccelin*, General *Nugent*, General *Cook*, with several other English and Irish Gentlemen and Officers, with Sr. *John Erskin* of *Alva*, and Colonel *John Hay*, arrived from *France*, and Brought near 100,000 Lewisdors of French Gold with them, and some Arms, but one of the Ship's being Stranded in St. *Andrew's Bay*, several Things were Lost in the Ship.

On Friday the 23d of December, the Chevalier Landed in *Peterhead*, having come from *France* in a small Vessel, attended by Captain *Allan Cameron*, Brother to the Laird of *Lochyell*, one English, and one Irish Gentleman: He lay that Night in the House of one *Park* in that Town, and the next day being Saturday the 24th he past *Incognito* through *Aberdeen* to *Fitteresso*, the Countess of *Marshall's* House, where he stay'd *Incognito* till Wednesday the 27th, When the Earls of *Mar*, *Marshall*, *Southeske*, *Linlithgow*, the Marquiss of *Tinmouth*, with a Number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, came to him, to Whom he Discovered himself, and after Staying there till the 31st. He removed to *Kinard*, the Earl of *Southeske's* House, and from thence to *Brichen*, the Earl of *Pannure's* House, and from that to the Laird of *Garnbully's* House; and Saturday he went to *Glames*, the Countess of *Strathmore's* House, and went from thence to *Dundee*, and entered the Town attended by all the Nobility and Gentry; from thence he went to Sr. *David Threpland's* House, at *Fingask*, and the next Day to *Scoon*. He entered *Perth* the 9th of *January*, and had the Curiosity to view the *Highlanders* in their Dresses, and so return'd to *Scoon*. About this Time News was brought of the Landing of 6000 Dutch and Swiss Soldiers with General *Cadogan*, who came speedily to *Stirling*. This News occasion'd Great Confusion at *Perth*, the 28th the Duke of *Argyle* and General *Cadogan* Marched their Army from *Stirling*, upon which a Council of War was held at *Perth*, where the Chieftains of the Clans voted to Fight, but it was at Last determin'd to make a Retreat to *Aberdeen*, and send Notice to *Huntly* and *Seaforth* to come up with their Forces, General *Eccelin* having been some Time before sent to *Huntly* with the same Orders: But his Lordship had play'd his

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his Cards another Way. The 30th of January the Chevalier with his Army Marched out of Perth towards Dundee, and the 4th of February, the Chevalier and the Earl of Mar Received Letters from the Marquiss of Huntly; The Contents were not published. But that Night He Marched into Montross, and the Army were ordered to continue their March to Aberdeen. Guards were set as formerly on his Lodgings, where the Earls of Mar, Marshall, Southeske, Pannure, with many of the Nobility and Gentry, held a Consultation, and it was Determined that the Chevalier should take Shipping for France, and Accordingly betwixt 1 and 2 in the Morning he went on Board an Irish Ship, accompanied by the Earls of Mar, Pannure, Melfort, Drummond, and Lieutenant General Buckley, and Sheldon, and several other of the Nobility and Gentry, and the Earl of Marshal Marched into Aberdeen with the Army, and on Monday the 6th He called a Council of War, where it was determined that every one should shift for themselves; nor had they any time to Consult, for the Duke of Argyle's whole Army was within a Days March of Aberdeen: Upon which every one Consulted their own Safety. Most part of the Nobility went over the Mountains to the West Coast to wait for Ships from France, which in some Days Answered their Expectation, and another Party of the Nobility and Gentry with the Lord Duffus, General Ecclin, Collonel John Hay, and about 160 Gentlemen, went through Murray to a Little Fisher Town called Brough-head, belonging to the Lord Duffus, who procured Boats for them all, but they were obliged to part with a Number of very fine Horses, but did not Kill any of them as some alledge. They landed at Dunbeth in the Shire of Caithness, and Crossing over that Country they were furnished with Boats by Sr. James Sinclair of Mey, Brother in Law to the Lord Duffus, and landed in the Isles of Orkney, where they stayed some Days, and divided into two Parties; one Party found a small Merchant Ship which they hired, and set to Sea in, and landed in Holland. The other Party, where the Lord Duffus and General Ecclin was, had a French Ship sent to them, on Board of which they went, and landed at Gottenbourg in the King of Sweden's Dominions: They landed there just as his Majesty was with an Army upon his Expedition to Norway, they were very Kindly Received and Entertained by the King's Orders. Some of them offered their Service to his Swedish Majesty, and were for some Time in his Army.

Amongst those that went to the Highlanders, were the Marqueses of Tinmouth, Tulibardin, and Seaforth; Earls of Marshall, Southeske and

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and Linlithgow; Viscounts, Killsynth, Kingston, and Dundee; Lords Pitflego, RoHo, Burleigh, Lord George Murray. They kept a Body of the *Clans* together for some Days, until there arrived Ships from France, where most of them Embarked; but the Young Gentleman the Marquis of Tinmouth, finding the Frost and Snow, and the Bad Quarters in the Hills very uncomfortable, he took his Course with one Collonel Bulkley down towards Fife, and after several Nights Travel, and Days Rest, he was guided to the Lord Sinclair's House in Dysert, and was there Entertain'd for several Days, and by the Diligence of Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair, (Daughter to the said Lord Sinclair, since Married to the Earl of Weems) he with Mr. Bulkley and some other Gentlemen, had a Ship provided for them, and landed in France. Thus the whole Army were Dispersed; the Nobility and Gentry as many as could have Opportunity, were carried off, others Skulked for some Time in the Country, and some Surrender'd themselves to His Grace the Duke of Argyle, who indeed was a very Generous and Tender Enemy. Such as were taken at Dunblain of the Lord Mar's Army were Prisoners in the Castles of Stirling and Blackness; among whom were the Viscount Strathallan, Lairds of Barrowfield, Logi, Drummond, Mr. Murray Younger of Auchertyre, Mr. Tho. Drummond, Brother to the Viscount Strathallan, with several other Gentlemen and Officers. Those who Surrendered to the Duke of Argyle, or were taken, were put in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh and Cannongate, and the Earl of Winton's Lodging in the Cannongate, was made a Prison for some Time; and, in the Castle of Edinburgh were the Earls of Hume, Wigton, Viscount Stormont, Lord Deskford, Mr. Lockhart of Carnwath, the Laird of Garntully; they were Discharged by the Benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, in July 1716, and the Prisoners in Stirling Castle and Blackness were First removed to Edinburgh, and then by Orders from the Court of England, they were carried to Carlisle in England: They set out from Edinburgh the Third of September 1716, being in Number about 82, they were Guarded to Carlisle by a Regiment of Dragoons, and another of Foot, and arrived at Carlisle the Twelfth of the said Month. When their Tryal came on, several Learned Advocates went from Edinburgh to plead before the English Judges; Mr. Alexander Hay, and Mr. James Graham being two of the most Noted, they insisted very Warmly upon the Breach of the Articles of the Union, and that the Court of Justiciary in Scotland being a Competent Judicatory, they had no Right to try such as had

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had Transgressed in *Scotland*, after long Debate, the Judges were far more Favourable than they Designed to the Prisoners; and in the End they were all acquitted, and after some Months Imprisonment, they were Discharged. This is all the Account I can at this Time give you, of so far as concern'd, of this Affair in *Scotland*: Of those that were taken Prisoners at *Preston* in *England* were executed the Viscount *Kenmure*, *Archbald Burnet* Laird of *Carlips*, Capt. *Philip Lockhart*, Brother to the Laird of *Carnwath*, Major *John Nairn*, Son to *Baylie Nairn* in *Edinburgh*, Ensign *Erskin*, *James Drummond*, Brother to Sir *John Drummond* of *Innermay*, Captain *Thomas Bruce*, *David Drummond* of *Underneath*, ---- *Kennedy*, *George Gibson*, *George Mackintosh*, *Hercules Durham*, *Donald Robertson*, *John Hunter*, *Alexander Drummond*, *John Macgilray*, *William Black*, *Donald Macdonald*, *Rodrick Kennedy*, *John Ord*. In all, about Twenty were Executed. The Viscount *Kenmure* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, and his Corps was carried by Sea to *Leith*, where it was received by a Number of his Lordship's Relations in Mourning, and was Conveyed to his Burying Place at *Kenmure* in *Galloway*. The Rest of the Gentlemen were decently Buried in the several Towns where they were Executed.

Besides those Executed, there died in the several Prisons Thirtysix, and about Ninety-Eight were Transported; the most part of them being *Highlanders* with several Gentlemen; Whereas in *Scotland* none were Executed at all, Except one *John Knox*, who was shot at *Perth* for Deserting, and a Serjeant of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, who was to have assisted in getting the Castle to the Party, that attempted taking of it.

Here, Sir, I have given you the nearest Account that I can of this Affair, as it was Begun, Carried on, and Ended; But only that when the *Act of Indemnity* was past in 1717, all those that were skulking in the Country (unless Excepted) pleaded the Benefit thereof, and all that had gone out of the Nation were Outlaw'd, and Prices put on many of their Heads, if they can be Apprehended in either of the Three Kingdoms of *Scotland*, *England* or *Ireland*.

I must not forget to tell you, that when the *Chevalier* returned from *Scotland* to *France*, he went to *Avignon*, as being under the *Pope's* Sovereignty and Independant of *France*. But the *Regent* joining with *England* and *Holland* in the *Triple Alliance*, made the *Chevalier* leave *Avignon*; from whence he went over the *Alps* to *Urbino*. But what I design to take Notice of was: That at *Avignon* while the Duke of *ORMOND* was there, he accused the Lord Viscount *Bolingbrook*

An Impartial ACCOUNT

(who had deserted the Court of *England*, and was made Secretary at St. Germans) of having Disappointed him, in not giving the Arms, Ammunition, and Money, which he was to carry over to *England*; whereupon the Duke in his own Vindication, Exhibited a Charge against the Viscount, who was by the Noblemen Residing there, Tryed and found to be the Author of their greatest Disappointments: Some were so very hot upon the Matter, that nothing less then taking his Life would satisfy them; but as they had no Lawful Authority for such Measures, they only Reprehended him, and ordered him to depart their Court; he offered all that he could invent in his own Vindication, but could not clear himself: Whereupon he retired to live Private in some Solitary Place, with Design (as he said) to Reflect on the Unhappy Lives of Statesmen and Courtiers, and to enjoy such Pleasure, Ease, and Solitude as ever must be unknown to Politicians and Party-men in this World. This being the best Account I can give you at this Time, of this Affair; until I may have a further Opportunity, to give you a full Account of the whole Circumstances thereof at Large. I hope you'll accept of it, with my best Wishes. I Conclude with Assurance of being, &c.



Geographical Description

O F

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND is Situated between { D. M. } of Longitude & { D. M. } Latitude.
10. 00. } 17. 30. } 55. 00. } 59. 00.

The Longest Day is 17 Hours 27 Minutes. Shortest Day is 6 Hours 33 Minutes.

Its Length is about 360 Miles, but its Breadth is very Disproportionable; the greatest Distance from the East Sea to the West Sea is not above 160 Miles.

The Kingdom is divided by the River *Forth* into two Classes, *viz.* From the Antient March called *Adrian's Wall* in the South Border, to the River *Forth*, is the South Class; and all from the said River to *Duncan's-Bay* in the Shire of *Caithness* with the West Isles, commonly called the *Aebuder*, as also the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, is the North Class: But for the more Distinct Description of the several Shires, and the Chief City or Town of each, they shall be subjoin'd as they are Situated in each Class.

South Class Comprehends.

Shires.	Chief Towns	Scituated
Tividale	Jedbrugh	
Liddisdale	Hermitage	
Eskdale and Eusdale		
Annandale	Annan	
Nithsdale	Drumfrees	
Galloway	Kirkubright	
Mers	Dunce	
Lautherdale	Lauther	
Tweedale	Peebles	
Clydsdale	Glasgow	
Kyle	Aire	
Carrick	Bargeny	

Shire

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Shires	Chief Towns	Scituated
Louthian	Edinbrugh	
Stirling	Idem	
Renfrew	Idem	
Cunninghame	Irvine	
Isles of { Bute & Arran }	Rothsay	
Pininsula of Kintyre	Killinn	

North Class Comprehends.

Shires	Chief Towns	Scituated
Fife	St. Andrews	
Menteith	Dunblain	
Lenox	Dunbarton	
Argyle	Inverary	
Perth	Idem	
Strathern	Abernethy	
Brodalbin	Finlerig	
Lorn	Dunstaffage	
Merns	Bervey	
Angus	Dundee	
Gawry		
Athole	Blair	
Marr	Aberdeen	
Badyenock	Riven	
Lochaber	Innerlochy	
Buchan	Peterhead	
Bamff	Idem	
Murray	Elgin	
Inverness	Idem	
Western Isles	Sternway	

Shires	Chief Towns	Scituated
Ross	Tain	
Sutherland	Dornach	
Strathnaver	Strathy	
Caithness	Wick	
Isles of Orkney	Kirkwall	
Zetland	Lerwick	

From South to North.

Scotland

Of SCOTLAND.

Scotland is divided from England on the East by the River Tweed, then by the High Mountain Chevot; and where the Mountain fails, by the Remains of the Trench or Dyke call'd Adrian's Wall; and on the West by the River Eske running into Solmey Firth.

In Scotland are Two Arch-Bishopricks and Twelve Bishopricks, viz. Arch-Bishopricks, St. Andrews and Glassgow.

Bishopricks Edinbrugh, Dunkell, Aberdeen, Murray, Brichen, Dunblain, Ross, Caithness, Orkney, Galloway, Argyle, Isles.

In Scotland are Four Universitys, viz. St. Andrews, Glassgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh

Scotland is that Antient Nation known by the other Names of Albion and Caledonia; and is bounded on the East, by Part of the German Ocean, on the North and West, by the Ducledon and Irish Sea. It is named by the Italians Scotia, by the Spaniards Escocia; by the French Escose; by the Germans Swedes and Danes Scootland, by the English and It's Natives, Scotland. So Named from the first Inhabitants, who derived their Name from Scota Daughter to Pharoah King of Egypt.

The Air of Scotland is so very pure and Extraordinary wholesome to Breath in, that several Persons in the North and most parts of this Kingdom, do frequently arrive to a greater Age than is usual in many other Parts of Europe. The opposite Place of the Globe to Scotland, is that part of the Pacifick Ocean, between 190 and 196 Degrees of Longitude, with 56 and 60 Degrees of South Latitude.

Notwithstanding this Country is of a Scituacion Considerably Northern, (it being in the 11th 12th and Beginning of the 13th North Climate) yet it produceth great Plenty of all the Necessaries and Comforts of Humane Life. All the Seas about Scotland are wonderfully Stored with most Kinds of Excellent Fishes; as also It's Rivers and Loches (which are many) abound with Salmons and all Kind of Fresh Water Fishes. It's Plains do Sufficiently produce most kinds of Grains, Herbs, and Fruits; and many of it's Mountains are not only Lined with valuable Mines and the best of Coals, but also several of them are so covered over with numerous Flocks, That great Droles of Cattle do Yearly pass into England, besides the great Quantities of Beef which is Exported Yearly to Foreign Countreys, Provision of Every kind being very Plenty and Extraordinary Cheap, Especially Beef, Mutton, and Fowl. Over all the High-lands are Great plenty of wild Red Deer, there being in some Places above 500 in one Herd; all Sort of wild fowl are very plenty in most Parts of Scotland, Especially in the North and Highlands. There are many Rarities to be seen in Scotland.

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But they having been so often Described by so many Authors of Geography and History, that I see no Necessity to Speak of them, only that the Two Walls or Dykes of *Adrian* and *Severus* are still to be known by some small Remains; as also the several visible Tracts of the Roman Encampments in several Places in the *South of Scotland*, but Especially that at *Ardoch* in *Perthshire*; where Fosses and Dykes about the *Pretorium* are still of a Great Height very Visible. In several Places of the Nation there are Spacious Caves hewn out of solid Rocks; 'tis alledged they were the Fortifications of the *Picts*. At *Hathornden* near *Edinburgh* one is to be seen, where entering in at a narrow Entry, you find several Large Rooms, Divided by Passages. In several Parts of the Nation, are several Large Stones fixed upright as Monuments of Battles between the *Scots* and *Danes*. In several Parts of *Scotland* are Notable Mineral Springs, very healthful, not far short of the so famous Spaw-Water in the Republick of *Liege* in *Germany*. The most frequented Springs, are those of *Moffat*, *Pitkethly*, *Peterhead*, and *Aberdeen*. 'Tis certain that many Women who never had Children before, have Conceived During the Time they continued Drinking those Waters.

Having given a General and Superficial Description of the whole Nation: And as I have before Divided it into *North* and *South* Classes, 'tis fit to know that the *North* Class as before Mentioned is further Divided into *Highlands* and *Lowlands*: Those called *Highlanders* are the Inhabitants of the *Western Isles*, *North* and *West* Parts of the Continent; the *Lowlanders* are those Inhabiting the *North Isles*, and the *North-East* Parts of the *North* Clas, and all the *South* Clas.

The *Highlanders* are a Bold, Hardy People, much given to Warlike Exercises, but not much accustomed to such hard Labour as the *Lowlanders*. The Produce of their Parts of the Country being for the most part Cattle, Wood and Hay, or Grafs, wherewith they Generally supply the *Lowlanders*, and have Corn in Return of it. The *Highlanders* still retain the old *Gaulick* or *Irish* Language, with some Variety of Accent from what is spoke by the Natives of *Ireland*; yet the Common People for most Part over all the *Highlands* scarce understand any Language or Speech else; as also, they still retain the Antient Custom of Following and Obeying their Chieftains, as every *Clan* have one distinguished and known Chief, which Chief may command any of the *Clan* or *Name* to do any thing that is possible for them to do, and they Obey withall Clearfulness. The *Highlanders* by their frequent Use of Arms are very expert (even Naturally) in handling the Broad Sword and Targe, with which they defy any single Weapon; and

Of SCOTLAND.

and are very good Marksmen with Fire Arms, as Guns, or Side Pistols; as also in handling the Durk or Dagger, or as they call it, *Skein Bidog*; this Weapon they use in Battles when they cannot well weild the Broad Sword. The *Highlanders* are seldom without Four Weapons, *viz.* Broad Sword, Durk, Carbine and Side Pistol, and often a Pair. Their Cloaths are very thin and light; for most Part made of Plaids of diverse Colours, standing very much to Black, Red, Blew, and Green, which makes their Cloaths near a Heath Colour, which they at First designed in War Time, to keep them undiscovered from their Enemies when they lay among the Heath, there being very long Heath in many Parts of the *Highlands*; by wearing such Colours they often had Advantage of the Enemy; especially when dark, or after or before the Sun; at which time an Army of *Highlanders* cannot be discern'd on a Heath, tho' very near. The Manner of their Dress are either in short Coat, Trews and Plaid; the Trews is Breeches and Hose in one Piece: For Marching or Travelling they dress in short Coat and short Hose with a belted Plaid without Breeches, with their Thighs Naked; but the Plaid being gathered under the Belt like a Woman's Petticoat, it covers their Nakedness. In this Dress they without any Concern can travel thro' deep Snow and Frost, and lye in the Fields without any Covering but their Plaid over them, with the Targe raised by the Hilt of the Broad Sword for their Pillow; nor do they love any soft Bed although in their Offer. Their Way of Living, tho' very strange; yet is very Wholsome. In the *Highlands* for most Part, their Houses are made all of Timber; they take the large Trees, and setting the Roots in the Ground at such Distance as they design the Breadth of their Houses, and setting the Tops of them close, being tyed or joined with Wooden Nails, or Withies made of Birtch Twigs twisted; this being the Principal Pillars or Couples, they thwart them with smaller Timber, and cover the whole with Scraws or Divots, which is Broad Oval Thin Sodd, which they dig dry and prepare for that Use, they having a Dexterous Method of Laying them on, that for several Years Rain cannot penetrate them. They have for Beds, either Heath or Fern, which is very Sweet and Wholsome, the Heath they tye very close with the Tops up and the Roots downwards, so that this makes a very sweet and pleasant Bed, to such as love it, and are Accustomed with it. Their Bed Cloaths being the same they wear in Plaids. Having thus far Described the *Highlands*, and the Inhabitants thereof, I shall give all the Description that is Necessary of the *Lowlands*, and it's Inhabitants,

The

A DISCRIPTION

The Lowlands for most Part are very Fertil Corn Countries, which obliges the Inhabitants to be very Laborious; by which they are more accustomed to the Use of Labouring hard than Warlike Exercises. As for their Way of living it is much the same as the Common People over the Three Kingdoms as to Houses and Dress, except the Bonnets, which they use over the most Part of the Nation instead of Hats: And even the *Lowlanders* are generally accustomed to wear Broad Swords when they go to Kirks and Markets, i. e. Churches and Fairs, or Buryings. What I have said is only of the Common People. As for the Nobility and Gentry in both Parts they live after the same Manner as those in the *South of Scotland and England*.

Since I have thus distinguished the Two different Inhabitants, 'tis fit to shew the several Shires or Parts of the Country Inhabited by each People. All the *South Class* as before mention'd, is not distinguished by *Highlands* and *Lowlands*, but by *East* and *West* Country and the Borders. As *East-Lothian*, *Mers*, and Parts of *Tivottdale*, are the *East*; and *West-Lothian*, *Stirlingshire*, *Clydesdale*, *Renfrew*, *Cunningham*, *Kyle*, *Carrick*, *Galloway*, *Nithsdale* and *Tweedale* are the *West*; and *Annandale*, *Eskdale*, with *Eusdale*, *Liddisdale* and *Twotdale* are the Borders joining *Northumberland* and *Cumberland* in *England*.

The *North Class* being as aforesaid, divided into *Highlands* and *Lowlands*; the Shires or Parts Inhabited by the *Highlanders*, are the Shires of *Perth*, *Broadalbin*, *Athole*, Part of *Marr*, *Badynoch*, *Argyle*, *Lochaber*, Parts of *Murray*, *Inverness*, *Ross*, *Sutherland*, *Strathnaver*, and most Part of *Caithness*; with all the *Western Isles*, called the *Æbuder*.

The *Lowlanders* inhabit the Shires of *Fife*, *Menteith*, *Lenox*, *Stratherne*, *Angus*, *Gawry*, *Merns*, *Aberdeen* or Parts of *Mar*, *Buchan*, *Bamff*, *Murray*, the Sea Coast of *Inverness*, *Ross*, and *East* and *North* Coast of *Caithness*, with all the Islands of *Orkney* and *Shetland*.

So much being said of the several Parts of the Country according to it's Divisions, I shall give an Account of the Names, Surnames and Titles of Peers of *Scotland*, with the Year of t'ær Creations, as follows:

Dukes	Titles	Eldest Son's Titles	So Created.
1 James Hamilton	Duke of Hamilton,	Earl of Arran	1643.
2 Ann Scot	Dutches of Buccleugh	Earl of Dalkeith	1673.
3 Charles Lenox	D. of Lenox	E. of Darnly	1675.
4 George Gordon	D. of Gordon	Marquis of Huntly	1684.
5 Charles Domglass	D. of Queensbery,	E. of Drumlanrig	1684.
6 John Campbell	D. of Argyle	Lord Lorn	1701.
7 Archibald			

Of SCOTLAND.

Dukes	Titles	Eldest Sons Titles	So Created
7 Archibald Douglass	D. of Douglass	Earl of Angus	1703.
8 John Murray	D. of Athole	Marquis of Tulibardine	1703.
9 James Graham	D. of Montrose	Marquis of Graham	1707.
10 John Ker	D. of Roxbrough	Marquis of Cessford	1708.
Marquisses	Titles	Eldest Sons Titles	
1 John Hay	Marquis of Tweedale	Lord Testor	1694.
2 William Ker	Marquis of Lothian	Lord Fedburgh	1701.
3 John Johnston	Marquis of Annandale	Lord Johnston	1701.
Earls	Titles	Eldest Sons Titles	
1 John Lindsay	Earl of Crawford	Lord Lindsay	1399.
2 Charles Hay	Earl of Errol	Lord Hay	1450.
3 George Keith	E. Marishall	L. Keith	1455.
4 John Erskin	E. of Marr	L. Erskin	1457.
5 George Sutherland	E. of Sutherland	L. Strathbaver	—
6 John Lessly	E. of Rothes	L. Lessly	1457.
7 Robert Douglass	E. of Morton	L. Aberdoure	1457.
8 David Erskin	E. of Buchan	L. Cardrofes	1469.
9 Will. Cunningham	E. of Glencarn	L. Killmaures	1488.
10 Alexander Montgomery	E. of Eglinton	L. Montgomery	1503.
11 John Kennedy	E. of Castles	L. Kennedy	1509.
12 Alexander Sinclair	E. of Caithness	L. Berredale	1556.
13 Charles Stewart	E. of Murray	L. Down	1562.
14 William Maxwell	E. of Nithsdale	L. Maxwell	1581.
15 George Seaton	E. of Winton	L. Seaton	1600.
16 James Livingston	E. of Linlithgow	L. allender	1600.
17 Charles Hume	E. of Hume	L. Dunglass	1605.
18 —— Drummond	E. of Perth	L. Drummond	1605.
19 John Fleming	E. of Wigton	L. Cumbernald	1605.
20 John Lyon	E. of Strathmore	L. Glumes	1606.
21 James Hamilton	E. of Abercorn	L. Pasly	1606.
22 Alexander Erskin	E. of Kelly	L. Pitrenweem	1609.
23 Thomas Hamilton	E. of Haddington	L. Birny	1619.
24 James Stewart	E. of Galloway	L. Garlis	1619.
25 Kenneth Mackenzie	E. of Seaforth	L. Kintaile	1623.
26 Charles Maitland	E. of Lauderdale	L. Maitland	1640.
27 George Hay	E. of Kinoule	L. Duplin	1633.
28 Hugh Campbell	E. of Lowden	L. Mechlin	1633.
29 Davids Weems	E. of Weems,	L. Elcho	1633.
30 —— Crichton	E. of Drumfrees	L. Crichton	1633.
31 —— Alexander	E. of Stirling	L. Alexander	1633.
32 Thomas Bruce	E. of Elgin	L. Kinloch	1633.
33 William Ramsay	E. of Dalhousie	L. Ramsay	1633.
34 James Carnegie	E. of Southesk	L. Carnegie	1633.
35 Charles Stewart	E. of Traquair	L. Linton	1633.
		R	Earls

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Earls	Titles	So Created.	Eldest Sons Titles	So Created.	
36 James Ogilvie	Earl of Airly	1639.	Lord Ogilvie		
37 Robert Dalziel	E. of Carnwath	1639.	L. Dalziel		
38 James Ogilvie	E. of Findlitor	1639.	L. Deskford		
39 David Melvil	E. of Leven	1641.	L. Balgony		
40 Lion. Talmash	E. of Dysert	1646.	L. Huntingdon		
41 James Maule	E. of Panmure	1646.	L. Maule or Brichen		
42 Charles Hamilton	E. of Selkirk	1647.	L. Lannick		
43 David Carnegie	E. of Northesk	1647.	L. Roshill		
44 Alexander Bruce	E. of Kincardin	1647.	L. Bruce		
45 Colin Lindsay	E. of Belcarass	1651.	L. Cumberland		
46 ———	Livingston E. of Newburgh	1660.	L. Livingston		
47 William Boyde	E. of Killmarnok	1661.	L. Boyde		
48 Charles Gordon	E. of Aboin	1661.	L. Glenlivet		
49 ———	Douglas E. of Forfar	1661.	L. Wendale		
50 William Cochran	E. of Dundonald	1669.	L. Cochran		
51 George Douglass	E. of Dunbarton	1675.	L. Entrick		
52 William Keith	E. of Kintore	1677.	L. Irnerure		
53 John Campbell	E. of Broadalbin	1677.	L. Glenurquhy		
54 George Gordon	E. of Aberdeen	1682.	L. Haddo		
55 John Murray	E. of Dunmore	1686.	L. Fincastle		
56 George Hamilton	E. of Orkney	1699.	L. Kirkwall		
57 John Hamilton	E. of Ruglen	1696.	L. Riccarton		
58 William Douglass	E. of Murch	1697.	L. Needpith		
59 Alexander Hume	E. of Murchmount	1697.	L. Polworth		
60 James Carmichael	E. of Hyndford	1701.	L. Carmichael		
61 George Mackenzie	E. of Cromarty	1703.	L. Macleod or Castlehaven		
62 John Dalrimple	E. of Stair	1703.	L. Dalrimple		
63 Archibald Primrose	E. of Rosebery	1703.	L. Dalmeny		
64 David Boyle	E. of Glasgow	1703.	L. Boyle		
65 James Stewart	E. of Bute	1703.	L. Mountstewart		
66 Charles Hope	E. of Hopton	1703.	L. Craighall		
67 David Collier	E. of Portmore	1703.	L. Collier		
68 Henry Scot	E. of Delorain	1706.	L. Hermitage		
69 Archibald Campbell	E. of Islay	1706.	L. Dunoon		
Viscounts	Titles	So Created	Viscounts	Titles	So Created
1 Edward Carry	Viscount Falkland	1620.	8 William Livingston	V. Kilfylth	1661
2 David Murray	V. Stormont	1621.	9 Peregrin Osburn	V. Dunblain	1673
3 Robert Gordon	V. Kennure	1633.	10 William Cheney	V. Newhaven	1681
4 John Arburthnet	V. Arburthnet	1641.	11 Richard Graham	V. Preston	1681
5 James Seaton	V. Kingston	1650.	12 Will. Drummond	V. Strathallan	1686
6 Robert McGill	V. Oxenford	1651.	13 Patrick Crawford	V. Garnock	1763
7 Eustace Ingram	V. Irwin	1661.	14 Archibald Primrose	V. Primrose	703
				Lords	

Of SCOTLAND.

Lords or Barons	Titles	Created	Lords or Barons	Titles	Created
1 Will. Forbes	Lord Forbes	1474	22 George Macky	L. Rhae	1628
2 Alexander Fraser	Lord Salton	1474	23 Walter Ashton	L. Ashton	1628
3 John Gray	L. Gray	1483	24 George Forester	L. Forester	1633
4 Allan Catcart	L. Catcart	1483	25 Alexander Forbes	L. Pitflogo	1633
5 Henry Sinclair	L. Sinclair	1489	26 —	L. Fraser	1633
6 George Douglass	L. Mordington	1489	27 James Hamilton	L. Birginy	1639
7 Francis Semple	L. Semple	1496	28 George Ogilvie	L. Bimff	1642
8 John Elphington	L. Elphington	1509	29 Patrick Murray	L. Elibank	1643
9 Patrick Oliphant	L. Oliphant	1579	30 David Falkner	L. Halkerton	1647
10 Alexander Fraser	L. Lovat	1586	31 John Hamilton	L. Belhaven	1648
11 William Ross	L. Ross	1586	32 Kenneth Sutherland	L. Duffus	1650
12 — Ker	L. Fledburgh	1592	33 Robert Rollo	L. Rollo	1651
13 James Sandilands	L. Torphichen	1593	34 Robert Colvil	L. Colvil	1652
14 David Leslie	L. Lindores	1600	35 David Leslie	L. Newirk	1660
15 John Elphington	L. B. Iimirino	1604	36 Robert Rutherford	L. Rutherford	1661
16 Robert Stewart	L. Blantyre	1606	37 — Billenden	L. Billenden	1661
17 Robert Balfour	L. Burleigh	1606	38 William Murray	L.airn	1681
18 William Cranston	L. Crinston	1607	39 John Churchill	L. Aymouth	1682
19 James Butler	E. Dingwall	1609	40 Patrick Kinard	L. Kinard	1682
20 Francis Scot	L. Nuper	1627	41 Francis Abercromby	L. Glassford	1685.
21 Thomas Fairfax	L. Fairfax	1627			

The Nobility of Scotland is called the Peerage of Scotland, because they are all *Pares Regni*, that is *Nobilitate Pares*, though *Gradu Imperas*.

Of Nobility there are 5 Degrees, viz. Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount and Baron.

A Duke in Latin *Dux a Ducendo*, Noblemen being antiently Generals and Leaders of Armies in Time of War. A Duke is created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Imposition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

A Marquis was first so called from the Government of Marches, and Frontire Countries. A Marquis is created by Cincture of a Sword, Imposition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

Earls antiently called *Comites*, because they were wont (*Comitari Regem*) to wait upon the King for Council and Advice. An Earl is created by Cincture of a Sword, a Mantle of State put upon him by the King himself, and a Coronet on his Head, and a Charter in his Hand.

A Viscount, *Vice Comes quasi Vice-Comites, Gubernaturus Comitatem*; a Viscount is so made by Patent.

Barons are sometimes made by Writ, when they are called to sit in Parliament, but most usually by Parliament. All the Titles of Honour in Scotland are given by the Sovereign, who is the sole Fountain of Honour: None of these Honours bestowed on a Family by the Sovereign can be lost but by want of Issue, or else by Treason; and that Family cannot be restored to their Honours, but by the Sovereign.

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An Account of the Clans and their Chiefs, &c.

The Principal Chiefs or Chieftains of the *Clans* are for the most part Gentlemen, known by the Title of Lairds; which is the same as Esquire in England and Ireland.

Among all the *Clans*, none are so Numerous as the *Clandonalds* or *Macdonalds*, altho' there are other *Clans* reckon'd of a longer Standing: The *Macdonalds* being one of the most Antient Sir names in Scotland, they deriving their Sir-name from *Dowallus*, wh^t flew *Northatus* the Tyrant, who succeeded *Dornallilla* the Fourth King of Scotland: In Remembrance of this Action, and Restoring the lawful Heir, this *Dowallus* had assigned him for his Arms, a Lyon Colour'd with a broken Crown about his Neck; which is the Paternal Coat of the *Macdonalds*: *Macdonall* of *Lorn* being the Chief or Chieftain of that Antient *Clan*; this Atchievement being of Date the Year of the World 2738, being 233 Years before the coming of Christ. The *Macdonalds* are (no doubt) an antient as well as Numerous *Clan*, they being now divided into several *Clans* or Families; but all the other Families acknowledge themselves Cadets of the Principal Family, of which Sir *Donald Macdonald* of *Slate* is the Representative, and is the Chief of all the *Clan*. The Lairds of *Glengarry*, *Glenco*, *Clanronald*, (Earl of *Antrim* in *Ireland*.) *Keppoch*, *Kia loch-Moydiart*, *Benbecula* are Branches of the *Clan*; but each of them have Separate Sub-divided *Clans* of their own: As also several other Names in the *Highlands* and *Lowlands* are Originally of the *Macdonalds*; that they are such a Numerous *Clan*, there are near three of them, for every one of any other *Clan*, or Name in the Kingdom. The other *Clans* are the *Mackintoshes*, Originally *Clancatton*, the Laird of *Mackintosh* is the Chief. The *Macleods*, the Laird *Macleod* is the Chief. The *Macneals* (in *Ireland O' Neals*) *Macnest* of *Bura* is the Chief. The *Mackalpins* are a very Antient *Clan*, but near worn out. The *Mackinnens*, the Laird of *Mackinnen* is the Chief. *Macky*, Originally *Clancay*, the Lord *Rhae* is the Chief. The *Mackenzie's*, the Earl of *Seaforth* is the Chief. The *Macleans*, Sir *John Maclean* of *Dowart* is the Chief. The *Macgregors* are a very old *Clan* and Numerous, but by Act of Parliament, they being obliged to change their Names, they are called *Griersons*, and *Grier*, and *Gregories*, the Person who assumes the Chiefship of the *Clan* is *Robert Macgregor Alias Roy*. The *Macullachs* are an Antient *Clan*, Sir ----- *Macullach* is the Chief. The *Macfarlanes* the Laird of *Macfarlin* is the Chief. The *Maclang' lans* are an Antient *Clan*. The *Macphersons*, the Laird of *Clonnie Macpherson* is the Chief. The *Macraws*, *Maclellans*, *Macallums*, *Mackindylls*, *Macmillans*, *Micbains*, *Maggies*, *Macginies*, *Macqueens* are all *Highland* Names; as also the Laird of *Glenary's* *Clan* are called *Micalisters* (i. e.) *Alexanderons*: And the Laird of *Glenco's* *Clan* are called *Macjans* (i. e.) *John's Sons*. The Laird of *Clanronald Macronalds* (i. e.) *Ronall's Sons*. Several other *Clans* and Names have their Sir-names after the same Manner. Besides those of the *Clans* beginning with *Mac*, there are several Antient *Clans* and Names; as the *Clancamerons*, whereof the Laird of *Lochyell* is Chief: The *Robertsons* (Originally *Macdonald*) of whom the Laird of *Sirowan Robertson* is the Chief. This Sir-name is sometimes pronounced and written *Robison*, and by the English *Robinson*. The *Rosses* are an Antient Sir-name, the Laird of *Balnagowan* is the Chief; the Laird thereof left his Estate and Chieftship to Lieutenant General *Ross*, Brother to Lord *Ross*, and is Chief of the Name, notwithstanding of his Eldest Brother being a Peer. The *Sutherland*s

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Sutherlands are an Antient Surname, the Earl of *Sutherland* is the Chief. The *Monro's*, whereof Sr. *George Monro* of *Fowlis* is the Chief. The *Toshachs* are Antient but few in Number: The *Fargiersons* are a Great *Clan*, the Laird of *Innercaul* is the Chief. The *Fraser's* are a great *Clan*, the Lord *Lovat* is the Chief, The *Chisolmes*, The Laird of *Frathgless* is the Chief. Besides those here mentioned, there are several *Highland* Surnames of a good Antient Standing. As for the *Lowland* Names, the Surnames of the Peers in the foregoing List you may see many of them. The first Peer of Each Surname being the Chief, Except the Duke of *Queensbery*, tho' first Created a Duke, is no more than a Cadet of the Duke of *Dowglases* Family, which Family is Antient and very great, and According to History, is Equal to any of the Antient *Roman* Families: As for Generals of Great Fame, there has been more than is to be met with in any History of one Surname, by which it is say'd.

So many and so Good, as of the *Dowglases* hath been,
Of one Sir-name was never in Europe seen.

They have born great Commands in several Countries besides their Native Countries of *Scotland*, Especially in *France*, *Sweden*, and *Germany*: In *France*, they had the Title of *Duke of Turin*, *Count De Longavile*, &c. It is presum'd, that Person Named by King *Solvathius*, *Sholto Dowglass*; was of the *Clan* or *Tribe* of *Dowalus of Gallaway* (*i. e.*) *Maccadowells* who are the most Antient *Clan* in the *Nation*. The *Murrays* being of that Name since the Year 55 after the Birth of *Christ*, when they came into *Scotland*, with their Captain named *Rodorick*, who assisted *Corbredus*, the 19th King of *Scotland*, against the *Romans*, and had the Lands lying on the River *Spey*; which they called *Murray-land* now the *shire of Murray*. The Antient Name of *Graham*, Deriving their Sir-Name from the Valiant *Graham*, Cousin German to *Fergus* the second, who after his Death was Governor of *Scotland*: Anno Chr. 424.

The *Hays* are Descended from one *Hay*, by whose Courage and Conduct *Kenneth* the Third, gain'd a Victory over the *Danes* at *Longcarty* in *Angus*, Anno Chr. 976. The Earl of *Errol*, is the Chief. The *Keiths*, are Descended from a Valiant Man who Signalized his Great Courage, and Good Conduct, in a Battle against the *Danes* at *Camuscross* Anno Chr. 1008, where they were Totally routed by *Malcolm* the 2d. who Rewarded this *Keith*, with several Lands and the Hereditary Office of *Marshall of Scotland*, which High-Office his Linal Successor the Earl *Marshall* still Enjoys.

Most of the other Antient Sir-names are derived from the Titles of Peers and Officers Created by King *M A L C O L M* the 3d,

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as the Name of *Stewart*; from the Office of *Lord High Stewart*: Which the King Conferred upon *Walter* the Son of *Fleance*; the Son of *Banquo*, mentioned in the *History*. As the Kings since the *Bruses*; were of that Name many of the first Peers of the Nation, were of the Surname of *Stewart*, such as the *Dukes of Albany, Lenox, Earls of Athole, Marr, Buchan, Fife, Strathearn*. But now those Titles being Conferr'd on Peers of other Names by Marriage or otherways: Yet there are still of that Royal and Antient Surname; The *Earls of Murray, Galloway, Traquair, and Bute, the Lord Blantyre, the Lord Viscount Mountjoy in Ireland* is also Descended from the Royal Family of Scotland, and of the Surname of *Stewart*. Besides several Gentlemen of Considerable Fortunes and Families, as the *Lairds of Garntully, Innernytie, Balcaskie, the Laird of Apin*, who has a great Number of the Name as a *Clan*, in the *Highlands*: The *Lairds of Kinachen, Blairhall*; in the *Islands of Orkney*, *Sr. James Stewart of Burray*, the *Lairds of Brough, and du, &c.* with several other Gentlemen of note.

In the Reign of King *Malcolm the Third*, when the *Earls of Fife, Monteith, Athole, Lenox, Murray, Caithness, Ross, and Angus*, were Created, many other new Surnames began in Scotland, as *Gordon, Seaton, Keunedy, Lessly, Lermont, Calder, Lockhart, Wallace, Shaw, Liberton, Wachope, Dundass, Cargill, Cockburn, Menzies, Allercromby, Lauder, Strachane, Rattery, Morton, Bannerman*; and at that Time *William Duke of Normandy Conquered England*, whereupon *Edgar*, the Right Heir of the Crown of *England*, with his Mother and Sisters, being Resolved to pass to *Hungary, or Ungerland*, (*Edgars, Mother, being Daughter to the King of Hungary*.) They were by Contrary Winds put into *Scotland*, and were Kindly Received by King *Malcolm the 3d*, who Married *Margaret, Sister to Edgar*, whereupon many of her Friends came into *Scotland*, being Banished *England* by the Conqueror; among them were they of the Surnames of *Lindsey, Ramsay, Towers, Preston, Sandilands, Bissert, Wardlaw, and Maxwell*, as also several Surnames from *Hungary, and Germany*, as *Cunningham, Crichton, Fotheringham, Melvil, Giffard, Borthwick*, as also came out of *France*, the Surnames of *Fra'er, Sinclair, Boswel, Mowate, Montgomery, Cambell*, (but the *Cambells*, will have it that they have been, a Name since the Restoration of King *Fergus*, the Second in the Year of Christ 404) *Beton, Boys, Bothwel, Taylizer, or Taylor*, with several other Names. There came several Names from *England*, and other Places, in Later Reigns; and some have had their Surnames in *Scotland*, as the Ancient Surname of *Forbes*, were so called from one *Alexander Boys*, for Killing a Bear by Singular Man-hood, the same Day the Three Battles of *Rosine* were fought against *Edward the First*.

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first of *England*. The Lord *Forbes*, in *Scotland*, is the Chief of the Name. The Lord *Pitfigo*, is of that Name; as also the Earl of *Granard* in *Ireland*, with several worthy Gentlemen, of very Ancient Families. The Illustrious and Ancient Sir-name of *Bruce*, should not be forgot, they having been once Sovereigns of the Nation, there being still Noble-men and Gentlemen of Great Families in *Scotland*, of the Name; the Earl of *Kincardin* is the Chief, tho' it is say'd the Laird of *Clakmanan* has a better pretention to it. In the Reign of King *Robert the Bruce*, one Sr. *William de Hamilton*, Third Son to the Earl of *Leicester*, (Descended from the Earl *Mallant*, in *Flanders*) for Killing one *Spencer* at the Court of *England*, fled into *Scotland*, and was Honourably entertained by King *Robert the Bruce*, who gave him the Barony of *Cadzow*, with other Lands after his own Surname, Called *Hamilton*. Which Family is of 400 Years Standing: The Duke of *Hamilton*, being not only the first Peer of the Nation, but also the nearest Relation of the Royal Family, of *Scotland*, of any of the Nobility: For *James Lord Hamilton*, was Married to *Mary Stewart, Countess of Arran*; Sister to King *James the Third*: *James* his Son was Privy Councillor to King *James the 4th*, and Negotiated the Marriage betwixt the King and *Margaret* Daughter to King *Henry the 7th*, of *England*, and having Concluded the Match, did in the most Pompous manner Solemnize the same, for which the King gave him the *Isle of Arran*, and Created him Earl thereof. He was also Knight of the *Cockle* in *France*, Regent of *Scotland*, during the Minority of King *James the 5th*, and *James* his Son, the 2d. Earl of *Arran*, was Tutor to *Mary Queen of Scotland*, and Regent for 12 Years, during her Minority. He was also declared by Act of Parliament, next Heir, to the Crown, in Case she died without Issue, (which Act the Present Duke has in his Custody.) He was Likewise one of the Privy Council to Queen *Mary*, and Knight of the order of St. *Michael* in *France*, and by *Francis the 1st*, King of *France*, Created Duke of *Chattherault*; *John* his Son, was Created Marquis of *Hamilton*, the first in *Scotland* that ever bore that Title, and was for his Adherence to Queen *Mary*, Forfeited, and Banished by her Bastard Brother, the wicked Earl of *Murray*: And when Sentence of Death was Unjustly past upon that Innocent Queen, She gave a Diamond Ring off her finger, to one of her Servants; bidding him to Deliver it to the Lord *Hamilton*, and tell him, that that was all she had then to Witness her great Sense of his, and his Families, Constant Loyalty and Fedelity; desiring it might be kept in the Family, as a Lasting Evidence of her Kindness to it. This Lord was afterwards restored, and was Privy Councillor, to King *James the 6th*, who Created him Marquis of *Hamilton*, and Heritable

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Heritable Steward of the Houshould, Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber Earl of Cambridge, Knight of the Thistle and Garter : James his Son, assisted at the Coronation of King Charles the First, and Carried the Sword of State before the King : He was also Master of his Horse, Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, and Privy-Councillor of both Kingdoms; and was afterwards beheaded in London, for his Loyalty to the King his Master, being the first that followed his Majesty as a Martyr for asserting the Right of his King and the Liberty of his Native Country : He left Issue, (by his Dutchesse the Lady Mary Fielding, Daughter to the Earl of Darby,) a Daughter Named Ann, who (after the Death of William Duke of Hamilton, who was slain, in the Battell of Worcester,) Succeeded in the Title and Estate, as Dutchesse of Hamilton, she was Married to William Dowglass, Earl of Selkirk, second Son to the first Marquiss of Dowglass, who by his Marriage Articles Changed his Surname and his Children's from Dowglass to Hamilton, and was by King Charles the 2d. at his Wife's Request, Created Duke of Hamilton for Life. This Duke was the Father of James Earl of Arran, who succeeded him, and Charles Earl of Selkirk, John Earl of Rutherglen, George Earl Orkney, The Lord Basil, and the Lord Archbald. In the Year 1698. the Dutchesse made over her Titles to the Earl of Arran her Son, this Duke was Unfortunately Kill'd in a Duel in Hyde-Park, at London, the 15th of November 1712. Leaving Issue, James now Duke, the Lord William, the Lord Ann, so Named after the Queen, who stood his Godmother; and one Daughter. Besides the Duke of Hamilton, and the Earls of Selkirk, Orkney, and Rutharglen, the Brothers of the late Duke. There are Ancient Peers of the Name, such as the Earl of Abercorn. (The Present Earl of Abercorn, who Enjoys that Title, was James Hamilton, Esq; the Son of James Hamilton, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King Charles the 2d. who was the Son of Sr. George Hamilton, second Son to James the first Earl of Abercorn.) As also Thomas Hamilton Earl of Haddington, the Lords Balgony, and Bell-heaven. There being Likewise many worthy Gentlemen of the Name both in Scotland and Ireland.

There are many other Antient and great Surnames in Scotland, as Antient and Great as many mentioned, but for want of Information, must refer mentioning any more, Referring the Reader to the Surnames of the Peers as in the List.

The Laws and Government of Scotland in Church and State, as it was at the Commencement of the Union.

FROM the Time of Fergus the first, there has been a Continued Succession of Hereditary Kings of Scotland, till the Crown of England fell to King James the 6th of Scotland Since which time they are Titled, Monarchs of Great-Britain. The

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The Christian Faith was received in Scotland, in the Reign of Donald the First, and 27th King of Scotland, in the Year of Christ 199. According to the best Accounts, when Dioclesian, the Emperor persecuted the Church, many Christians fled from the Continent of Europe, into the Isle of Britain, and Particularly (as an Ancient Author Expressly testifieth) into that Part of it: *In quam Romana Arma nunquam penetrarunt*; which without all Doubt is Scotland; Especially the Highlands and North parts of the Nation, which was still possess'd by the Scots; and never Subject to the Romans, nor no other Foreign power.

St. Ruel, or Regulus, is said to have brought over with him the Right Arm of St. Andrew the Apostle, and to have Buried it where now the Antient City of St. Andrews is Built. Those first Propogators of Christianity seem to have been, a kind of Monks, who afterwards by the Benessence of the first Christian Kings of Scotland, came into the States and Possessions of the Pagan Druides, (a sort of Religious Votarys to the Heathen Gods) And at first had their Principal Residences or Monasteries in the Isles of Man and Jura, and were Named Culdees, and after called Monks.

Enginus II. the 41st King of Scotland, to free the poorer People from the Maintinance of those Religious Monks and Preachers; ordained the Tythes of the Fruits of the Earth to be gathered for their Use, which was the first Institution of Tythes being paid to the Clergy in Scotland. In the Reign of Dongardus the 42d King of Scotland, the Pelagian Heresy did trouble the Church; and Pope Celestine sent over Paladius, with several other learn'd Monks to Scotland: This Paladius was the First who ordain'd Bishops in Scotland; till then the Churches of Scotland were governed by Monks, without Bishops: From that Time till the Reign of King James the Fifth, the Roman Catholick Religion was Universally profets'd over all Scotland: But at that Time the Reformation begun in England by King Henry the 8th. King James would allow no Holy Strife in Scotland; yet after his Death the Reformation begun in Scotland, but differing from the Form of the Service and Ceremonies of England, for the People of England began their Reformation according to the Doctrine of Martin Luther; but Horn and Knox, and some others dissented from their Principles, and followed the Doctrine of John Calvin, and John Knox was sent to Scotland, and laid the Foundation of Presbytry, which begun, and was the Ground of all the Troubles in the Reign of Queen Mary: And after her Imprisonment in England, during the Minority of King James the Sixth; John Knox and the learned George Buchanan laid the Foundation of it, as seem'd best to them; for they were

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Encouraged by the Earls of *Murray* and *Morton*. But when the King came to age he had Bishops appointed over the Kingdom, but could scarce alter their Form of Worship. They continued so till the Beginning of the Reign of King *Charles the First*; but when his Majesty proposed a Conformity with the Church of *England* in *Scotland*, such Disturbance arose about it, that it gave Life to the before contrived treacherous Designs of the *English* Rebels. They first abolished Bishops and Episcopacy, and prosecuted and most basely and barbarously Murthered the King, and then established *Presbytry* over both Kingdoms: But by the Restoration of King *Charles the Second*, *Presbytry* was Extirpated, and the Bishops restored to their Respective *Sees* such as were alive; and Episcopacy was established over all the two Kingdoms, which lasted till the *Revolution*; at which Time Episcopacy was quite abolished, and *Presbytry* again established without Bishops, as it was during the Usurpation of *Cromwell*: Ever since the Episcopal Clergy have but Private Meeting-Houses, in some Parts of the Nation. But many of the most Antient Families of the Nobility and Gentry over the Nation are still Professors of the Church of *England*, and keep for their Chaplains Episcopal Clergymen.

There are Four Ecclesiastical Courts in *Scotland*, viz. the General Assembly of the Kirk, the Synod, the *Presbytry*, and the Session.

The General Assembly was constituted in the Minority of King *James the Sixth*. It is made up of two *Presbyterian* Ministers, and a Ruling Elder from every Shire or *Presbytry*, a Commissioner from every University, and a High Commissioner Representing the Person of the Sovereign; when they meet (as they always do at *Edinburgh* every Year in the Month of *May*) the First Thing they do is to Chuse a *Moderator*, who is placed as their President or Judge, to Hear and Determine all Cases; all the Rest of the Brethren have equal Power and Authority; so that all weighty Matters are decided by Plurality of Voices. The Synod is inferior to the Assembly; the *Presbytry* inferior to the Synod, and the Kirk Session inferior to the *Presbytry*.

Of the Laws of *Scotland* in General.

The Laws of *Scotland* is made up of the Municipal and Civil Laws: The Municipal consists either of Acts of Parliament, or of the Custom and Practices of the Colledge of Justice; which are held of no less Force than Acts of Parliament, and when neither of these contradiccs, the Civil Law is of Force. The Lawyers being generally Great Civilians, for they go to *Lyden* and other Places to Study the Civil Law, in which they are generally very Learned.

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The Law of Scotland is Easy and Regular by Reason of Registers which are so full, that Titles are much more easily learned where those Registers are, then can be done without them; by this Means, Men are sure not to be cheated in buying or conveying Estates, which may appear from these following Instances.

First, No Man can have a Right to an Estate, but by his being seised of it, which is done by delivering Earth and Stone; upon which an Instrument is made, called a Seising; and this within Sixty Days after must be Registrated, else it is of no Force: By this Means all secret Conveyances are cut off.

Second, All Bonds have a Clause in them for inserting them in the Publick Registers; and they being Registr'd without any further Action upon a Charge of Six Days, the Debitor must make payment, otherwise Writs called Letters of Horning, Caption, and Poynding are given out; by the First of which, the Party is Out-lawed and Denounced Rebel, and forfeits to the King his Personal Estate; and if he continues a Year under it, the Liferent of his real Estate; in which the Creditor is to be preferr'd for his Interest, the Rest goes into the Exchequer: By the Letters of Caption the Party is Seized and put in Prison, nor is his House a Place of Safety, but may be searched for him: And by the Letters of Poynding the Debitors Goods may be Distrainted wherever they can be found.

Third, Any Creditor may serve a Writt called Letters of Inhibition, by which the Debitor can make no Disposition of his Estate or Goods till the Creditor be satisfied: If these Letters be not Returned and Registr'd within 21 Days after they are served, they are of no Force. But they being duly Served, Returned, and Registr'd, all the Conveyances the Debitor can make after, are Null. Thus the Antient Kingdom of Scotland has for many Generations been possessed by a Race of Subjects as well as Sovereigns, whose Antiquity and Long Possessions of their Estates exceeds most Nations of Europe, and may compare with any Nation.

The Government of the Kingdom before the Union, was Governed by a Council of State or Privy Council, consisting of those properly called Officers of State; and others of the Nobility and Gentry, whom the Sovereign was pleased to appoint. The Officers of State were Eight in Number, (viz.) the Lord High-Chancellor, Lord High-Treasurer, Lord Secretary of State, the Lord President of the Council and Session, Lord Treasurer Depute, Lord Register, Lord Justice General, or Lord Justice Clerk, and Lord Advocate.

The Administration in Civil Affairs, was and is still lodged in the Lords of the Council and Session, who are 15 in Number, whereof one is President, and to those are joined some of the Noblemen, under the

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the Designation of Extraordinary Lords of Session. This Court is esteem'd one of the most August and Learned Judicatories in Europe; it is called the College of Justice, or the Session; which was Antiently an Ambulatory Court, but was settled as it is now, by King James the Fifth. 1532. The Fifteen Ordinary Lords are called Senators of the Colledge of Justice, and have a Yearly Sallary paid them by the Crown, and are to continue during Life, except guilty of Treason: But the Extraordinary Lords have no Sallary and are not obliged to Attendance, but when they please to sit they have a Vote: This Court sits from the First of June till the Last of July, and from the First of November till the Last of February; (*Christmas Holy-Days* always excepted till the Revolution) they Sit all the Days of the Week except Sunday and Monday; from Nine of the Clock in the Morning till Twelve.

There is an Outer-House and an Inner-House. In the Outer-House there is a Bench, where one of the Senators sits Weekly, (and all of them except the President have their Turns in it) who hears all Causes Originally, and where the Case is Clear, he gives Sentence: But if it be Intricate and Doubtful, or if either Party desires it, he Reports it to the Rest of the Lords, who either send out their Answer by him, or appoint it to be heard before themselves. Besides the Senator upon the Bench in the Outer-House, there is a Side-Bar, to which one of the Senators comes out weekly, also by Turns, and receives and answers all Petitions and Bills: As this Outer-House is a Court of great Dispatch; the Inner-House where all the Rest of the Senators sits is a Court of great State and Order: The Senators sit in a *Semi-circle* in Rich Robes, and the Lord President in the Middle of the other Senators, his Chair being Larger than the Rest is placed in the Centre. Under them Sit the four Principal Clerks of Session, who write all the most Material Heads of what is pleaded at the Bar, where the pleadings are very Long and Learn'd, also the Depute Clerks sit under the Bench in the Outer-House to the same Purpose. When the Senators have (after all parties are removed) Considered the pleadings they give their Sentence: Their Final Sentence determines all Business in their Court, there lying no Appeal from them, only to the Parliament of Scotland. The Lords of Session's decisive Sentence, is called a *Decreet*, from the Latin *Decreta*.

The next Supreme Court is the Justice Court where all Criminals are Tryed, it consists of a Lord Justice-General, and a Lord Justice Clerk, who is his Assistant, and Four other Lords of the Session, call'd Lords Commissioners of *Justiciary*. The Lord Justice General is not obliged to serve always in Person, but has a Depute; all Tryals for Life are in this Court which Sitts every Friday in time of Session, in the

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the Afternoon : Here all the Subjects are Tryed, Peers as well as Commoners. The Difference between a Peer and Commoner, in their Tryal is ; The Greater Part of a Peer's Jury (Called by the *Scots* Law an Assize) must be Peers: The Jury Consists of Fifteen, the Foreman, who is called the Chancellor of the Assize, gathers and Reports the Votes, the plurality of Voices determines the matter. But since the Union, this Court is Divided and make Circuits over the Nation once every Year.

The Court of Exchequer is the next Supreme Court; before the Union, that Court did Consist of the Lord Treasurer (or the Commissioners of the Treasury when it is in Commission) the Lord Treasurer deputy, and some Assistants, called the Lords or Barons of Exchequer; But since the Union, it is alter'd, because all Matters relating to Customs and Excise is here Debated and Decided by the Barons which is the only Alteration of the Law of *Scotland* by the Union. In this Court all the Sovereigns Grants, pensions, Gifts of Wards, Letters Patents, and such Like are to be passed.

These are the Supreme Courts of *Scotland*. The Seat of these Courts is Edinburgh, which has been the Chief Seat of the Government this many Years.

Of the Inferior Courts of *Scotland*.

Next to the Supreme Courts is the Sheriff and Comissary Courts; the Sheriffs are Generally Hereditary, and such as are not, are the Gift of the King, which they Generally Enjoy during their Life-time, or the Reign: Except in Cases of Transgressions.

They are one in every Shire, and are Judges of Theft and lesser Crimes : As likewise Murder, if the Murderer be taken in hot Blood (as they call it, when the Person is newly Slain): But though there ly's no Appeal in this Kingdom in any Court, yet there is somewhat Equivalent to it for the Supreme Courts by a Writt, called an *Advocation*, may take any Cause out of the Hands of Inferior Judges, and order it to be brought before themselves.

The Commissaries of every Shire are Judges of Petty Debts, and can give Letters and Diligence to Distraint for any Sum not exceeding 500 Marks *Scots*.

There are also many Regalities in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, where the Lord of the Regality has a Royal Jurisdiction within his Grounds, and Power of Life and Death; besides many other great Immunities and Priviledges. This begun chiefly in Church-Lands; for the Bishop and some Abbots had these Regalities granted them, and some of the Antient Peers got the same Power bestowed upon them; and many of the Peers and Lairds have since got their Lands erected into Regalities. The Judge is called *Bailie* of the Regality, who sits

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as often as there is Occasion; most of them being so by Inheritance: These being given by the Sovereign; a Churchman not being allowed to give a Commission in *Causa Sanguinis*.

Besides these Courts, every Gentleman that holds a Barony of the Sovereign has a Baron Court, in which less Matters are also Judged; and they may Fine and Distraint, and also Punish for Felony.

For all the other Particulars that relate to the Regalities, Superiorities and other Laws of *Scotland*. Such as are Curious may find full Satisfaction in that most Learned Work of *Craig's De Jure Feudalis*, and in the Learned Sir *George Mackenzie* of *Rose-Haugh's Institutions of the Laws of Scotland*; as also in the Present State of the Colledge of Justice, and the Institutions of the Laws of *Scotland* by the Learned Mr. *John Spotswood* Advocate and Professor of the Laws of *Scotland*.

Of the Burroughs of SCOTLAND.

The Burroughs are of three Sorts; either Royal Burroughs, Burroughs of Regality, or Burroughs of Barony. The Former have Commissioners in Parliament, and besides are a State apart, for they meet Yearly in a Convention, called the Convention of Burroughs, from each of them comes a Commissioner to the Place they appoint the Meeting; there they make Laws for themselves about Trade and other Things relating to their Corporations: They hold these Meetings in a Circuit around the Head-burroughs; and at the End of one Convocation they Name the Time and Place for the Next.

In these Burroughs there is a Provest (or Mayor) who has the chief Power; and there are Four Bailies (or Aldermen) that are next to him in the Government. There is also a Dean of Guild (named among the *Romans Aedilis*,) who is the Chief Judge among the Merchants: Likewise a Treasurer and Common Council, the One Half of which is chosen by the Merchants, the other Half by the Tradesmen, once every Year: The Trades have a Court of their own, in which there is one from every Trade, who is called the Deacon of the Trade, and each Trade doth chuse one among themselves, to sit President in all their Meetings, and Affairs, who is called Deacon Conveener, by his Order they are to meet as their Business requires: These Deacons are chosen Yearly by the Freemen of their Trade, and have a little Jurisdiction over them.

The Burroughs of Regality are the Towns where the Lords of Regalities hold their Courts: The Chief Magistrates are named by the Lord, the Rest is chosen by the Inhabitants having Right: They have also great Freedoms, Little Inferior to the Royal Burroughs; only they have no Commissioners in Parliament.

The

Of SCOTLAND.

The Burroughs of Barony are Market-Towns, where the Lords of the Barony name some of the Magistrates; and the Corporations chuse the Rest. In all these Burroughs the Magistracy is no Matter of Burthen, nor Charge, but of Power and Advantage; from whence arise great Factions and Contentions amongst all of them in most of the Burroughs.

The Universitys in Scotland are 4 viz. St. Andrews, Glassgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.

The University of St. Andrews was founded by Arch-Bishop Henry Wardlaw, Anno Christ, 1412. It is endowed with very ample Priviledges: The Arch-Bishops of St. Andrews are Perpetual Chancellors thereof. The Rector is chosen Yearly, his Power is the same with that of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford or Cambridge, there are in this University 3 Colledges viz. St. Salvators, St. Leonards, and New Colledge.

St. Salvator's Colledge was founded by James Kennedy Arch-Bishop of St. Andrews, who Built the Edifice, furnished it with Costly Ornaments, and provided a Sufficient Revenue for the Maintainance of the Masters and Professors.

St. Leonard's Colledge was founded by John Hepburn Prior of St. Andrews 1520. And New-Colledge was founded by James Beaton 1530.

The University of Glassgow was founded by King James the second of Scotland, in the Year 1453.

The University of Aberdeen was founded by King James the fourth and William Elphington Bishop of Aberdeen, in the Year 1494. It is Endowed with as ample Priviledges as any University in Christendom; and Particularly the foundation Relates to the Priviledges of Paris and Bononia, but hath no Relation to Oxford or Cambridge: In the Reign of King Alexander the 2d. Anno. 1210: Where this University was founded, there was a Studium Generale in Collegio Canoniconum; where there were Professors and Doctors of Divinity, and of the Cannon and Civil-Laws, and many Learned Men have flourished therein. This University is called the King's Colledge in Old-Aberdeen.

In New-Aberdeen is the Marishall Colledge founded by George Keith Earl Marishall Anno. 1593. His Lordship gave for Maintainance of the Professors thereof several Lands, lying near Aberdeen and at Bervy in Merns. The University of Edinburgh was founded by King James the 6th Anno. 1510. The Priviledges of this University are the same with those of any other University in the Kingdom.

The Blazon of the Atchievement of the Kings of Scotland before they were Kings of Britain.

The Arms of the Kingdom of Scotland is or a Lyon Rampant Gules Armed, and Languid Azure, within a Double Trefure

A DISCRIPTION

sure, flower'd, and Counter flower'd with flowers *De Lice* of the second, encircled with the order of *Scotland*, the same being Composed of *Rue* and *Thistles*, having the Image of St. *Andrew* with the Cross on his Breast: Above the Shield an-Helmet, a Mantle or Doubled *Ermine*, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown Beautified with Crosses, Patee and Flowers *de Lice* surmounted on the Top, for his Majesty's Crest of a Lyon *Séjant* full-Faced *Gules* Crown'd or Holding in his Dexter paw a Naked Sword Proper, and in the Sinester, a scepter Both erected pale-ways; Supported by Two Unicorns Argent Crown'd, to the Last chains affixed, Passing betwixt their fore Leggs, and Reflexed over their Backs, *or*. He on the Dexter Embracing and bearing up a Banner of Cloath of Gold charged with the Royal Armes of *Scotland*, and he on the Sinester another Banner Azure Charged with St. *Andrews* Cross argent, Both standing on a Compartment placed underneath, from which Issue two Thistles, one towards each side of the Escutcheon. And for his Majesty's Motto in a Scrol above all, *In Defence*, and underneath in the Table of the Compartment; *Nemo me impune laceset*.

The Historians of our own and Foreign Nations assert, that *Fergus* the First had the Lyon for his Armes when he First went with an Army of the *Scots* against the *Picts* and *Britons*.

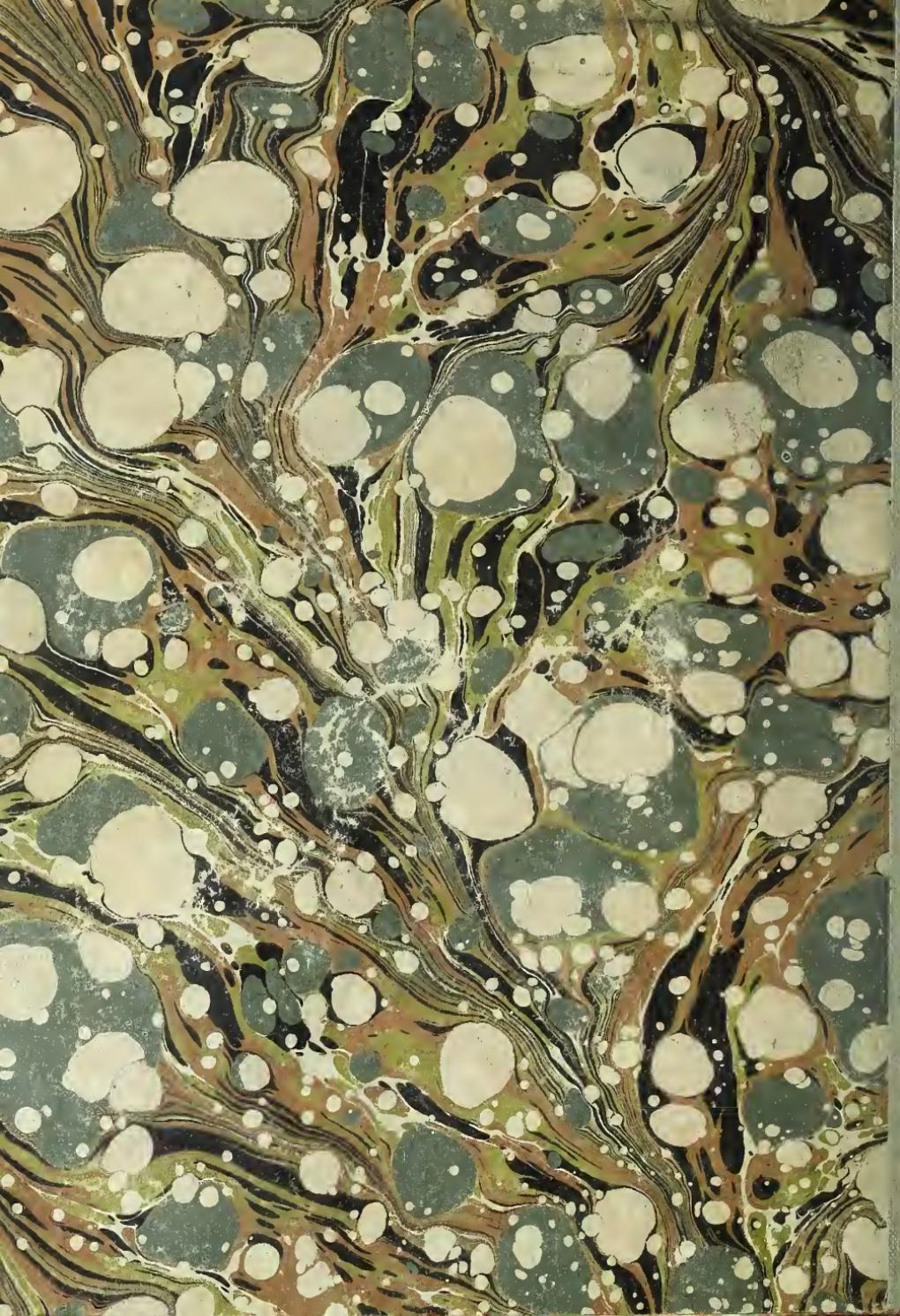
The Double Tressure Flowered and Counter-flower'd was Given by *Charle Maigne* Emperor and King of *France*, to our Kings, when he enter'd into a League with *Achæius* King of *Scotland*, to shew that the *French* Lillies should Guard the *Scots* Lyon.

The Royal Badges and Symboles of the Kingdom of *Scotland* are a Thistle of Gold Crown'd, the White Cross of St. *Andrew* in a Blue Field. The Standard Bearing this Cross, is a Badge Derived to us from the *Picts*. For this Cross having Appeared of that colour in the Sky, to *Achæius* our King, and *Hungus* King of the *Picts*, before a Battle they Fought against *Athelstane* King of *England*, wherein *Athelstane* was slain and his Army Totally defeated; the Kings of the *Picts* did use this Cross in their Bannars, and they being Extinguished, the King of *Scotland* assumed the Badge.

The Order of the Thistle was erected by King *Achæius* (and the Motto (*Nemo me impune laceset*) also which is so Exactly Adapted to the Nature of the Thistle) is the Chief Badge of Honour, that can be conferred on any Subject of the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

F I N I S.





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